ADMINISTRATION REPORTS
N.W.P. & OUDH.
1893-94.

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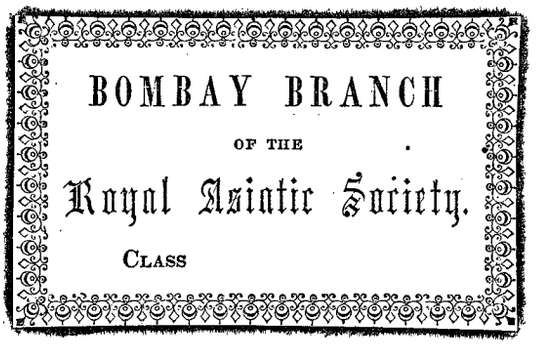

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1894.

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NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1895.

Price Rs. 6.]

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REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH,
FOR
1893-94.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

ADMINISTRATION.

THE office of Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh was held throughout the year by the Hon'ble Sir Charles Haukes Todd Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.

THE YEAR.

Rainfall.

The year was remarkable for wet and cloudy weather. The winter rains were unusually heavy and prolonged: showers fell in March and April, and there was general rain in May which caused injury to grain on the threshing-floors, and in places rendered it unfit for storage.

Harvest of 1892-93.

In the heavy soils of Bundelkhand damage was caused by rust and blight; and in several districts, especially in the Gorakhpur Division and in Bundelkhand, there was serious destruction of the ripening crops by hail. But in the provinces in general and especially on unirrigated lands the harvest was excellent and the year was one of agricultural prosperity.

Public health.

The year was unusually healthy. Cholera nowhere assumed a virulent epidemic form; malarial fevers wer much less prevalent, and many districts enjoyed a comparative immunity from small-pox.

Cattle disease.

There was a great deal of mortality among cattle, particularly in Kumaun, in the Meerut Division, and in parts of Bundelkhand; and the necessity for the spread and application of veterinary knowledge among the agricultural population was again pressed upon the Government. A Bacteriological Laboratory is in process of construction in the Kumaun hills, where experiments can be made on the virus of rinderpest and other diseases, and where a prophylactic may possibly be discovered.

Prices.

The prices of all food grains were distinctly easier than they have been for several years past, and the coarser grains were comparatively cheap in most parts of the province.

Trade.

There was a steady decrease in the amount of import and export trade with the foreign countries of Tibet and Nepál. The total value of the trade was Rs. 1,10,02,257 in 1891-92. It fell to Rs. 95,76,824 in 1892-93, and for the year under review was Rs. 90,12,218.

The total value of the rail-borne traffic of these provinces during the year was Rs. 32,25,20,653 as compared with Rs. 31,21,39,831 in 1892-93. The value of imports increased from Rs. 12,60,70,898 to Rs. 13,67,10,073 while that of exports fell short of the previous year's figures by Rs. 2½ lakhs. The statistics bring out clearly that during the

year under review the provinces diminished their exports and increased their imports. The decrease in exports occurred mainly in wheat, while the increase in imports was under grain. Owing to the excellent outturn of the crops in the Panjáb, the prices of the principal food grains were much lower there than those prevailing in these provinces, and traders found it profitable to import grain to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

LEGISLATION AND THE LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

Legislative Council.

The first meeting of the Provincial Legislative Council as reconstituted under the Indian Councils Act, 1892, took place on the 6th December 1893.

Legislation.

Of the measures pending from the previous year the Sewerage and Drainage Bill was passed and has since received the assent of the Governor-General and the Honorary Munsifs Bill was considered by a Select Committee. Four new Bills were introduced during the year, *viz.* (1) for the validation of the registration of certain documents; (2) to repeal the Tarái Regulation, 1876; (3) to amend the Village Courts Act; and (4) to amend the law relating to the levy of rates on land in Oudh. The second and third Bills were passed and have since received the assent of the Governor-General. The first and fourth were passed after the close of the year, and are now awaiting the assent of the Governor-General.

NATIVE STATES AND POLITICAL.

Nawab of Rampur.

His Highness the Nawáb left Bombay on 20th March 1893 on a tour round the world, and returned to India at the end of that year. Throughout the tour His Highness enjoyed good health, and the experience he has gained by a short sojourn in foreign countries will no doubt be of great use to him in his future life. His Highness' marriage with the daughter of the Nawáb of Jaora took place in February 1894, and in April he was formally installed as Nawáb of Rámpur. The Council of Regency, which had administered the State for several years, was dissolved on the installation of the Nawáb, and credit is due to it for the permanent reforms which have been effected, for the removal of abuses and for the measures taken to increase efficiency and to prepare the way for further progress. The Nawáb is assisted in the administration of his State by an executive council of three members, and a Resident Political Officer has been appointed as adviser to His Highness, and as a medium of communication between him and the Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor. The income of the year was Rs. 31,51,793 and the expenditure Rs. 27,66,869. Including promissory notes the treasury contains two crores of rupees. A new system of canals has been introduced which will add permanently to the resources of the State. The appointment in March 1893 of a European officer as State Surgeon has been the cause of many very necessary improvements in jail management and in the Medical and Sanitation Departments. During the year 12 new schools were opened in the State, and the value

attached to education of the people is evinced by their voluntarily undertaking to pay a special cess of 1 per cent. on the revenue.

Raja of Tehri.

The second year of the Rája's administration has been satisfactory, and the active and intelligent interest in affairs taken by His Highness has resulted in improvements in many Departments. A Municipal Board has been instituted at the capital: the British system of management has been introduced into the jail: a new dispensary building has been constructed: and rules for the procedure of the Civil Courts have been published. The financial condition of the State is good. The expenditure was well within the income, but there are now large accumulated balances, and it has been impressed on the Rája that the money should be expended for the benefit of his people, and for the improvement of the resources of his country.

FINANCE.

Opening balances.

The year of report was the second of the current Provincial contract for which the amount of the annual Provincial receipts and charges had been calculated at Rs. 3,15,29,000. The opening balance under Provincial (Rs. 49,56,000) consisted of two items: the ordinary Provincial balance, amounting to Rs. 26¾ lakhs, and a grant of Rs. 22¾ lakhs specially reserved for Police reforms. Four-fifths of the Local balance (Rs. 10,85,000) consisted of the Patwári Fund surplus and most of the rest of the Oudh Village Chaukidári Fund.

The actuals for 1893-94 as compared with those of the previous year show a rise in receipts of Rs. 5,50,000 in Provincial and of Rs. 90,000 in Local; an increase in charges of Rs. 6,38,000 in Provincial and of Rs. 1,22,000 in Local; and in closing balances a fall of Rs. 2,50,000 in Provincial and a rise of Rs. 2,00,000 in Local.

Receipts.

The revision of the settlements in the districts of Jhánsi and Unao, the extension of loan operations, the development of jail industries, and the imposition of an unusually large body of punitive police on certain districts resulted in increases under Land Revenue, Interest, Jails, and Police respectively. The Stamp revenue has shown an annual improvement for some years past; while the Excise revenue, which was aided by a favourable season, has benefited from the raising of the price of opium and the complete establishment of a new excise system. By far the largest increase, however, occurred under the head of Irrigation: the seasons were favourable to the operations of the Department, and the area irrigated was extensive.

Expenditure.

The charges under Land Revenue, General Administration, Courts of Law, Police, Education, and Medical were considerably enhanced by the grant of exchange compensation allowance. Apart from this factor, the extension of survey and settlement operations augmented the Land Revenue expenditure; while that under Courts of Law was increased by the employment throughout the year of a fifth High Court Judge, by special payments of leave allowances, and by the cost of the prosecution in the Himálaya Bank case.

General results. The general financial results of the year 1893-94 were as under :—

	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balances ...	49,56,000	10,85,000	60,41,000
Receipts	3,30,86,000	1,08,47,000	4,39,33,000
Total ...	3,80,42,000	1,19,32,000	4,99,74,000
Expenditure	33,3,37,000	1,06,48,000	4,39,84,000
Closing balances ...	47,05,000	12,84,000	59,90,000

While the opening balance (Provincial) was nearly two lakhs below the estimate, the Provincial receipts and expenditure (including contribution) of the year exceeded the estimates by 8½ lakhs and Rs. 4,43,000 respectively, the result being that the closing Provincial balance on 31st March 1894, though less by Rs. 2,51,000 than the opening balance, was, as at present reported, Rs. 2,16,000 higher than was anticipated.

Closing balance. Of the closing Provincial balance of 47 lakhs, 19⅓ lakhs represent the balance of the grant for Police reforms, and the remainder, 27⅔ lakhs, the true Provincial balance.

PUBLIC WORKS.

(1) *Buildings and Roads.*

Total Outlay. Including outlay on Contribution Works, the total expenditure incurred in the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Provinces during the year 1893-94 was Rs. 51,10,908, or Rs. 4,82,319 less than the expenditure during the year 1892-93.

The total of the Establishment charges for the year 1893-94 was Rs. 12,39,221. This amount, which includes a sum of Rs. 1,50,832 on account of charges for the Thomason Civil Engineering College and the Roorkee Workshops, is less than the corresponding total for the year 1892-93 by Rs. 52,917. Distributed by service heads, the expenditure was as under :—

	Rs.
Imperial	1,99,903
Provincial	27,62,943
Local	19,37,435
Contributions	2,10,627
Total ...	51,10,908

Detail of Outlay. For the three main heads of expenditure the figures were as follows :—

	Rs.
Original Works	18,69,522
Repairs	21,00,650
Establishment (exclusive of Rs. 1,50,832 for the Thomason Civil Engineering College and Roorkee Workshops)	10,88,389

Of the works executed during the year the most important were the following :—

Hospitals. The Gangrene Ward in the Lady Lyall Hospital at Agra, which forms a very useful addition to the hospital buildings. The construction of a female hospital at Farukhabad was put in hand. The work

is being carried out by subscriptions raised by the Farukhabad Branch of the Dufferin Fund. Rupees 5,000 were spent against an estimate for Rs. 12,330.

Laboratory.

The construction of a Bacteriological Laboratory at Mukhtesar in the Naini Tal District, to replace the one at Poona, was progressing rapidly to completion.

New kacheri Buildings at Naini Tal.

Materials were collected for constructing the buildings required to accommodate the Deputy Commissioner of Naini Tal, the Deputy Collectors, and the Vernacular Offices of the Tarái District Office.

Gohna landslip Garhwal district.

An extensive landslip occurred in September and October 1893 on the right bank of the Birhi Ganga river, near the village of Gohna in the Garhwal district, forming a dam across the valley of the river, completely blocking its course. The result has been the formation of a considerable lake, in which the water is daily rising. It was calculated that the rise of water would continue till about the end of August 1894, when it would overtop the dam and cause a heavy flood in the valley of the Alaknanda and Ganges rivers.

The measures decided upon to minimize injury to property and prevent loss of life were: (i) the construction of a telegraph line along the valley to give timely warning of the approaching flood; (ii) the diversion of the pilgrim route from the threatened valleys; (iii) the dismantling of the bridges across the Alaknanda; and (iv) the establishment of a system of patrols.

The works were well in hand at the close of the financial year and were estimated to cost about Rs. 69,000.

Law.

The Bar Library and Barristers' and Pleaders' Chambers attached to the High Court Block at Allahabad were completed at a total cost of Rs. 87,706.

"Personnel."

The Office of Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, was held by Mr. J. G. H. Glass, C.I.E., throughout the year.

The Circles or Superintending Engineers' charges were held as follows:—

First Circle.—Colonel R. R. Pulford, R.E., from 1st April 1893 to 24th November 1893, and by Mr. J. W. Alexander, from 24th November 1893 to 31st March 1894.

Second Circle.—Mr. J. W. Alexander from 1st April 1893 to 24th November 1893, and Colonel R. R. Pulford, R.E., for the remaining period.

Third Circle.—Mr. J. Heinig throughout the year.

(2) *Canals.*

Capital outlay. The direct and indirect Capital outlay during and up to the end of the year is shown for each work and for each class of work in the following statement:—

Class.	Work.	During the year 1893-94. Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Suspense account.	Loss by exchange.	Receipts on capital account.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges to end of 1893-94.
Major Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Works (account head 35).	Betwa Canal ...	15,329	2,91[illegible]	191	2,155	...	...	20,59	40[illegible]	21,00[illegible]	42,19,445
Works of which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue (account head 49).	Ganges Canal ...	1,19,08[illegible]	25,63[illegible]	1,69[illegible]	—17,423	...	2,24[illegible]	1,26,75[illegible]	6,96[illegible]	1,33,71[illegible]	2,89,51,869
	Lower Ganges Canal.	2,45,282	54,297	3,53[illegible]	—1,906	...	1,80[illegible]	2,99,41[illegible]	14,38[illegible]	3,13,79[illegible]	[illegible]40,55,556
	Agra Canal ...	25,97[illegible]	5,27[illegible]	34[illegible]	4,280	...	...	35,88[illegible]	3,90[illegible]	39,79[illegible]	92,53,289
	Eastern Jumna Canal.	12,42[illegible]	2,29[illegible]	15[illegible]	—4,61[illegible]	...	21[illegible]	10,03[illegible]	1,32[illegible]	11,35[illegible]	34,96,265
	Total ...	4,02,77[illegible]	87,50[illegible]	5,72[illegible]	—19,66[illegible]	...	4,25[illegible]	4,72,08[illegible]	26,57[illegible]	4,98,66[illegible]	7,57,56,979
Minor Works.											
Works of which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept (account head 43).											
Works in operation ...	Dún Canals ..	24,58[illegible]	5,58[illegible]	...	...	...	...	30,167	807	30,974	6,67,808
	Rohilkhand Canals	2,018	49[illegible]	...	— 2,695	...	62	—249	4,047	3,798	17,21,873
	Bijnor Canals ...	7,338	51[illegible]	...	...	...	...	7,857	3,050	10,907	1,36,247
	Bundelkhand Lakes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,398
	Total ...	33,941	6,591	...	— 2,695	...	62	37,775	7,904	45,679	26,08,326
Surveys	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	189	...	...	...	...	...	189	...	189	1,75,529
	Cawnpore Branch Extension, Lower Ganges Canal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,746
	Sardah Canal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49 572
	Total ...	189	...	...	...	...	...	189	...	189	2,81,847
	Total, Minor Works,	34,130	6,591	...	—2,695	...	62	37,964	7,904	45,868	28,90,173
	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,52,232	97,013	5,919	—20,200	...	4,317	5,30,647	34,886	5,65,533	8,28,66,597

The total outlay was Rs. 1,57,251 more than last year. The chief expenditure was incurred on the permanent river training works above the Narora Weir, Lower Ganges Canal, on drainage works and in the remodelling of distributary channels.

Works completed.

The length of channels sanctioned and of those completed at the end of the year is given in the following statement :—

	Sanctioned.		Completed									
			At the end of 1892-93.					At the end of 1893-94.				
	Miles of canals.	Miles of distributaries.	Miles of canals.	Miles of distributaries.	Miles of drainage cuts.	Miles of navigation channels escapes, and mill channels.	Total.	Miles of canals.	Miles of distributaries.	Miles of drainage cuts.	Miles of navigation channels, escapes, and mill channels.	Total.
Major Works.												
Protective Works—Betwa Canal,	168	379	168	343	31	15	557	168	353	31	15	567
Works of which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue. Ganges Canal,	440	3,000	419	2,552	1,103	86	4,160	440	2,539	1,211	88	4,278
Lower Ganges Canal.	663	2,612	557	2,159	684	77	3,477	557	2,164	748	88	3,557
Agra Canal ...	109	600	109	565	50	35	759	109	572	50	35	766
Eastern Jumna Canal.	129	646	129	646	339	18	1,132	129	646	339	18	1,132
Total ...	1,341	6,858	1,214	5,922	2,176	216	9,528	1,235	5,921	2,348	229	9,733
Minor Canals ...	...	570	20	549	13	2	584	...	570	19	3	592
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,509	7,107	1,402	6,814	2,220	233	10,669	1,403	6,844	2,398	247	10,892

Drainage.

One hundred and seventy-eight miles of new drainage cuts were opened during the year.

Results of year's working.

The following statement shows the results of the year's working compared with those obtained in the previous four years :—

Year.	Capital outlay under all heads, including Betwa Canal (Protective).		Number of villages irrigating.	Areas irrigated by canals.	Value of crops raised with canal water.	Revenue assessments.			Revenue charges (working expenses).	Net revenue.	Percentage on capital, including that on Betwa Canal.
	During year.	To end of year.				Water-rates and miscellaneous receipts.	Share of enhancement of land revenue.	Total.			
	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1889-90 ...	8,90,321	8,08,73,972	10,258	1,879,403	6,52,72,344	54,22,805	10,64,710	54,87,515	27,81,882	37,05,633	4·58
1890-91 ...	4,83,500	8,13,57,472	9,883	2,014,114	7,20,17,689	58,63,111	11,93,253	70,56,364	29,19,331	41,37,033	5·08
1891-92 ...	5,35,310	8 18,92,782	10,754	2,045,030	7,51,07,630	60,88,028	12,32,091	73,20,119	28,54,205	44,65,914	5·45
1892-93 ...	4,08,282	8,23,01,064	10,774	1,799,846	6,71 77,571	54,36,461	12,61,266	66,87,727	28,82,768	38,14,959	4·63
1893-94 ...	5,65,533	8,28,66,597	10,814	1,645,197	5,21,34,306	59,05,321	12,61,266	71,66,587	28,81,181	42,85,406	5·17

The rainfall was ample and its distribution favourable for all crops.

Area irrigated.

The total area irrigated fell short of last year by over 150,000 acres. The decrease was entirely in rabi, due to the winter rainfall having been sufficient to mature most crops without canal water. The kharíf area was well above the average.

Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay.

The net revenue amounted to 5·31 per cent. on the capital. Taking the four canals classed as productive, the net revenue amounted to 5·71 per cent. on the capital outlay against 5·54 per cent. in the previous year.

Gross revenue.

The gross revenue realized was Rs. 72,80,470; it exceeded the working expenses and interest charges by Rs. 14,15,148.

Receipts from productive works.

The total receipts from productive works from their opening to the end of the year have exceeded the working expenses, including interest, by Rs. 1,22,57,477.

Receipts from protective works.

The charges, including interest, on the Betwa Canal, which is classed as a protective work, have exceeded the receipts by Rs. 19,74,427.

Receipts from minor works.

The total receipts from Minor Works, on which there are no interest charges, have exceeded the working expenses by Rs. 17,42,858.

Tarai and Bhabar Canals.

The Tarái and Bhábar canals irrigated 109,313 acres against 106,507 acres in the preceding year.

REVENUE.

Outstanding arrears.

Great progress was made in clearing the account of outstanding balances. The total balance of arrears of previous years was reduced from Rs. 3,23,341 to Rs. 36,689. At the beginning of 1892-93 the outstanding balance of land revenue borne on the roll amounted to Rs. 8,10,839. In Oudh all the arrears have been either collected or remitted: in the North-Western Provinces Rs. 4,60,309 were remitted, and the net recoverable balance stood at Rs. 3,28,625: of this amount all but Rs. 7,977 were collected within the year or soon after its close.

Current revenue.

The demand of land revenue borne on the roll, owing to reduction of assessment in the distressed tracts of the Agra Division, fell by Rs. 49,546—from Rs. 5,93,95,078 to Rs. 5,93,45,532. On 1st October 1893 the land revenue on the roll amounted to Rs. 5,94,90,937 or Rs. 1,45,404 in excess of that recorded in the previous year, due mainly to enhancement of land revenue at the regular revision of settlement in Jhánsi, Unao, and Partábgarh. The demand for occupier's rate fell from Rs. 51,17,921 in 1891-92 to Rs. 46,73,812 in the year under review. The copious winter rains reduced the need of artificial irrigation for the spring crops or rendered irrigation entirely unnecessary.

Collections.

Excluding nominal items, the percentage of collections to demand was 100 in Oudh and 99·35 in the North-Western Provinces, as compared with 99·82 and 99·36, respectively, in the previous year. The recoverable balance at the close of 1892-93 was Rs. 46,798, and of this sum Rs. 22,149 were collected soon after the close of the year.

Revenue and Rent money-orders.

The system of remitting revenue by money-order continues to be appreciated by the small revenue-payers of the North-Western Provinces, especially by the small proprietors in the eastern districts. Although the total number of money-orders issued was slightly less than the number issued in the previous year, yet the value of the money-orders increased.

There was an increase also in the value of rent money-orders, the amounts remitted being largest in Bijnor and Bulandshahr, where the relations between landlord and tenant are unsatisfactory.

Revenue litigation, North-Western Provinces.

The number of suits and applications was 263,646 as compared with 255,765 in 1891-92 and 230,812 in the previous year. The continuous increase of rent law litigation is one of the difficulties of the administration. The statistics connected with ejectment showed that occupancy tenants were ejected from 43,167 acres, ejectment having actually taken place in 36·29 per cent. of the cases concerning which notices were issued, as compared with 37·60 per cent. in the previous year, and 38·68 per cent. in 1890-91. On the other hand, applications by tenants to contest liability to ejectment increased by over 7 per cent., showing that there was no indication of a lack of appreciation of occupancy right. The undoubted benefits of the Rent Act in protecting tenants are, however, attended with a serious drawback in the amount of litigation produced.

Rent litigation, Oudh.

The increase in ejectment proceedings was considerable in Oudh. The total area affected rose by 22 per cent. and actual eviction took place from 8,908 holdings with an area of 50,191 acres, not much more than half of which was relet. The average rise in the rent of re-let lands from which statutory tenants were ejected was between 13 and 14 per cent., and while the enhancements were in excess of the limit allowed by law, they were not in themselves either unjust or unreasonable. Apart from illegal enhancements recorded in the rent-rolls cases have occurred in which by the exaction of a premium or by the conversion of cash rents into rents in kind the rents have been enhanced and the enhancement has been kept from appearing on the rent-roll. It is, however, satisfactory to record that during a tour through Oudh the Lieutenant-Governor satisfied himself that the recorded rents were by no means inadequate on the whole.

State properties.

At the beginning of 1892-93 there were 380 State properties in the province with a land revenue demand of Rs. 1,31,962. During the year 27 estates were acquired and 22 were removed from the accounts, leaving at its close 385 estates paying a revenue of Rs. 1,33,499. The total rental-demand of these properties, including arrears, was Rs. 8,00,316, of which Rs. 7,90,341 were collected.

Court of Wards.

At the beginning of the year there were 153 estates under the superintendence of the Court of Wards: 14 estates were taken in charge and 19 released during the year. The most important estate which has come under the Court of Wards is that of Balrámpur with an income of about 17 lakhs, the Government demand for revenue being 6¼ lakhs. The estate also possessed a reserve fund of 22 lakhs in Government securities and eight lakhs in cash, most of which has now been invested. The rental demand, current and arrear, for all estates except Balrámpur, where the usual forms of account had not been introduced, was Rs. 38,81,838, of which Rs. 35,72,854 were collected. The cost of management fell at 7 per cent. on all income other than that due to the sale of parts of the properties under management. The expenditure on improvements, consisting chiefly of construction of and repairs to wells, has steadily risen

of late years and was Rs. 1,48,566 in the year under review, or three times as great as it was in 1889-90. The surplus funds of the estates were invested to the extent of Rs. 2,05,330 in Government securities, and Rs. 1,91,800 in the purchase of lands and houses and in other loans.

Working of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

The work of revising the patwári circles in the North-Western Provinces has been nearly completed. In Oudh a systematic revision of circles and pay schedules will be begun in the districts under settlement. Altogether 29,542 patwáris were employed in the provinces, of whom 74 per cent. had passed through the patwári schools and qualified in the prescribed examination. The Kanúngo School in Cawnpore is doing useful work, and its establishment has evidently met a decided want.

Filing and testing of village papers.

There was a general and marked improvement in the punctuality with which the village papers were filed; and in the amount of testing done by kanúngos and superior officers: 8·59 per cent. of the fields were tested by kanúngos as compared with 8·44 per cent. in the previous year; and 14·83 per cent. were retested by superior officers.

Cawnpore agricultural station.

No new experiments were undertaken in this station. It was visited by the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India on several occasions during the year, and in future experiments will be conducted in communication with him and under his advice.

Reclamation of usar land.

There were originally four úsar reserves, two near Cawnpore and two in the vicinity of Aligarh. For several years they were treated as fuel and fodder reserves: the grass was protected by enclosure; many new varieties introduced; and trees planted. Subsequent experiments at Amramau in Cawnpore district have proved the possibility of reclaiming úsar by cultivation, but the object of the department is to extend the reserves of fuel and fodder, and the Amramau reclaimed land has now been sold.

Saharanpur, Mussoorie, and Lucknow gardens.

The season was, on the whole, favourable for gardening operations. The expenditure on the several gardens aggregated Rs. 36,977 and the receipts Rs. 37,332, including the value of seeds and plants issued free to soldiers' gardens or public institutions. The demand for seeds and plants has continued to increase.

Arboriculture.

The actual length of avenues at the beginning of the year was 8,012 miles, to which 219 miles of new avenues were added during the year. On 1st and 2nd class roads, 77 and 39 per cent., respectively, of the total length are now provided with avenues. The total number of trees planted was 82,587, and the expenditure incurred in planting and maintenance amounted to Rs. 72,279 as compared with Rs. 72,229 in the previous year. The receipts aggregated Rs. 57,775, so that the actual cost to Government was only Rs. 14,504.

Horse-breeding operations through civil agency.

In the matter of horse-breeding, the policy adopted is to introduce a considerable number of cheap second class stallions to serve the unbranded mares of the country, to raise the general standard of quality throughout the province, and to produce a stock fit for the services of high class stallions. In 1892-93, 17 stallions were purchased, to which 13

were added during the year under report. There were on 31st March 1894 30 provincial and 10 private stallions, besides 106 imperial animals. Arrangements have been made to obtain from District Officers for the Veterinary Department early reports on the occurrence of contagious and infectious diseases. During his tour the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, inspected several affected animals, and advised the zamíndárs as to isolation, disinfection, &c.

Experiments dairying.

A special grant of Rs. 2,200 was sanctioned for the purchase of buffaloes for the dairy at Cherat, which were obtained from Hissár. The quantity of butter sold during the year was nearly double that of the previous year, and the demand was greater than in any year since the establishment of the dairy. It is satisfactory to note that the experiment has resulted in a number of dairies being started. The receipts during 18 months ending 30th September 1894 amounted to Rs. 38,567, and the expenditure, excluding pay of establishment, to Rs. 28,709. The dairy has now been leased to Mr. Keventer, the expert, for five years from 1st November 1894, and he has also purchased the live-stock and plant belonging to it.

Emigration.

Although there was a decrease in the number of emigrants registered for the colonies, these provinces continue to furnish the largest number of recruits. Ten thousand three hundred and sixty-four recruits were registered, and Cawnpore, Fyzabad, and Benares maintained their position as the largest recruiting fields in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Inland emigration took place from two districts, Gházipur and Bánda: 241 recruits only were registered during the year, the figures of the previous year being 606, and of the year before 162.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Excise receipts.

The total income from all sources rose by $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, an increase of $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs from country liquor, drugs, opium, and *tári* being counterbalanced by a fall of $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs from English liquor, *madak*, and *chandu*, and miscellaneous items.

Country liquor.

The statistics of 1892-93 prove, as was to be expected, that on the further continuance and experience of the new system of differential rates of still-head duty the decline in the receipts from licensed vendors has been arrested: in addition to a rise of over $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs from still-head duty, following upon an increase in consumption of 157,741 gallons—the result of the good seasons and low prices of materials—the provinces have regained three-quarters of a lakh in license fees.

Hemp drugs.

The small increase of 3·4 per cent. in the receipts from hemp drugs was such as would naturally be expected in an exceptionally good season. Proposals have been made for the levy of an import duty and have been placed before the Hemp Drugs Commission, whose report will be awaited before any action is taken.

Opium.

Of the increase of Rs. 48,436 derived from opium, license fees yielded about Rs. 10,000 and sales of opium about Rs. 14,000, the rest consisting of money to be refunded after the close of the year. As the consumption

of opium decreased by 562 seers, the increase under sales was entirely due to the enhancement by this Government of the price of opium; a measure which has had very satisfactory results.

Stamps. The gross receipts from the sale of stamps were Rs. 72,49,862 in 1893-94, as against Rs. 71,52,481 in 1892-93.

The increase in income from non-judicial stamps occurred mainly in the North-Western Provinces; that from court-fee stamps occurred in Oudh, there being a decrease over the North-Western Provinces as a whole. In regard to copy stamps, Oudh gave more than its proportionate share of increase.

Income Tax. The administration was generally careful and vigilant. There was an increase, in receipts from sources other than salaries, dividends, or interest, of Rs. 36,866, nearly 70 per cent. of which occurred in respect of incomes of Rs. 2,000 and upwards; whilst the tax on incomes of the lowest class decreased by Rs. 4,977.

FORESTS.

Area. The area of reserved forests increased from 3,743 to 3,762 square miles. That of protected forests remained at 94, while that of unclassed

Settlement. forest was reduced from 49 to 46. The settlement of the submontane forests in the Central Circle was completed. The protected forests of Naini Tal and Almora were still under settlement as reserves. At the suggestion of the Government of India, it was decided to reserve some catechu-producing tracts in Kumaun; and a special officer was deputed to enquire into the question of extending the provisions of the Forest Act to certain Government lands in the Kumaun-Bhábar and Tarái. The

Demarcation. demarcation of all forests by boundary pillars was practically completed and further progress was made in the Oudh Circle in renovating the old landmarks. The chief survey operations were those conducted by the

Survey. Imperial Forest Survey Department over a tract of 356 square miles in Oudh. The question of defining the boundary of Nepál along the course of the river Mohan was referred to the Government of India for necessary orders.

Working-plans. Working-plans were completed for areas aggregating 1,025 square miles, while plans in course of preparation dealt with a further area of 1,600 square miles. Only 764 square miles were recorded as not brought under systematic working. The insufficiency, however, of the executive staff materially prejudiced the effective working of the plans, and, in more than one instance, precluded the possibility of improvement fellings and sale of materials, according to the prescriptions of the working plans.

Communications and buildings. The outlay on communications and buildings was Rs. 1,19,216 as against Rs. 1,27,487 of the year preceding.

Breaches of Forest Law. The number of cases taken into Court in connection with forest offences fell from 179, affecting 364 persons, to 116, affecting 229 persons. Out of these persons, the percentage of those convicted to those prosecuted fell from 85 to 77. The number of cases compounded fell from 890 to 622, chiefly owing to the abolition of the system under which *jhampán* coolies

were formerly permitted to collect firewood in Naini Tal. The year was marked by most indifferent success in the matter of fire conservancy. The percentage of failures rose from 2·44 to 5·52. The proximate cause was the excessive drought; but incendiary fires were so numerous in Pilibhít, that it was a question whether rights over grazing land and forest produce should not be suspended. Out of the total forest area of 3,903 square miles no less than 2,325 square miles were open to grazing. Buffaloes grazed amounted to 122,032 and bullocks and cows to 542,586.

Protection from fire.

Grazing rights.

The success of the temporary railway pushed into the trans-Sarda forests in the Kheri district has induced the Local Government to advocate the extension of similar lines in other parts of the Provinces. The experiment of distilling turpentine from fine resin in the Jaunsár forests points to the conclusion that this industry could be profitably undertaken by private enterprise, and extended to the Kumaun forests. There was a decrease in the outturn of timber, arising from short fellings and entailing a consequent loss of revenue, in all three circles, but most notably in Oudh. The receipts fell from Rs. 17,46,268 to Rs. 16,36,725; while the expenditure rose from Rs. 9,53,577 to Rs. 9,57,595. The resultant surplus decreased, therefore, from Rs. 7,92,691 to Rs. 6,79,130. Even this figure, however, compares favourably with those for the five years which preceded the year 1891-92, and in which the average surplus was only Rs. 6,57,629.

Exploitation of forest produce.

Financial results.

EDUCATION.

In the Department of Public Instruction progress continues to be most marked in the higher branches of study, and especially in the great expansion of University education. The number of scholars on the University rose from 2,641 to 2,922, and there was a satisfactory increase in the number of candidates who presented themselves for the public examinations. It may be noticed that few students in the Provinces as yet proceed to the M. A. degree, which involves one year of specialized study after the B. A. degree has been taken. During the year the public examinations preliminary to the B. A. degree were revised with a view to requiring a higher standard of English from the candidates, and it is believed that the Entrance examination now exacted by the Allahabad University is more stringent in the matter of English than the corresponding examination of any other University. The affiliation of the Thomason Engineering College to the University, the creation of a Faculty of Engineering, and the increased attention given to the teaching of the natural sciences and drawing in the secondary schools leading up to the University were the chief academical features of the year.

Higher education.

Primary education still continues in a backward state, though in the number of students attending primary schools some improvement is discernible as compared with the figures of former years. Only 8 per cent. of the total male population and only 37 per cent. of the total female population of these provinces is returned as attending school. This return necessarily takes no account of the private instruction which is given to children in many households; but on the other hand it includes

Primary education.

many schools in which the instruction given is of little value. The agricultural population is, as a body, indifferent, if not opposed to, the education offered by State schools, which in the rural tracts depend chiefly for their students on the households of petty traders and officials.

State and aided Colleges.

The foundation of a new aided college for the Meerut Division is indicative of the wish of the classes which seek collegiate education for their children to have the means of giving it at their doors. There are now in all 15 Arts Colleges in the provinces, three being State, five aided, and seven unaided. Some of these, however, are indifferently equipped, and in buildings, apparatus, and teaching staff compare badly with the two large State Colleges at Allahabad and Benares or with aided institutions like the Canning College, Lucknow, the Agra College, and the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh. Want of sufficient income and endowment at present seriously interferes with the usefulness of the Meerut College, and it is perhaps to be regretted that the opening of the College was not postponed until its finances had been placed on a sounder footing.

At Aligarh and at Agra the boarding accommodation for out students has been much improved, and much has been done to ameliorate the surroundings of the students, to encourage out-door games, and to form a healthy collegiate spirit.

Female education.

Little progress can be noted in the department of female education. There are 124 primary schools for girls in the provinces supported by Government or municipal funds, but the total attendance is under 3,000 pupils, less than 200 of whom are in the upper primary section. Of primary girls' schools under missionary management in receipt of grants-in-aid from the State, there are 118 with an attendance of 4,220 pupils. Secondary schools for girls are in these provinces entirely the outcome of missionary effort. They number 16 with 1,183 pupils, only 137 of whom were in the secondary stage. It is to these schools that local Dufferin Fund Committees have to look for candidates with a sufficient general education to follow the medical course at Agra; and their improvement is of much importance in reference to this movement. It is hoped that the appointment of an Inspectress for these schools and the institution of a special secondary examination for girls during the year under review will conduce to this improvement.

Special education.

Under the head of special education may be noticed the three provincial normal schools for the training of vernacular teachers, and the recently-founded Industrial School at Lucknow. The province, as compared with others in India, is deficient in its provisions for training teachers, as no central training college for English schools exists, nor are practising classes attached to the vernacular normal schools. The question of remedying these deficiencies is under consideration. The Industrial School in Lucknow is found to supply a distinct want as the pupils are numerous and the course popular. The improvement of the school is mainly a question of funds. The school is at present deficient in tools and apparatus, and it is located in a building which is not very suitable for the purpose.

The education of special classes of the community falls under three sub-heads: (1) schools under the European Code; (2) the education of Muhammadans; and (3) the Colvin Talúqdárs' School, Lucknow. The number of schools aided under the Code of Regulations for European Schools rose during the year from 30 to 42, and the class attendance from 2,148 to 2,657. The State expenditure on this class of schools averages Rs. 40 for each boy and Rs. 43 for each girl in average attendance. The increasing charges for the payment of school and boarding fees for indigent children were the subject of correspondence between the Director and the Government.

As regards Muhammadan education, the noticeable point was the progress made by the Aligarh Anglo-Oriental College. In the College Department there were 152 students against 121 in 1892, and in the School Department 297 against 238.

The report on the Talúqdárs' School, Lucknow, was satisfactory; but continuous efforts will have to be made by the Committee of Management to induce the native gentlemen, for whose special requirements the school has been founded, to send their sons and relatives to it.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

Vital Statistics.

The ratios of births and deaths per thousand in 1893 were 40·95 and 24·10. The corresponding ratios for 1892 were 36·17 and 34·11. The year was remarkable as exhibiting the lowest death-rate but one from cholera, and the lowest from fever and small-pox. The general death-rate was the lowest ever recorded. The total number of deaths from cholera was only 580, and from small-pox 5,992. Diseases recorded as fevers accounted for 78 per cent. of the mortality. The exceptional healthiness of the year was due to favourable climatic conditions, conjoined with good harvests and low prices.

Provision of pure water-supply.

Water-works were in complete order at Allahabad, Benares, and Agra. Those at Cawnpore and Lucknow were nearly completed. Measures were taken with a view to extending the water-supply at Naini Tal to the upper settlement. The Mussoorie water-works commenced operations. A continual decrease of the death-rate from diseases connected with an impure water-supply is noticeable in Allahabad and Agra since the improvement in the water-supply. In Allahabad and Agra this death-rate was during the year under review considerably less than in any of the 12 years preceding.

Drainage Works.

The extensive drainage scheme at Benares made favourable progress. That for Cawnpore was still under consideration. The Naini Tal sewage scheme was in working order; but the method for disposing of the sewage proved unsatisfactory and has since had to be revised. The rules framed by the Sanitary Board under the Village Sanitation Act had not been brought into force by the close of the year. The works recommended by the Special Committee to improve the sanitary condition of the sacred pool and the Bhimgoda tank at Hardwár were completed and opened by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Village Sanitation.

Hardwar.

Vaccination.

Vaccination continued to make substantial progress during the year. The number of revaccinations rose from 24,362 to 25,662. The number of vaccinators increased by 24. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,58,996 against Rs. 1,54,484 in 1892, owing to the orders of Government placing the direct control of vaccination under the Civil Surgeon of the district and requiring him, except in nine specified districts, to spend from 30 to 60 days during the year on tours of inspection. These orders have already effected an improvement in the work. The first circle, where vaccination has for years past been more fully established than elsewhere in the Province, showed a ratio of 30·0 per mille of the population. In the second circle the ratio was 27·6. The progress was more marked in Oudh than in Rohilkhand, as in Oudh so much more way had to be made up. The chief feature of the year was the extension given to the Vaccination Act in municipalities. It was in force during the year in all except 17 of these towns: and since the close of the year it has been brought into force into all but five. The ratio of successful primary vaccinations on the municipal population of 3,139,148 was 40·4 per mille, which is about the birth-rate for the year.

Among the large municipalities, Lucknow and Moradabad headed the list with a ratio of 65 per mille. The experiment of continuing vaccination operations in the plains throughout the hot weather with a view to maintaining a supply of lymph throughout the year was continued. The question of resorting more largely to animal lymph was still under examination. There was comparative immunity from small-pox during the year and a marked decrease in the virulence of out-breaks. With the exception of Oudh and the Eastern districts the feeling of the people has changed from dislike to positive approval.

Lunatic asylums.

The number of admissions was nearly the same as in 1892, but the discharges and deaths were fewer. The average daily strength was 1,013 against 1,024 in 1892 and 1,007 in 1891. The year was exceptionally healthy, as is proved by the provincial death-rate of 24 per mille against 34 per mille in 1892 and by the jail death-rate of 17 per mille against 29 in 1892. There was accommodation in the four asylums for 963 males and 323 females, or for 1,286 in all. The average daily strength was 744 males and 270 females, and the maximum number of lunatics confined on any one night was 1,067. Instructions of Government were issued some years ago to prevent over-crowding in lunatic asylums by confining harmless criminal lunatics, who cannot be made over to their friends, in central prisons. Their number, which was 160 in 1890, was reduced to 32 by the close of the year. Of 271 lunatics admitted during the year 226 were males and 45 females. There was no marked difference in respect of age, caste, or profession, between the figures of this year and those of years preceding. Diagnosis into the case of each lunatic disclosed 105 cases as due to hemp-drugs, five to opium, and 17 to spirits. The net expenditure (exclusive of Public Works charges) was reduced to Rs. 60,195 against Rs. 59,130 in 1892. The net cost per head of average strength varied from Rs. 58 in Bareilly and Lucknow to Rs. 61 in Agra and Rs. 63 in Benares. The higher cost in Benares was due to grain in excess of the requirements of the year having been purchased and stored in advance.

In Agra it was due to the smaller population of the asylum. There was no appreciable difference in the cost of food in three of the asylums. As to clothing, the Bareilly expenditure was distinctly lower than that of the other asylums. The advantage derived from the system now in force in jails and asylums of purchasing grain at harvest time and storing it was less in 1893 than in ordinary years, as prices throughout 1893 steadily declined. There is, however, no doubt but that, taking one year with another, the system of purchase in advance at harvest prices is the most economical. The number of men for whom employment was found in the asylums during the year slightly increased. The advantages of moderate and regular employment for the inmates of the asylums have been so often insisted on by the Government that the results are disappointing. The most suitable occupations appear to be gardening and the making of ropes and blankets. Dairy farming has been very successful at Bareilly; but it is a question whether it does not interfere with the regular duties of the staff.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The number of hospitals and dispensaries rose from 315 to 328. Though the year was unusually healthy, the number of patients treated in the hospitals existing at the beginning of the year was 3,603,286 as against 3,432,351 in 1892. In the 14 hospitals and dispensaries opened during the year 74,549 patients received relief. The total increase on the figures of 1892 in the number of patients was 245,484. The daily average of indoor patients was for men 1,654·51, for women 583·51, and for children 177·40. There was little overcrowding, and that not serious. The total number of beds increased from 2,161 to 2,299 for males, and from 997 to 1,064 for females. The number of surgical operations performed was 167,217 as against 166,338 in 1892. The figures included 27,206 major and 140,011 minor operations in 1893 as against 25,244 major and 141,094 minor operations in the preceding year. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 7,28,352 in 1892 to Rs. 8,73,027 in 1893, an increase of 19·9 per cent. Of the actual receipts during the year (Rs. 8,68,550) Government contributed Rs. 3,38,812, or 39 per cent., as against Rs. 2,82,919, or 37·6 per cent. in 1892.

Agra Medical School.

The number of students for the year was 242 against 203. Of these 193 were males and 49 females. Of those examined, 80 per cent. of the military class, 95 per cent. of the civil class, and only 33·33 per cent. of the private student class passed. In the female class a Hindu lady from the Ulwar State greatly distinguished herself in the final examination, gaining the "Viceroy's Silver Medal," the "Lady Dufferin Prize," and the "Saraswati Medal." The difficulty still exists of obtaining candidates for the female class with sufficient general education to follow the course.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

District Boards.

The functions and the constitution of District Boards remained the same as in previous years. Greater personal interest seems to have been taken by the members in the several Departments administered, although there is much room for improvement in this respect. The wide interests involved in the administration of a district do not readily appeal to the

average member, while the restrictions arising from the control of the respective Heads of Departments over the services placed under the management of the Boards and the fettered action of the latter in the matter of expenditure have contributed to make Local Self-Government as exercised by District Boards less popular than the system of government by Municipal Boards.

Financial arrangements. The contributions payable by municipalities under Acts XV of 1873 and of 1883 respectively in respect of intra-municipal schools and dispensaries maintained by District Boards were revised and established on the basis of a uniform rate per head of population in each municipality.

Public Works. The annual normal allotment for Public Works to District Boards was raised from Rs. 21,00,000, the figure at which it had previously stood, to Rs. 22,00,000, with effect from the 1st April 1893.

Dispensaries. Considerable progress was made in meeting the wants of the people in the matter of medical relief. Grants-in-aid were made to the newly-opened branch dispensaries in the Mirzapur, Bareilly, Bánda, Aligarh, Jaunpur, and Sitapur districts, and to the female hospitals established at Fatehpur, Unao, Muttra, and Rae Bareli. The branch dispensaries at Lohaghát in the Almora district and at Suratganj in the Bara Banki district were transferred from private management and the management of the Court of Wards, respectively, to the control of the District Boards. The branch dispensary at Rájpur in the Mirzapur district had to be closed owing to the want of a suitable building and the absence of the prescribed local guaranteed income.

Arboriculture. Certain District Boards availed themselves of a general permission given by the Government, allowing Boards to transfer to the Public Works Department the management of avenues on first class roads in charge of that department.

MUNICIPAL.

Number of Municipalities. The number and classification of the municipalities in these Provinces were the same as in the previous year.

Taxation. Octroi remains the chief form of municipal taxation, fiversixths of the total income being derived from that source. The incidence per head fell somewhat heavier on the population than in the previous year, the rate rising from 12 annas 10 pies to 15 annas 8 pies. The extensive cultivation of tobacco within municipal limits having affected the income derived from the octroi levied on this article, a tax was imposed during the year on the growers of the plant in five municipalities. A tax on sugar-refiners was sanctioned for three towns and a tax on vehicles in five. The most important of the new taxes imposed in the past year was the visitors' tax levied in the Hardwár Union to meet the cost of the sanitary improvements and arrangements rendered necessary by the annual influx of pilgrims. This tax was, however, not actually collected till within a few days of the close of the year under report. The other new taxes imposed were those on weighmen in Kálpi, Gorakhpur and Mau Ránipur, and on professions and trades in Unao. The tax on professions and trades in Mau, Ránipur and that on horses in Gorakhpur were abolished.

Extension of Acts.

The Lodging House Act (I of 1892) was extended to Allahabad, Benares, Muttra, Naini Tal, and the Hardwár Union; and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Water-Works Act (I of 1891) was extended to the Lucknow Municipality.

Income and expenditure.

The income and expenditure and the opening and closing balances of the municipalities in each Division are shown in the following table:—

Division.	Opening balance.	Income during the year.	Total funds available for disposal.	Total expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut	76,832	6,00,575	6,77,407	5,61,440	1,15,967
Agra	59,054	6,08,415	6,67,469	6,11,887	55,582
Rohilkhand...	72,063	5,10,341	5,82,404	4,94,018	88,386
Allahabad	2,91,590	14,13,263	17,04,853	11,32,728	5,72,125
Benares	66,023	10,28,490	10,94,513	7,92,428	3,02,085
Gorakhpur	12,703	83,459	96,162	79,886	16,276
Kumaun	5,268	3,53,386	3,58,654	3,41,750	16,904
Lucknow	2,94,646	12,90,252	15,84,898	13,36,600	2,48,298
Fyzabad	48,497	1,93,660	2,42,157	1,89,128	53,029
Total ...	9,26,676	60,81,841	70,08,517	55,39,865	14,68,652

The details of the total income are—

	Rs.
Municipal rates and taxes	32,02,698
Realizations under special Acts	75,982
Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation	5,85,646
Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes)	56,341
Miscellaneous	51,438
Loans and other extraordinary items	21,09,736
Total ...	60,81,841

The third item consists chiefly of rents of lands and houses and conservancy receipts; in the last is included the large sums advanced to certain boards for water-supply and drainage schemes.

The total gross income from octroi was Rs. 33,10,094 as compared with Rs. 29,27,876 in the previous year. The total net income from the same source amounted to Rs. 26,33,650 against Rs. 21,98,477 in 1892-93. Of the expenditure, 20¼ lakhs of rupees were spent on water-supply schemes, 2¼ on drainage, 8 lakhs on conservancy, 1 lakh on hospitals and dispensaries, 1⅓ on education, 5½ on public works, 2½ on interest on loans, 4⅔ on general administration and collection, and 5⅔ on measures connected with the public safety.

The amounts spent during the year on water-supply, drainage, and other public works by the chief municipalities of the Provinces were—

	Benares.	Cawnpore.	Lucknow.	Mussooree.	Allahabad.	Agra.	Naini Tal.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water supply ...	2,91,160	4,03,105	8,88,063	5,123	65,537	83,588	2,70,976
Drainage	79,271	15,796	7,215	436	15,809	13,378	...
Public works ...	27,453	60,250	57,368	12,837	37,764	28,898	10,700

Water-supply and drainage projects.

In Agra two small extensions of the water-works system were completed during the year, and it is expected that further and more important ones will shortly be constructed. The construction of drains to carry off the surplus water and prevent waterlogging is under consideration. In Allahabad additional piping was laid along the new Queen's Road and at Ahiapur. Additional hydrants were fixed for flushing drains. The year's supply of filtered water pumped by the Khushru Bágh engines to the town and cantonments was 435,467,835 gallons or a daily average of 1,193,062 gallons. In Benares the water-works engines and pumps worked satisfactorily, and beyond the usual petty repairs no extraordinary expenditure was incurred. The pumps were worked, on an average, eight hours a day during 20 days of the month, this being found sufficient to meet the demand. Messrs. Easton and Anderson's period of maintenance of the engines and pumps expired on the 30th of April 1893, from which date they have been directly worked by the municipality. It is proposed to construct a raised reservoir to ensure a constant supply of water in view of the danger from fire, especially in the hot weather. The drainage of this municipality has also been taken in hand, and it is expected that the main sewer and a few of the branch sewers will be completed by the end of 1894-95. The Cawnpore water-works, the foundation-stone of which had been laid by Sir Auckland Colvin in March 1892, were completed and opened by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the 17th March 1894, two years after their inauguration. At the close of the year under report the water-works in Lucknow were rapidly approaching completion. In addition to the scheme originally sanctioned, it has been found necessary to construct a raised reservoir at an estimated cost of Rs. 60,000 to ensure a continuous supply of water, and also to extend the mileage piping laid down in the city by means of a further outlay of Rs. 40,000. In Naini Tal the completed water-works were taken over by the Municipal Board from the Public Works Department on 1st August 1893. Sanitary improvements, consisting principally of the construction of proper drains, were undertaken in a number of municipalities, and the progress made in this direction in the past year has been generally satisfactory.

General results.

The year was chiefly remarkable for continued activity in the construction of water-works, and for the commencement of extensive sewerage schemes in the larger towns. The water-works everywhere increased in popularity: house connections were extended and the benefits derived from a pure supply are more fully appreciated. Though the Government was unable to assist municipalities with contributions to the same extent as in the previous year, loans were liberally granted to the amount of 21 lakhs of rupees, and 22½ lakhs were spent on water-supply and drainage projects. Notwithstanding the cost of these important undertakings, the financial position of the majority of the towns is, after taking into account the assistance given by the Government, fairly satisfactory.

POLICE.

Statistics of crime.

During 1893, excluding cases of breaches of Municipal and Cantonment bye-laws, 183,435 cases were reported as against 183,102 in the year preceding. The number of cases investigated, however, fell from 123,970 to 110,651, while the number of cases decided by the Courts rose from 61,886 to 64,550. The percentage of cases convicted to those investigated rose from 41 to 49. Good harvests and low prices reduced petty offences, but murder and culpable homicide have remained stationary, while riots and dakáitis have largely increased. The riots were partly agrarian, and partly connected with the cow-killing agitation. The police were not very successful in working out cases of murder, robbery, and kidnapping; but there was some improvement in the results attained with respect to culpable homicide, dakáiti, rape, and poisoning. There was a rigorous but judicious increase in preventive measures taken. Security for good behaviour was the subject of 2,300 against 2,060 cases, affecting 2,312 against 2,090 persons. Out of these cases 2,222 were investigated by the police as against 1,941 in the year before. The result was that 1,867 were ordered to give security against 1,584. Security to keep the peace was the subject of 3,645 cases against 3,164 in 1892. The number of persons bound over rose from 2,704 to 3,422.

Heinous crime.

Preventive measures.

Recommendations of the Police Committee.

This was the first year in which the working of two recommendations of the Police Committee could be observed: *first*, that the police should not investigate reports of ordinary thefts under Rs. 10, nor ordinary house-trespass or house-breaking unaccompanied by some other offence, except at the express wish of the complainants; and *second*, that police work should be tested with reference to serious cognizable crime, of which investigation is obligatory. The result was a high percentage of investigations to reports; but the percentage of convictions to cases tried was about the same, showing that the police exercised about the same discretion with respect to serious cases as to the whole volume of cognizable offences. There were indications, however, that the new tests can be manipulated in the same manner as the old.

Railway Police.

The mileage protected by the Railway Police was extended by 311 miles, and the jurisdiction of the regular police was extended to the Tarái.

Written complaints.

The system of permitting private complainants to file written reports, which they are at liberty to send by the village watchmen to the police-station, was introduced.

Training School.

A training school, opened at Allahabad for investigating officers, will, it is trusted, minimize failures of justice which often arise at present from ignorance of the rules of evidence and of procedure. The special training which Assistant District Superintendents have now to undergo should contribute to the same result.

Rural Police.

Much attention was paid to raising the standard of the rural police by weeding out members of menial castes, and by substituting cash wages for jágírs.

Cattle-theft.

Special rules for the prevention and detection of cattle-theft were in force in 33 districts. Only 5,777 cases were reported, and of 2,940 persons brought to trial, 1,785 were convicted. Of 6,959 cattle reported as stolen, 4,204 were recovered. Energetic measures were taken to repress the inhuman practice of flaying cattle alive at Benares for the purpose

Registration of cattle sales.

of stealing their skins. Before the close of the year a system of voluntary registration of cattle sales in public and private markets was prescribed. It is trusted that this measure will greatly facilitate the identification of cattle, and thereby remove one of the chief difficulties in pursuing cattle-thieves to conviction.

Dakaiti, robbery, and poisoning.

In all, there were 200 dakáitis and 326 robberies, showing an increase under both heads on the figures of 1891 and 1892, but not so as to reach the figure for 1890, which was marked by outbreaks in the Meerut Division and in the Lalitpur district. These bands were effectually broken up by the end of 1891, but in 1892 dakáitis again became frequent in Aligarh and Farukhabad, and still more so in Pilibhít, Sháhjahánpur, and Kheri. By the end of the year Aligarh and Farukhabad had been cleared of notorious outlaws, but through the misconduct of the police, Laik Singh and four others escaped from custody in Pilibhít and recommenced in 1893 a career of crime. At least 15 attacks on houses are believed to have been perpetrated at their instigation and under their leadership before they and their associates were finally recaptured. Five of them were transported for life, and 28 sentenced to imprisonment of various terms of duration. In the early part of 1893 another gang, under the leadership of Bijai Singh and Phopi Singh, arose in the Etah and Mainpuri districts: and towards the end of the year they committed in November a series of desperate dakáitis in the Budaun district and for the time set the district police at defiance. During 1893 three other gangs which had given trouble in the past—the gang of Behari and Badan Singh from Gwalior, of Ganga Ram and Giranda in Agra, and of Khushal Singh in Agra and Mainpuri—were also dispersed by the Agra police. In Meerut the gang of Mangal Singh was also broken up to a great extent owing to the courageous action of the villagers, who were suitably rewarded. As regards professional dakáiti therefore the year, though marked with some incidents which were not creditable to the police, was on the whole satisfactory. The increase in the number of robberies (326 against 268) is chiefly due to the inclusion of cases of robbery accompanied with murder. Cases of poisoning increased to 39, but the police action was on the whole successful.

INFANTICIDE.

The population under the Act during the year was 92,135, scattered over 608 villages in 21 districts. The juvenile population under the age of six was 7,745 boys and 4,854 girls at the beginning of the year and 7,777 boys and 5,340 girls at the close. The ratio of girls to boys at the beginning of the year was 38·52 to 61·48 and 39·90 to 60·10 at the close. One-third of the total proclaimed population belongs to the Saháranpur district, and more than one-fifth to Mainpuri. No cases of girl murder were established during the year, but in several cases strong suspicion existed, and there is ample evidence that though action under the Act checks direct infanticide, culpable neglect resulting in a high girl-mortality is common.

	Per cent.	
Girl-mortality	... 9·01	on girl population.
Boy ditto	... 6·54	„ boy ditto.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

The decrease in numbers of the Sanauriahs registered in Lalitpur was due mainly to the negligence of the police in having the names properly registered. Steps were taken to secure the co-operation of the Thagi and Dakáiti Department with the local authorities. Sanauriahs have turned out well as village and road chaukidárs. The health of the Barwár proclaimed population was good, cultivation increased, harvests were satisfactory, and there were no arrears of rent. The question of sub-letting, which was raised in the Government orders on last year's report, was cleared up by the inquiries of the Deputy Commissioner and the Deputy Collector in special charge. The number of Barwárs at large without pass decreased and the number in jail increased. Of the total adult male population on the registers 40 per cent. were either at large without pass or in jail. The progress made in reclaiming this tribe is slow, but encouraging. An important step was taken in apprenticing Barwár boys in some of the Cawnpore mills. A legal difficulty prevents the apprenticing of boys who are not orphans, nor abandoned by their parents, nor convicted of vagrancy or any petty offence. The Local Government determined to ascertain how the boys sent to Cawnpore turned out before considering proposals to amend the Binding Apprentices Act of 1850. Sansiahs continued to abscond from the districts in which they have been settled. Out of 599 Sansiahs so settled 341 absconded before the year opened and 52 more during the year. Not a single proclaimed Sansiah was apprehended. Few of those employed in agriculture were the subject of encouraging reports, though in some places they did fairly well as sweepers. The working of the Sultanpur Settlement and the Fatehgarh Reformatory, except as regards the health of the inmates and the obtaining employment for the boys and girls, was satisfactory. Efforts are made to obtain outlets for their labour by emigration to colonies, and menial posts in municipalities. The Dom settlements in Gorakhpur showed no progress. The land in their cultivation continued to be small compared with the number of persons supposed to cultivate it. Part of even this was sub-let. Efforts are being made to enlist the interest of the European and native landowners in the reformation of the tribe.

Sanauriahs.

Barwars.

Sansiahs.

Doms.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The number of offences reported, returned as true, and brought to trial were 209,834, 160,412, and 141,634 against 204,722, 158,955, and 142,344 in 1892. The number of persons brought to trial was 256,572, out of whom 120,769 were convicted. The corresponding figures for 1892 were 252,727 and 121,326. The leading feature of the year's figures was the marked increase of offences against public tranquillity, and of robbery and dakáiti. For offences against public tranquillity, the cow-killing disturbances in the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces are largely accountable. The result was that, in the North-Western Provinces alone, no less than 1,028 more persons were convicted under this heading than in the year before. The increase in robbery and dakáiti was common to both Provinces. In Oudh, however,

Number of offences.

Convictions.

Increase of violent crime.

the prosecutions were remarkably unsuccessful, the percentage of convictions falling from 54 to 44 per cent. It is an encouraging sign that Magistrates are having more frequent recourse to the provisions authorising them to avoid compensation to persons who have been the subject of frivolous and vexatious complaints. In 1892 only 1,095 complainants were required to pay such compensation, whereas in 1893 the number increased to 1,641. Honorary Magistrates disposed of cases involving 55,181 persons, or 4 per cent. of the total number of persons brought to trial. The Courts of Sessions disposed of 2,309 cases involving 4,004 persons, and there were pending at the end of the year 326 cases in which 652 persons were accused. Of the persons whose cases were disposed of 2,486 were convicted. The number of persons tried with the aid of a jury in Courts of Session was 193. In the case of 158 persons the Judge approved of the verdict. In the case of 25 persons he disagreed with the verdict, and reference was made under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, in the case of 10 persons. The remaining cases before Sessions Judges were tried with the aid of Assessors in whose opinion the Judges concurred in 72 per cent. of the cases. The High Court of the North-Western Provinces in its annual note again had occasion to comment on the tendency of Subordinate Magistrates to inflict inadequate sentences for professional crime, particularly in respect of cattle-theft and house-breaking, in spite of the circular which was issued by Government in the previous year, recommending the views of the Hon'ble Court for the guidance of all Magistrates. In Oudh, there were indications of more judicious action in the issue of process, the summary dismissal of frivolous complaints, reference for enhanced punishment especially whipping, payment of witnesses and the manner of dealing with serious crime, except robbery and dakáiti. The total number of appeals preferred in all Courts of appellate jurisdiction was 18,576 : of these 17,584 were disposed of. Of the appellants whose cases were decided convictions were affirmed in the cases of 67 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces and of 70 per cent. in Oudh.

Compensation.

Unpaid Magistracy.

Courts of Session. Jury trials.

Appeals.

JAILS.

Jail population.

The jail population consisted of 25,423 men and 1,098 women at the commencement, and of 25,816 men and 993 women at the close, of the year. The number of convicts admitted during the year was 41,104 against 40,733, and of those released 40,147 against 42,189. The daily average was 24,622 against 25,692. The year was marked by good harvests, but by violent outbursts against law and order. The number of convicts imprisoned for theft fell from 12,688 to 11,296, while those imprisoned for offences against public tranquillity rose from 1,550 to 2,471. The influx of prisoners into particular jails occasioned some overcrowding ; but the strain was lightened by a number of transfers largely in excess of last year's figures. The number of offences committed in prison rose from 9,647 to 9,831. This represents a rise from 37·54 to 39·92 per cent. upon the average daily jail population. The total expenditure was Rs. 10,90,875 as compared with Rs. 10,96,013 in 1892. The earnings of prisoners rose from Rs. 1,87,576 to Rs. 2,10,001. The net cost to Government was Rs. 8,80,873, or Rs. 33 per head. The year was remarkably

Prison offences.

Earnings and expenditure.

healthy. The death-rate fell from 29·14 to 17·16 per mille, and the ratio of admissions into hospital per mille of the average daily strength from 41·35 to 33·52. The number of escapes rose from 15 to 20. In 13 cases the fugitives were recaptured. The only escapes presenting special features were those of two life and one long-term prisoners owing to the criminal negligence of the prison officials at the Lucknow Central Prison. Only 4,128 convicts were recognised as habituals against 4,123 of the year preceding. It is suspected that many habituals still escape recognition; but it is anticipated better results will be achieved by measurements according to the Bertillon system of anthropometry. It was decided to entrust this duty to selected police officers, and rules for their guidance were under draft at the close of the year. During the course of the year a considerable portion of Government form-printing was transferred from the Government Press to Allahabad Central Jail, which was thereby provided with a large and important industry. A dairy started at the Lucknow District Jail was a remarkable success, showing a net profit of Rs. 4,308 on its first year's working.

Health of prisoners.

Escapes.

Habituals.

New Industries.

Bareilly Reformatory.

At the opening of the year the inmates numbered 152 and at the close 193. The average daily attendance for the year was 172·12, showing that Magistrates were more keenly alive to the advantage of this institution. The health of the inmates was good, and no deaths occurred. To this result contributed, in no small degree, the spacious play-ground with its gymnasium, coupled with the paramount importance assigned to out-door labour. The only trades now taught are shoemaking, tailoring, and canework. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 9,114-13-11 and the balance-sheet showed a profit of Rs. 871-12-1. The average cost per head was Rs. 52-15-0. The conduct of the boys was good; for, in spite of the increase in the number of inmates, the offences reported decreased from 132 to 105. Nine out of 11 boys discharged turned to an honest livelihood. The boys are well-grounded in reading, writing and arithmetic, as well as the elements of geography; but it is proposed to discontinue the teaching of English altogether.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

In the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Kumaun, respectively, 95,056, 60,013, and 5,044 suits were instituted, as against 95,193, 59,779, and 4,879 in 1892. These figures exhibit no marked variation. The percentage of suits filed in the Small Cause Courts rose from 53 to 57 upon the total number in Oudh. Including suits pending at the close of 1892, the total number for disposal was 107,910 in the North-Western Provinces, 67,921 in Oudh, and 5,565 in Kumaun. The pending file at the end of 1893 consisted of 11,261 suits in the North-Western Provinces, 9,374 in Oudh, and 614 in Kumaun. The average duration of contested cases in the North-Western Provinces fell from 79 days to 76 days. In Oudh, however, it fell from 67 days to 47 days in the Courts of Honorary Assistant Commissioners, and from 95 days to 87 days in the Courts of Munsifs. This decrease was more than counterbalanced by an increase from 116 days to 196 days for Subordinate

Number of suits.

Disposal of suits.

Judges, and from 697 days to 808 days for District Judges. Even in uncontested cases the average duration, before District Judges in Oudh, rose from 273 days to 714 days. The block of business indicated by these figures has satisfied the Government as to the necessity for assimilating the pecuniary jurisdiction of Subordinate Judges to that in the North-West. In Kumaun the average duration of contested cases was 61 days in Naini Tal, 42 days in Almora, and 34 days in Garhwál.

Appeals.

The number of appeals for disposal in Courts other than the High Court in the North-Western Provinces was 16,264 against 16,147; in Oudh, in Courts subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner, 5,185 against 4,340; and in Kumaun (all Courts) 326 against 325. The average duration of appeals in the North-Western Provinces fell from 136 days to 101 in the Courts of Subordinate Judges, and from 246 days to 226 days in the Courts of District Judges. In Oudh the average duration fell from 115 days to 104 days in the Courts of Subordinate Judges; but rose, in the Courts of District Judges, from 276 days to 428 days. In Kumaun the average duration fell from 45 days to 39 days. The total number of appeals disposed of in the above-mentioned Courts was 9,812 in the North-Western Provinces, 2,143 in Oudh, and 289 in Kumaun. The pending file at the close of the year had risen in the North-Western Provinces by 907 cases, and in Oudh by 904.

Execution Proceedings.

The number of applications for execution in 1893 was 100,035 against 100,093 in the North-Western Provinces. The percentage of wholly or partially fructuous applications rose from 46·6 to 49·2, and the realizations exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 7,30,000. The pending file at the close of the year, consisting of 13,736 applications, was the smallest on record during the last six years, and was smaller than the preceding year's by no less than 2,491. In Oudh there were 50,142 applications for disposal against 49,694 of the year preceding. The percentage of wholly or partially fructuous applications was nearly 50 per cent. in ordinary Civil Courts and 36·27 in Small Cause Courts. In ordinary Courts, however, the realizations fell by Rs. 2,89,392, increasing in Small Cause Courts by Rs. 10,080. In Kumaun there were 3,302 applications, out of which 2,788 were disposed of, and 514 remained pending.

Appeals in the High Court and Court of Judicial Commissioner.

There were 930 first appeals for disposal in the High Court and 3,614 second appeals. Of these 363 first appeals and 2,060 second appeals were disposed of, leaving a pending file at the close of the year of 567 first appeals and 1,554 second appeals. The fifth Puisne Judge, whose appointment was rendered imperative in 1892 by the accumulation of arrears, continued to officiate during the year. In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner there were 181 appeals from original decrees and 833 appeals from appellate decrees for disposal. Though the percentage of contested appeals rose from 61 to nearly 73 per cent., the pending file was reduced from 531 to 474.

REGISTRATION.

Number of offices.

The number of Registration offices decreased by two, and stood at 337. A decrease of eight *ex-officio* and an increase of six departmental

Sub-Registrars marked the year's progress in the accepted policy of substitution. The total number of documents registered was 208,482, showing an increase of 1,320 over last year's figures. The chief increase was under optional registrations affecting moveable property; but there was a rise in registrations affecting immoveable property also, except in the case of mortgages. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,22,930-1-8, and the income to Rs. 4,18,405-6-7, giving a surplus of Rs. 1,95,475-4-11. An increase of Rs. 2,850-6-4 in expenditure was due to the supersession of *ex-officio* by departmental Sub-Registrars. The aggregate value of property affected by documents registered during the year was Rs. 8,68,68,226-2-1, showing a decrease of Rs. 40,24,807-2-1 against last year's figures. The number of prosecutions in connection with registration was 4. Two were of forgery and two of personation. The prosecutions resulted in acquittal in two cases, and substantial sentences were imposed in the others.

Business.

Property affected.

Prosecutions.

STATE LITIGATION.

The State was a party to 70 suits decided during the year. Of these 42 were won, 15 lost, 3 compromised, and 10 withdrawn. Of 14 appeals decided by the District Courts, 11 were won and 3 were lost. In the High Court, only two appeals to which the State was a party were decided. In each case the Government was unsuccessful. Municipal Boards were parties to 41 cases and appeals decided. Of these 30 were won, and 6 were either compromised or withdrawn. The Court of Wards was party to 37 suits which went to trial; and in 32 obtained judgment in its favour, recovering 24 per cent. of the total claim. The total demand in the execution department was Rs. 1,72,270. Out of this sum, Rs. 40,173 was realized. This represents a percentage of only 23·3 against 25·1 of the year preceding. As before, the percentage of realizations was higher in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces. The total demand in pauper suits was Rs. 57,589. Out of this sum Rs. 6,569 was realized and Rs. 11,958 written off, as against Rs. 5,052 and Rs. 16,155. The closing balance for realization was Rs. 39,062 against Rs. 40,100.

Results of State litigation.

Municipalities and Court of Wards.

Execution Proceedings.

Pauper Suits.

VOLUNTEERS.

The number of corps remained the same as in the preceding year, but the total number of active members increased from 3,768 to 3,797. The number of reservists, however, fell from 892 to 790.

Strength.

Considering the changes in the musketry regulations, the percentage of efficients to the total strength is satisfactory in each branch. It is hoped that great improvement will be shown in 1894-95.

Efficiency.

At the close of the year the funds of every corps were in a satisfactory condition and the total balance at credit amounted to Rs. 31,546.

Finance.

GOVERNMENT PRESS AND BOOK DEPÔT.

The cash receipts amounted to Rs. 63,513, exceeding those of the previous year by Rs. 4,783, chiefly owing to an increase in the number of private appeals printed for the High Court. The expenditure fell short

of that of 1892-93 by Rs. 23,922. As compared with 1892-93 the net cost of working the Government Press shows a saving of Rs. 34,209, with a nominal net profit of 19·74 per cent. as against about 14·0 per cent. in the previous year, while the value of the work turned out for Government Departments increased by Rs. 34,961, or 7·4 per cent. The radical reforms introduced with the assistance of the present Superintendent, and the additional machinery recently imported, will, it is expected, produce a further material increase in the profits of this institution.

The maintenance of the Book Depôt cost Rs. 19,069 and the realizations amounted to Rs. 17,164.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Brief sketch of the Meteorology of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and adjacent parts of Rájputána and the Panjáb for the year 1893.

NOTE.—1. Owing to a change in the hour of recording observations introduced in January 1889, the tables and data in this sketch are not comparable with those issued in the years before 1889.

2. The temperatures now given are the means of the maximum and minimum thermometers.

3. Normal values of temperature and pressure are derived from the observations of the eleven years ending with 1888.

4. The rainfall table being constructed on the same lines as in previous years are comparable with these previously issued.

THE year 1893 stood in marked contrast to 1892 in almost every meteorological feature. In 1892, the cold weather months were remarkably free from the ordinary cold weather storms, which usually advance eastward from Baluchistan and the hills in the north-west, and move over these provinces, giving the usual winter rains. On the other hand, 1893 will be long remembered for the extraordinary frequency and severity of the successive bursts of disturbed weather during these months, and for the unusual depth and extent of the snowfall in the hills of these Provinces. The temperature in 1892 began to rise markedly very early in March, and at many stations it was the hottest month of March on record. In 1893 the month of March was at some places as much as 17° below the average and no temperature over 100° was recorded. 1892 was unusually dry till the rains fairly broke over the province in the second week of July. In 1893 rain was frequent, particularly in the hills, and the temperature consequently seldom rose to normal. The monsoon current in 1893 advanced over these provinces remarkably early, the first traces of the rains having appeared about the end of May. A slight withdrawal of the current followed, but by the middle of June the rains were fairly begun. Temperatures were low during this and the following month. July was characterized by unusual steadiness in the current and a uniformly distributed rainfall. In August a longish break occurred and the temperature rose considerably. September was chiefly remarkable for the large number of deep cyclonic storms from the head of the Bay, which advanced over these provinces. The copious and general rain which accompanied them brought the season's rainfall well over average in all districts except in those of the Agra and Meerut Divisions. The monsoon current fell off very considerably about the end of the third week of September, and by the 24th had practically withdrawn from Northern India. There were in all, during September, five well-marked cyclonic storms; three passed over Northern India and gave abundant rain to most districts in these provinces, the other two passed from the Bay eastward to Assam and Burma respectively, and may be considered as having materially aided in drawing off the monsoon current from these parts. In October the only feature of importance was the rather anomalous advance of another depression due north from the Coromandel coast directly over these provinces up to the Kumaun hills. This storm gave heavy falls in all the easterly districts. The unusual weather of October was followed by another disturbed period in November, in this case, also, arising from cyclonic storms in the Peninsula. Rainfall in some cases exceeding 2 inches accompanied this storm, but it was confined chiefly to the southern and western districts of the reporting area. November was consequently very unusually rainy and cold. December was fine throughout, and a little warmer than usual.

Temperature—The year was an extremely cool one. The mean annual variation from normal for all the stations was 2·0°; there seems to have been a smaller defect from normal at the stations on the extreme west and south, but the others were well over that figure. The hotter periods during the year, when the temperature approached or exceeded the normal, were during the months of April and August, and again at the close of the year. During April the temperature rose very considerably, chiefly owing to the comparative absence of the cold weather storms which had completely dominated the previous months. The usually excessive heat of May was in most cases moderated by comparatively frequent showers so that the mean for the month was everywhere slightly under the normal. The temperature rose again markedly during the prolonged break in the rains in the month of August; in some districts of Rájputána and the west of the North-Western Provinces excesses of 2° to 3° were found, but at most other stations the temperature differed little from normal. The fine weather of December again brought the temperature up to or over normal, the highest values being again found in the western parts of the reporting area. The periods of low temperature were most marked in February and March and again in June. On the hills generally the defect was much greater than in the plains. January on the hills was about 5° below normal, and only 2° to 3° on the plains. February and March were, on the hills, from 8° to 9°, and on the plains from 6° to 7° colder than usual. During these months the record was almost continuously either hard frost or a snowstorm and the whole season was the severest within living memory. The early advance of the monsoon current in June averted the usual stifling temperatures of that month, and defects of 5° and 6° were generally reported. September and October were cool months, but not notably so. The mild temperatures of the year as a whole were in remarkable contrast to the very unusual temperatures experienced in Europe and America during the same period.

The highest shade temperatures recorded in the province during the year were 113 5° at Agra on the 25th May; at Sirsa on the same date the reading was 114 9°, again at Agra on the 12th June the reading was 114·5° and at Sirsa on the same date, it was 115·4°. The highest readings in 1892 were also at these stations, being 115·5° and 117·4° at Agra and Sirsa respectively.

Pressure was about normal, taking the average of the months during the year: January was about $\frac{1}{20}$th of an inch in defect at all stations; in February, a slight excess, ranging to about $\frac{1}{50}$ of an inch; March showed a somewhat greater excess; April was in slight to moderate defect; May in slight excess, June and July a little more in excess; August about normal, September and October in well marked defect; November and December largely in excess of the normal. The chief features of the weather in 1893 have been already referred to, and it will suffice here to mention the early advance of the monsoon in June, its steadiness during July, the break in August, the rush of cyclonic depressions across these provinces in September and October, and the disturbed weather in November, followed by the absolute calm during December.

The rainfall was abundant during the year. Excesses are shown in all divisions, varying from 33 per cent. in Kumaun to 3 per cent. in Meerut, average about 22 per cent. Agra was 14 per cent. in excess of normal; the most of the remaining divisions had excesses ranging from 20 per cent., to 30 per cent., the heaviest falls being obtained in the districts of Oudh. Interesting details regarding the areas affected by hailstorms in the Hamírpur district during the period 1883—93 have been received. The hailstorm of 18th March 1893 was in many parts exceptionally severe; in some areas stones fell as large as a good-sized potato and considerable damage was done. There was also a hailstorm on the 6th January 1893, but the stones were much smaller and the damage done was trifling.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1.—Physical Features of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

2.—Chief Staples of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

3.—Historical Summary.

4.—Form of Administration.

5.—Character of Land Tenure—System of Survey and Settlement.

6.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

For the above standard sections, see pages 5—48 of Report for the year ending 31st March 1893.

7.—Changes in the Administration.

[See General Summary.]

8.—Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

Note.—There is nothing that deserves special notice under this head.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1.—Survey and Settlement.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

This section contains, in addition to the information usually given, a statement showing the rates per square mile of the expenditure so far incurred in the districts under settlement. The mileage rates have been calculated on the areas in each district to which settlement operations of one kind or another have extended. Except in Jhánsi, therefore, they are not the final rates, which can only be given when the settlement is completed.

Exclusive of Jhánsi, where the settlement was practically finished last year, there were eight districts under settlement: two in the North-Western Provinces, and six in Oudh. The final settlement report for Jhánsi was received after the close of the year. The survey and settlement of the district cost Rs. 2,15,017-8-1, which is at the rate of Rs. 40-3-10 per square mile for cadastral survey, and Rs. 105-2-3 for settlement. The following is a brief account of the work done in the other districts:—

Garhwál.—The Survey Department completed the survey of 269·99 square miles during the year, making a total of 690·68 square miles surveyed since the commencement of operations. The parganas which have been surveyed cadastrally are Barah Syun, Chaundkot, Talla Salan, Malla Salan, Dewalgarh, Ganga Salan, and portions of Chándpur and Nágpur. The officer in charge expected to complete the survey of the remaining area (about 120 square miles) by the end of March 1894. The Settlement Officer received from the Survey Department the maps of 1,540 villages, and the rough records and statistical forms of about the same number. All the records of parganas Chaundkot and Malla Salan and more than two-thirds of the records of pargana Talla Salan have been corrected and attested by the Settlement Department. Fairing work is also practically finished in Chaundkot, and is well advanced in the other two parganas. The Settlement Officer inspected an area of 164 square miles, which included pargana Barah Syun and a small portion of pargana Chaundkot. The assessment of pargana Barah Syun was also completed during the year, and has since been reported to and approved by the Board of Revenue. The revision has resulted in an increase of Rs. 10,800, or 61 per cent., in the revenue. Revised rules for the assessment of the revenue have been sanctioned by Government, and have been printed and issued along with the rules for the preparation and verification of records preliminary to assessment. The rules for the assessment of the wilder and more remote portion of the district have been drafted, and are being put to a practical test before submission to Government for sanction.

The cost of survey and settlement up to the end of the year under report was Rs. 3,41,411-13-7, as detailed in the margin. The cost per square mile of the survey, exclusive of traverse, on the area cadastrally surveyed, comes to Rs. 301-12-10; and that of settlement, on the area dealt with so far by the Settlement Officer, to Rs. 156-1-4. Both survey and settlement in the hills are expensive; and the cost of the work should not be judged by ordinary standards.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Traverse survey ...	60,384	3	3
Cadastral survey and khanapuri ...	1,45,587	13	4
Preparation of records ...	62,859	15	4
Settlement work ...	72,579	13	8
Total ...	3,41,411	13	7

Unao.—Besides the ten mentioned in the report last year, settlement operations were extended to ten more parganas, namely, Safipur, Fatehpur Chaurási, Bángarmau, Panhan, Patan, Bihar, Magrayar, Ghátampur, Bhagwantnagar, and Daundia Khera. The maps of all these parganas were corrected, and in six of them the records were revised

and verified. In the four others this work was all but finished in Safipur, and was well advanced in Bangarmau; in Bhagwantnagar it was commenced. In the remaining pargana in the district, Mohan Auras, settlement operations had not been commenced. Of the 20 parganas to which settlement operations have extended, the fairing of records in seven was practically finished in 1891-92. It has since been completed in Jhalotar Ajgain, Unao, Asiwan Rasulabad, and Panhan: it is well advanced in Safipur, Fatehpur Chaurási, and Patan, and has been started in Magrayar. In the five remaining parganas no fairing work has yet been done. The parganas inspected for assessment were Asiwan Rasulabad, Panhan, Patan, Bihar, Magrayar, and Ghátampur, comprising altogether an area of 209 square miles, which was less than the area inspected in 1891-92. The area assessed during the year was also smaller, being 215 square miles against 481 square miles assessed in 1891-92. Including the four which were assessed in the previous year, the assessment of nine† parganas has been completed. The revised assessments of Jhaltar Ajgain, Asoha, Gorinda Parsandan, Pariar, Sikandarpur, and Unao were sanctioned during the year, the increase in the revenue being Rs. 50,722, or 18·49 per cent. The total cost up to the end of the year under report, including half the salary of the Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer, which is debited to settlement, comes to Rs. 2,25,592, or Rs. 153-7-5 per square mile. The mileage rate is a good deal higher than in Partabgarh, the other district in which the settlement is nearing completion. The settlement of Partabgarh has been carried out more rapidly than that of Unao, and this has made it less expensive.

†Harha.
Purwa.
Maurawan.
Jhalotar Ajgain.
Asoha.
Gorinda Parsandan.
Pariar.
Sikandarpur.
Unao.

Partábgarh.—Settlement operations were in progress throughout the district, and the work is well advanced. In pargana Patti the work of fairing the new records was completed. The Settlement Officer submitted his assessment report for this pargana during the year, and the revised revenue was sanctioned by the Board of Revenue in July 1893. The new assessments, as they originally stood, gave an increase over the expiring demand of Rs. 1,51,969, or Rs. 49·58 per cent.; but some reduction will be made when the objections to his assessments are decided by the Settlement Officer. Another pargana, Ateha, was added to the five in which work was started last year. In all the parganas (except Partábgarh, which was finished last year) the correction of the maps and khasras was completed during the year; the jamabandis and khewats were verified, and slips were distributed. The work of fairing the records is well advanced in Partábgarh, and has been started in four out of the five remaining parganas. The Settlement Officer inspected the parganas of Partábgarh and Dhingwas, comprising an area of 453 square miles. He completed the assessment of the former pargana, and has, since the close of the year, submitted his assessment report.

The expenditure up to date amounts to Rs. 1,50,252, or Rs. 104-6-7 per square mile.

Rae Bareli.—The records of the four parganas in which work was started in 1891-92 were attested, and the work of fairing them was well advanced. In addition, the maps and khasras of all the villages (654) in parganas Rae Bareli and Dalmau were corrected; and in the former pargana, the verification of the records was practically finished. About 59 per cent. of the entire field work, and 44 per cent. of the total attestation work of the district was completed. The preparation of statistics for the use of the Settlement Officer at inspection was completed for the parganas of Inhauna, Mohanganj, Sareni, and Khiron, and those for Rae Bareli were put in hand. The Settlement Officer was able to devote to inspection only two months of the cold weather, during which he inspected parganas Inhauna and Mohanganj and half of Sareni, comprising an area of nearly 239 square miles. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 46,485, making a total of Rs. 61,832, or Rs. 60-4-3 per square mile. The average cost of completed work was reported to be Rs. 103 per square mile. The Settlement Officer added that this was higher than it would be in future years, as the first season's inspection was below a full season's work.

Budaun.—The district was declared to be under settlement in September 1892, and work was started early in October. The maps and khasras of two parganas, Asadpur and Rájpura, were corrected during the year. In the former pargana 190 maps for patwáris out of 193, and in the latter 88 out of 147, were faired. The records of 384 out of 414 maháls in Asadpur and 23 out of 188 maháls in Rájpura were attested. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 19,311, giving a rate of Rs. 62-4-8 per square mile on the area of the two parganas in which settlement operations were in progress.

Bara Banki.—Work was started in October 1892, the district having been declared to be under settlement in September 1892. The parganas taken in hand were Nawábganj, Partábganj, Satrikh, North Siddhaur, South Siddhaur, and Fatehpur. In the first five, the settlement of which expires on 30th June 1895, all the maps and khasras were corrected and the jamabandis and khewats prepared and verified. Some progress has also been made in the fairing of the maps and records. The correction of the maps and khasras of pargana Fatehpur, the settlement of which does not expire till the 30th June 1896, was also completed, and the jamabandis and khewats for rather more than one-third of the pargana were ready. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 21,253, or Rs. 44-8-11 per square mile. If the Settlement Officer's pay for the three months he was on privilege leave be included, the expenditure comes to Rs. 25,003, or Rs. 52-6-8 per square mile.

Hardoi.—This district also was brought under settlement in September 1892. Map and record correction was started in Gundwa and Sandila; and some preliminary work, such as the correction of khewats and extraction of sír entries, was done elsewhere. In Gundwa all the maps and khasras were corrected, and the fairing of the maps was well advanced. In Sandila the maps and khasras of seven villages had not been corrected at the end of the year. Attestation was in progress in both parganas. In Gundwa the records of 111 maháls out of 136 were attested, and in Sandila of 31 out of 256. The expenditure was Rs. 36,943, or Rs. 78-9-8 per square mile. The rate, which has been calculated on the area of the two parganas in which the maps and records were corrected, is high, even when allowance is made for the preliminary work done in other parganas. Progress was hindered by delay in the arrival of a successor to one of the Deputy Collectors who went on furlough; and the Settlement Officer seems to have found some difficulty in organizing his staff. He reports that "the office is now in fairly good working order, but to bring it to anything like efficiency has been a work of much time and trouble."

Sultanpur.—Settlement operations were started at the commencement of the year, the district having been placed under settlement almost simultaneously with the last three mentioned. The parganas taken up were Jagdispur, Gaura Jamun, and Aldemau. The maps and khasras of all three parganas were corrected, and fair copies were made of some of the maps. All the jamabandis and khewats of Jagdispur and Gaura Jamun were attested, as well as those of 201 maháls out of 1,021 in Aldemau. The cost of settlement was Rs. 28,467, giving a rate of Rs. 51-3-2 per square mile.

Kumaun Bhábar.—Besides the progress made in the regular settlements of which an account has been given above, the revision of revenue and rents in the Government estates in the Kumaun Bhábar has been completed. The assessment of the 22 settled villages which remained over from 1891-92 was carried out during the year of report. The revisional proceedings, now closed, have resulted in a net increase in the rent and revenue demand on the Government estates of from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 42,000 per annum. The total cost of the revision was Rs. 14,766, of which Rs. 1,495 were expended in 1892-93.

Since the close of the year, the Government of India have sanctioned the revision of settlement of the districts of Bijnor, Lucknow, Sitapur, Fyzabad, and the sub-division of Lalitpur, and these districts (with the exception of Lalitpur, which will be taken up in 1894-95) have been brought under settlement. In Lucknow the settlement will be made on the existing maps and records, which are considered to be sufficiently

correct to form the basis of assessment. It has recently been decided by Government to adopt the same system of assessing on the existing village papers in Hardoi, Sultánpur, Bara Banki, Sitapur, and Fyzabad; and to revise the maps and records afterwards by a special establishment working under the Department of Land Records. The codes of settlement rules for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have been submitted for the final approval of the Government of India.

An abstract of the work done during the year is appended, as also the statement of expenditure referred to at the beginning of this chapter.

Abstract Statement of Settlement Work.

District.		Preparation or revision of maps and records.				Survey and assessment work.					Case work during 1892-93.			Expenditure.
						Area in acres—						Appeals—		
		Map.	Khasra.	Jamabandi.	Khewat.	Surveyed.	Inspected.	Assessed.	For which assessments have been reported to the Board.	For which assessments have been sanctioned by the Board.	Original cases.	To Settlement Officer.	To Commissioner.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
														Rs.
Budaun ...	Total required	1,020	680	1,204	1,806	...	...	...	...	...	2,882	15	...	19,311
	Done during the year... ...	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,450	9	...	
	Remaining	742	680	1,204	1,806	...	...	...	...	...	432	6	...	
Jhánsi ...	Total required	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	14,973
	Done during the year... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Garhwál ...	Total required	8,382	3,119	2,323	796	572,636	140,462	50,819	...	...	7,309	190	60	1,16,502*
	Done during the year... ..	3,080	1,307	1,045	737	207,712	105,185	50,819	...	...	7,308	186	54	
	Remaining	3,082	624	739	59	86,659	35,277	...	...	...	1	4	6	
Unao ...	Total required	4,290	2,860	4,846	7,269	...	941,082	939,630	939,680	939,630	8,527	147	68	76,235
	Done during the year... ...	1,134	736	1,091	1,635	...	134,059	137,781	200,477	200,477	6,524	34	38	
	Remaining	834	954	1,919	2,933	...	296,387	430,446	430,446	430,446	2,003	113	30	
Rae Bareli ...	Total required	3 294	2,196	2,652	3,978	. .	656,390	...	...	...	5,424	71	3	46,485
	Done during the year... ...	1,589	342	454	550	...	152,756	...	...	...	5,351	61	...	
	Remaining	1,433	1,854	2,198	3,428	...	503,634	...	...	...	73	10	3	
Hardoi ...	Total required	990	660	784	1,176	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	25	1	36,943
	Done during the year... ...	202	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,568	21	...	
	Remaining	788	638	762	1,176	...	...	...	...	...	432	4	1	
Sultánpur ...	Total required	2,196	1,464	2,728	4 092	..	...	...	...	...	5,836	10	...	28,467
	Done during the year... ...	427	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,795	10	...	
	Remaining	1,769	1,464	2,728	4,092	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	
Partábgarh ...	Total required	6,642	4,428	5,722	8,583	...	922,835	922 835	922,835	922,835	10,951	271	23	70,170
	Done during the year ...	3,550	1,367	1,305	3,134	...	290,219	526,818	298,502	298,502	10,425	149	21	
	Remaining	...	1,727	2 226	3 972	...	334,114	396,017	624,333	624,333	526	122	2	
Bara Banki ...	Total required	1,944	1,296	1,898	2,847	...	...	...	...	...	1,946	13	1	21,253
	Done during the year ...	588	27	68	34	...	...	...	...	...	1,843	2	...	
	Remaining	1,356	1,269	1,830	2,813	...	...	...	...	...	103	11	1	

NOTE.—The figures against Budaun are for two parganas, against Garhwál for eight parganas as regards the survey and less than eight as regards the assessment, against Unao for 20 parganas, against Rae Bareli for six parganas, against Hardoi for two parganas, against Sultánpur for three parganas, against Partabgarh for the whole district, and against Bara Banki for six parganas.

* Includes Rs. 77,046 on account of traverse and cadastral survey.

Statement showing the cost of operations per square mile in the districts under settlement.

District.	Total area.	Area to which settlement operations have extended.	Balance of total area.	Total expenditure.	Cost per square mile on area in column 3.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Jhánsi	*1,494	†1,479	15	1,55,501 2 1	105 2 3	Exclusive of cadastral survey expenditure, Rs. 59,516-6-0, which falls at the rate of Rs. 40-3-10 per square mile.
Budaun	2,001	310	1,691	19,311 2 3	62 4 8	
Garhwál	5,629	465	5,164	72,579 13 8	156 1 4	Exclusive of cadastral survey expenditure (not including cost of traverse), Rs. 2,08,447-12-8, which falls at the rate of Rs. 301-12-10 per square mile.
Unao	1,737	1,470	267	2,25,592 4 7	153 7 5	
Rae Bareli	1,754	1,026	728	61,832 2 11	60 4 3	
Hardoi	2,323	470	1,853	36,943 3 6	78 9 8	
Sultánpur	1,710	556	1,154	28,467 3 3	51 3 2	
Partábgarh	1,458	1,439	19	1,50,252 2 11	104 6 7	
Bara Banki	1,740	477	1,263	21,252 12 8	44 8 11	

* Including Government reserved forest and excluding both the Gursarai and Kakarbai estates.
† Excluding Gursarai, Government forests, and cantonments, but including Kakarbai, for which a certain amount of settlement work was done.

MAPPING.

Village Field Maps.—The maps of the cadastral survey are reproduced in the Survey Office at Calcutta. The districts for which these maps are being prepared are Gorakhpur and Jhánsi of the North-Western Provinces and the Rámpur State. Up to end of June 1894 10,228 sheets have been printed, namely—

Gorakhpur	... 8,634 sheets.
Jhánsi	... 1,594 ditto.
Total	... 10,228

Of the above 1,124 sheets were printed during the year under report as follows :—

Gorakhpur	... 4 sheets.
Jhánsi	... 1,120 ditto.
Total	... 1,124 ditto.

And of the Rámpur State, of which there are 1,356 sheets representing 1,098 villages surveyed, 60 sheets were printed during the year and 1,356 sheets up to end of June 1894. Of the districts last reported for 1892-93 those for Tarái, Kumaun (Bhábar), and Mirzapur are blank for the present year 1893-94, the reproduction of their village field maps having been completed.

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(2) AND (3).—STATE PROPERTIES AND WASTE LANDS.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

At the beginning of the year there were 380 State properties in the Provinces with a land revenue demand of Rs. 1,31,962. During the year 27 estates were acquired and 22 were removed from the accounts, including five blocks of land on the Katna river in the Kheri district, which were granted to Mr. L. D. Hearsey, talúqdár of Mamri, under the Waste Land Rules. At the close of the year there were 385 estates paying a revenue of Rs. 1,33,499. These figures do not completely represent the number of Government estates, for they do not include extramunicipal nazúl lands, the annual accounts of which are separately reported to Government. This practice is no longer to continue, and the method of treating the accounts of nazúl land under the control of the Board of Revenue is under consideration.

The total current rental amounted to Rs. 7,90,980 against Rs 7,88,691 in the previous year. The increase was slight and was due mainly to the inclusion in the accounts of the rental of land in Gonda taken on lease by the Government for the purpose of providing Barwárs with cultivation. Including outstandings the total demand was Rs. 8,00,316, of which Rs. 7,90,341 were realized. Of the balance (Rs. 9,975) Rs. 5,560 was nominal or irrecoverable After payment of land revenue and rates, the profit to Government amounted to Rs. 6,06,808.

The outstanding balance in Bánda (Rs. 4,745) was larger than that returned by any other district, though it was considerably less than that of the previous year. The collections in Bánda during the year were Rs. 30,152 out of a current demand of Rs. 32,370. The outstandings largely consist of the nominal rents of lands rendered unculturable owing to kháns. These nominal rents as well as the amounts actually irrecoverable have been written off the accounts. Mr. Cadell, Junior Member of the Board of Revnue, personally made, during the cold weather of 1893-94, a careful local inquiry into the condition and management of the Government estates in Bánda, where for some time the management has not been very successful. It led him to the conclusion that the management in past years has been unsatisfactory. The subordinate establishment he found to be generally untrustworthy ; and the Tahsíldárs in the four tahsíls in which he made inquiries showed themselves to be ignorant of the elements of land management, as well as careless and inattentive to their duties in this respect. He

came to the conclusion that it is only possible to give these estates as well as those of the Court of Wards in Bánda a fair chance by placing them in charge of a competent special manager. The difficulty of the large area of which he would be in charge can probably be got over by making the Sub-Divisional Officer at Karwi responsible for the villages in his neighbourhood. The Junior Member's conclusions were communicated to the Commissioner and Collector, who were asked to carefully consider the proposal.

The management of the two large estates, Holagarh and Khargapur, in the Allahabad district was satisfactory. In the former the entire demand was realized, while in the latter the large balance of Rs. 2,325, was almost entirely due to the injury caused by the Rámgarh Jhíl. The Collector complained that, though a project for remedying this was sent up in 1893 no orders had been received when he wrote. The scheme has since received the sanction of Government.

In Jalaun a comparatively large balance of Rs. 681 was due from two villages.

In Gonda the balance of Rs. 959 was on account of arrears due from Barwárs.

The expenditure was as follows :—

	Rs.
Establishment ...	81,147
Contingencies ...	75,352
Improvements ...	1,68,536
Total	3,25,035

By far the larger portion of this was spent on the great estates in the Tarái and the Kumaun Bhábar.

The expenditure on improvements, as compared with the previous year, increased by Rs 10,032, and this increase is entirely accounted for by the estates in Kumaun. In the majority of districts the estates are not of sufficient magnitude to allow of improvements being made. In Bánda, the call at present is rather for better management than for improvements, which would be useless until proper measures are taken for retaining the tenants. The expenditure on improvements would have been larger in Allahabad had the Rámgarh drainage project been sanctioned at an earlier date. The Board are urging the undertaking of sanitary improvements in the villages of the more important Government estates, as well as in those of the Court of Wards, and something has already been done in this direction. In Lucknow, there has been an increase under improvements of from Rs. 418 to Rs. 1,049.

The demand for the price of confiscated and escheated lands includes Rs. 1,169, the price of plots of land sold in the North-Western Provinces; but as the receipts from these sales are credited to the Public Works Department, the amount has been omitted from the demand for the current year. Including the balance of the previous year, the demand for the price of confiscated, escheated, and waste lands was Rs. 5,626, all of which was realized. Last year's balance was shown as Rs. 1,232; but this was incorrect, as it included Rs. 1,169, which, as above explained, was due to the Public Works Department and not to the Board's head of account. All sums due to the Public Works Department are now omitted from the Board's accounts.

4.—Court of Wards.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

At the beginning of the year 153 estates were under management; 14 estates were taken in charge and 19 released during the year. The most important estate released was that of Pokhra Unsari in the Bara Banki district. After having been held by the Court since 1870 under the Oudh Encumbered Estates Act it was restored to its owner, Rája Umrao Singh, in 1887, freed from all its encumbrances; but on his death in the same year it was taken over in the interests of his minor heir, to whom it has now been delivered on his majority with a rentroll increased during the last five years' of management from Rs. 59,000 to Rs. 63,000 and with a reserve of Rs. 53,700. Karam

Ali Khán's estate after 20 years' management has been restored into his hands on his majority with a rental increased from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 31,000 and a balance of Rs. 38,000. The estate has been increased and agriculturally improved, and the ward has received a good education. The history of the Sujrai Karauli estate is similar. In 13 years the rent of the original property has risen from Rs. 29,000 to Rs. 31,000: Rs. 39,000 have been spent on improvements and Rs. 70,000 on land yielding Rs. 5,700 in rents. The results in other estates which were taken in charge subject to heavy incumbrances have been satisfactory. The Pathana and Batuk Prasád estates in the Jaunpur district have been given over, reduced in size indeed, but freed from debt and in a sound financial condition. The two Deokalia estates in Sitapur were taken under management on the application of the proprietors to have their debts liquidated by the Court, and their record shows that the Board had nearly succeeded in accomplishing this object when the inheritance of other property enabled the present proprietors to claim their release. A part of the Sihipur estate, which was held by the Board on behalf of the proprietress of Khapradih, had to be relinquished in consequence of an adverse decision by a Revenue Court. It is regretted that before making over the Budh Prakash estate to the ward on his majority a suitable investment could not be found for the accumulated balance of Rs. 23,000, which amounted to more than four times the annual gross receipts.

Of the 14 estates taken under management during the year nine belonged to minors (in some of them female co-sharers being declared incompetent to manage), one wholly to a female declared incompetent, three to persons disqualified on their own application, and one to a lunatic. In the Wair Badshahpur estate a loan at 6 per cent. has been advanced to liquidate debts of Rs. 72,000. The interest alone on this will be about Rs. 4,320, and it seems doubtful whether the income of the estate will prove sufficient without sale of a part of the property to discharge the loan. The estate belonging to Musammats Sarfaraz-un-nissa and Bulaq-un-nissa has been taken over, on the application of these ladies, to save them from ruin. The sale of a part of it will, with the assistance of a loan, extricate them from their difficulties. The Moradpur estate and Muhammad Mah's estate are in a similar case. The other estates taken over during the year are all solvent and mostly in good order. An unfortunate feature of Ahmadyar Khán's estate, which was made over by order of a Civil Court, is that the mother of one of the minor proprietors has instituted a suit to set aside the will dividing the property among the sons of the deceased because her son receives a smaller share than the other heirs.

The Balrámpur estate stands apart on account of its size. Its income is about 17 lakhs, the Government demand being 6¼ lakhs, and when charge was assumed the estate possessed a reserve fund of 22 lakhs in Government securities and eight lakhs in cash, most of which has now been invested. The Court of Wards holds charge during the minority of Rája Bhagwati Prasád. The Board have been able to retain the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Anson, who since 1886 has successfully managed the estate for the late Maháráni, and who has recently written an interesting report on the first five years of his management.

The rental demand, current and arrear, for all estates except Balrámpur, where the usual forms of account had not been introduced, is shown as Rs. 38,81,838, of which Rs. 35,72,854 were collected: the balance, Rs. 3,08,984, being in the proportion of 9 per cent. to the full current demand for the year. The outstanding balance on 30th September 1892 amounted to Rs. 6,17,101. The demand on account of arrears for the year 1892-93 is shown as Rs. 2,48,660. The difference, Rs. 3,68,441, consists of sums shown in detail for each estate as having been remitted or decreed. In the result the outstanding balance on 30th September 1893 was reduced to Rs. 3,08,984.

Collections were better all over the provinces, exceeding in the Allahabad, Lucknow, and Fyzabad Divisions 90 per cent. of the gross demand (current and arrear). Due attention seems to have been paid to the importance of prompt application of the appropriate remedies when arrears accrue, whether reduction of rents when they have been found

to be excessive, remissions when they are irrecoverable, or greater energy in management when the rents are fair and the seasons have been not unfavourable. The estates in the Bánda district and that of Majhauli in the Gorakhpur district demand special attention.

The expenditure to meet the Government demands of land revenue and cesses was Rs. 16,66,240, the amount paid in land revenue being in the proportion of 42 per cent. to the rental receipts of revenue-paying land. There were six estates in which the proportion was 60, 70 or even more per cent. In three of them the explanation is that they were released during the year before the whole of the rents had been collected, though the Government demand was paid in full. In Abdul Majid Khán's estate the revenue is Rs. 55, on land which produces a rental of only Rs. 85. The connection between this fact and the fact that the estate derives an income from revenue-free land is not very obvious. In the case of this estate as well as in that of Singhpur, where the revenue demand exceeds the rental, the Board have been asked to state their own opinion whether the expected improvement in the assets justifies the maintenance of the present demand.

The cost of management amounted to Rs. 2,86,832, or 7 per cent. on all income other than that due to the sale of parts of the properties under management. The special scheme of management was in force in nine districts, and the incidence of its cost was, as might be anticipated, least in districts in which the property managed was extensive. In only one district (Gházipur) was it more than the provincial average of 7 per cent., so that on the whole the scheme proved as economical as it is efficient.

Personal expenses, ordinary and extraordinary, cost Rs. 4,61,583 against Rs. 4,82,285 in the previous year. The Board exercise a strict supervision, having regard to the circumstances of each estate and the social position of the family, over the extraordinary expenses under this head, which are chiefly for marriages and other ceremonies. Much good may be expected from the wise adoption of varying schemes of education suited to the capacity, age and character of each individual ward, as has been the case in recent years. For young men who have passed their school days there can be no more useful training than to associate them in the management of their estates and during their leisure time to enlarge their minds by well-organized and properly-directed tours through India.

The expenditure on improvements has steadily risen of late years and is now Rs. 1,48,566 or three times as great as it was in 1889-90. The improvements consist chiefly of construction of and repairs to wells. Stallions for mule and pony-breeding have been purchased, and a beginning has been made in improving the sanitary state of villages. More might have been done towards purifying village sites and protecting the water-supply from contamination. There are many measures of this kind which every landowner can undertake and carry out without reference to the Village Sanitation Act and the rules framed under it.

Twenty-seven encumbered estates were under the management of the Court of Wards on behalf of proprietors disqualified at their own request. Five estates were released on liquidation of debt, and the only estate which it seems necessary to notice is that of Bara in the Allahabad district. The debt on this estate during the year was reduced by only Rs. 8,300 and still amounts to Rs 2,19,000. Last year the Board sanctioned the sale of outlying villages and shares of villages in this estate to the value of one lakh of rupees, but as yet land to the value of Rs. 17,500 only has been sold. The management of the son of the Rája of Bara has been found to be unsatisfactory. The affairs of this estate demand continuous attention in order that the debts may be liquidated and the property released within a reasonable time.

Surplus funds were invested to the extent of Rs. 2,05,330 in Government securities and Rs. 1,91,800 in the purchase of lands and houses and in other loans. The disadvantage of Government securities is that their easy negotiability may become a

dangerous temptation to the ward on the release of his estate. In cases where investment in land is unsuitable owing to the estate being already inconveniently large, the Board prefer investment of funds in local railways and tramways on terms precluding the negotiability of the debentures, but they have been warned that no securities which are not perfectly sound should be purchased.

There were 444 notices of ejectment issued, of which 11 per cent. were successfully contested. The action of the Collector of Muzaffarnagar in issuing notices with the object of preventing the accrual of occupancy rights was ill-advised. The Board have condemned such notices, and they should be absolutely forbidden.

The result of civil litigation was the recovery of Rs. 36,270. After remitting Rs. 3,806, there remained outstanding on account of decrees with interest and costs, Rs. 1,04,985 against Rs. 1,08,175 at the beginning of the year. Of the former total Rs. 76,187 are considered to be recoverable.

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CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

1.—Legislating Authority.

An account of the constitution of the Legislative Council of these provinces and of the changes introduced in it by the Indian Council Act, 1892, was given in last year's report.

The first meeting of the Council as reconstituted under that Act took place at Allahabad on the 6th December, 1893. The Council met three times in all, the two other meetings being at Lucknow, on the 21st February and the 21st March respectively.

2.—Course of Legislation.

There were altogether six measures dealt with during the year, *viz* :—

(1) the Sewerage and Drainage Bill;

(2) the Honorary Munsifs' Bill;

(3) a Bill for the validation of the registration and authentication of certain documents;

(4) a Bill to repeal the Tarái Regulation, 1876;

(5) a Bill to amend the Village Courts Act, 1892; and

(6) a Bill to amend the law relating to the levy of rates on land in Oudh.

Of these the last four were new Bills introduced during the year.

Bills (1), (4) and (5) were passed during the year and have since received the assent of the Governor-General and been published as Acts III, I and II of 1894 respectively.

Bills (3) and (6) have been passed since the close of the year, and are awaiting the Governor-General's assent.

Bill (2) was under consideration by a Select Committee, which has since re-cast the draft; and as the changes proposed are considerable, application has been made to the Government of India for sanction to proceed with the Bill.

Act I of 1894 (an Act to repeal the Tarái Regulation, 1876) is a very short measure, consisting of three sections only. Its object was to clear the ground for the introduction of a new set of rules for the Kumaun Division.

Act II of 1894 (an Act to amend the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Village Courts Act, 1892) makes two small alterations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Act (III of 1892).

Act III of 1894 (the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Sewerage and Drainage Act, 1894) provides that the Government may extend the Act to any municipality which applies for it to be so extended. The Municipal authority has thereupon to carry out a proper system of sewerage and drainage; all public streams and all public drains, &c., are vested in the Municipal authority; and all private drains, &c., alongside or under any street are placed under its control: owners of other private drains are made responsible for keeping them in order. Provision is made for private drains being made to connect with municipal drains and for the systematic inspection of drains, latrines, &c., not belonging to the Municipal authority. The remaining chapters deal with the making of rules, offences, &c. The cost of constructing sewerage and drainage works and of maintaining them is to be met from the General Municipal Fund.

3.—Police.

The following figures show the working of the police in dealing with cognizable crime:—

	Cases reported.	Cases investigated.	Per cent. of cases investigated to reported.	Cases decided.	Cases convicted.	Per cent. of cases convicted to decided.	Per cent. of cases convicted to investigated.
1890	216,542 (23,605)	142,137	65	73,259	61,965	84·5	43
1891	213,880 (15,979)	145,260	68	71,159	59,842	84·1	41
1892	183,102 (16,998)	123,970	67	61,886	51,833	84	41
1893	183,435 (20,259)	110,651	60	64,550	54,187	84	49

In column 2 "sanitary" cases are included, the number so included being shown in brackets. Excluding this class of cases, which mainly concern breaches of municipal and cantonment bye-laws and have little to do with police working, the record of crime is slightly less than in 1892 and very considerably less than in 1891. The Jail Report shows that in 1891 the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment was 48,056 against 40,733 in 1892 and 41,104 in 1893. That there has been a distinct diminution of crime of the pettier kinds during the last three years is clear, and it may reasonably be connected with the good harvests and lower food-prices which have prevailed. Unfortunately no similar decrease can be traced in the record of serious crime. The returns show that the decrease in the reported cognizable crime of the year as compared with 1891 and 1890 was entirely confined to serious offences against the person and property or against property only, and minor offences against property, and under these two classes to less grave offences coming under the heads of house-trespass and house-breaking and ordinary theft. Riots, cases of grievous hurt, and hurt by dangerous weapons, kidnapping, dakáitis and robberies, as the comparative figures in the margin show, have increased, while the number of murders and culpable homicide cases remains fairly constant. The increase in the number of riots is to some extent due to the cow-protection, Bakr-Íd, and Moharram disturbances which unhappily characterized the year; but the great bulk of this class of offences was purely agrarian in character. Azamgarh headed the list with 87 riot cases for disposal, in which 481 persons were convicted. According to the District Superintendent's report 39 of these, in which 718 persons were arrested and 343 convicted, were connected with the Cow-protection movement. The increase in dakáiti is due to the organized bands of dakáits which infested the Tarái and Pilibhít in the early months of the year, and to the still more formidable gang which in November and December under Bijai Singh terrorised the districts of Mainpuri and Budaun. Both these gangs have now been utterly broken up, and the prominent members for the most part convicted. The gang of Bihari and Badan Singh may also be considered to have been suppressed, as only two members out of 11 were unaccounted for at the end of the year. The districts of Bánda, Hamírpur and Jhánsi, including the Sub-division of Lalitpur, where in former years dakáiti of the professional type has been rife, had in 1893 a remarkably clear record. Credit for this is deservedly given to the exertions of Mr. Hankin, the Superintendent of the Thagi and Dakáiti Department in Central India, who has effectively cleared the border of a number of desperate characters. The Rohilkhand Division still retains an undesirable pre-eminence in heinous crime. There were fewer murders in it (72 against 98 in

	Number of reported cases.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.
Riots	913	946	1,048
Murders by robbers, dakáits, poison	79	64	73
Other murders	466	431	432
Attempts at murder ...	107	88	102
Culpable homicide ...	315	322	300
Grievous hurt	1,949	2,287	2,413
Hurt by dangerous weapons,	597	620	706
Kidnapping	218	256	299
Dakáitis and attempts ...	162	198	237
Robberies	669	661	908

1892): but dakáitis increased from 54 to 68 and robberies from 96 to 164. Among individual districts Kheri and Meerut return the most murders (26 each), Budaun the most dakáitis (17), and Bareilly the most robberies (74).

Investigations in cases of cognizable crime fell from 145,260 in 1891 and 123,970 in 1892 to 110,651 in 1893, the percentage on the number of recorded reports being 60 against 67 in the two previous years. The smaller number of cases investigated was due to the orders issued in the early part of the year to the police instructing station officers not to investigate certain classes of petty crime except at the special request of the complainant. Very considerable relief was given by these orders to the investigating staff. Freed from the obligation of enquiring into trivial offences, station officers have now much more time than they before had to devote to the working out of serious cases, and the result should be commensurately better. Out of 110,651 cognizable cases which were investigated, 64,550 went up for trial to the Courts and were decided within the year, and 54,187 resulted in convictions. Ninety-eight thousand and eighty-four persons implicated in these cases were brought up for trial and 73,743 convicted. The percentage of convictions to decided cases is 84, being exactly the same as in each of the last three years. If sanitary offences are excluded the percentage becomes 79·50. During the last five years it has never been better than 81 nor worse than 79. The stability of the figure is remarkable. There is the same stability in the percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested. It was 80 per cent. in 1893, against 79 in the two preceding years.

The percentage of convictions to cases investigated by the police was 49 against 41 in 1892. The apparent improvement is, however, wholly due to the orders relieving the police from the necessity of investigating certain petty classes of crime. Thus in 1892, the police investigated over 42,000 cases of lurking house-trespass or house-breaking and obtained 5,215 convictions, the resultant percentage being only 12. In 1893 they investigated under 28,000 such cases, yet they obtained 5,203 convictions, the resultant percentage being 19. The cases they were relieved of investigating in 1893 were those of the hopeless kind, in which no property was taken, and no clue to the offender was furnished by the complainant. The higher percentage of convictions to investigations in such circumstances is no testimony to more efficient police action. Under the more serious classes of crime, in which investigation is obligatory, the results of 1893 were much the same as in 1892.

The percentage of convictions to cases reported was 21·4 against 21·3 in 1892, excluding sanitary cases. This test is of more value when it is applied, as in the table below, to particular classes of heinous crime, in which police inquiry is obligatory, and by success of failure in dealing with which police efficiency must be chiefly judged :—

	Murder.			Homicide.			Dakáiti.			Robbery.			Kidnapping.			Rape.			Poisoning.			Total.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.
Average of six years ending 1888.	405	180	44	268	159	59	88	27	31	416	153	36	158	87	55	254	71	28	32	11	36	1,624	690	42
1891 ...	517	224	43	281	143	51	138	65	47	536	244	45	180	121	67	170	50	29	36	19	53	1,858	866	47
1892 ...	472	210	44	289	146	50	166	43	26	475	175	37	206	129	63	190	67	35	33	12	36	1,831	782	43
1893 ...	487	202	41	249	136	55	184	84	46	605	227	37	213	124	58	200	79	39	63	24	38	2,001	876	44

In this table the figures under "reported cases" exclude all cases struck off as false by order of the Magistrates. The cases thus struck off are shown in the margin. There is no doubt that not a few cases are struck off on insufficient grounds. Bearing this in mind the results brought out by the above table can scarcely be considered to be satisfactory, though not worse than in the past. Under murders the results were very poor in some districts. In Fyzabad, for instance, only one case in 10 was worked out to conviction; in Ballia one in eight; in Meerut, where murders have been very numerous only seven out of 29. Dakáitis show better results than in the previous year. Under robberies the convictions fell below even the indifferent standard of 1892, Ballia again heading the list of signally unsuccessful districts, closely followed by Muzaffarnagar.

Murder	... 18
Homicide	... 51
Dakáiti	... 43
Robbery	... 303
Kidnapping	... 86
Rape	... 76
Poisoning	... 15

The number of reports of non-cognisable crime was 106,890 against 103,275 in 1892. The number of persons against whom process issued was 142,121 against 139,781 in 1892, and the number of persons convicted was 44,451 against 44,601 in 1892.

The preventive action taken by the police and the Magistrates during the year is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Security for good behaviour.						Security to keep the peace.			Persons ordered to give security.
	Cases dealt with.		Cases investigated by police.		Ordered to give security.		Cases.			
	Reports.	Persons.	*Suo motu.*	By order.	Cases.	Persons.	Instituted by complainant.	By Magistrates *suo motu.*	Total.	
1892 ...	2,060	2,090	1,566	375	1,515	1,584	2,954	210	3,164	2,704
1893 ...	2,300	2,312	1,896	326	1,835	1,867	3,422	223	3,645	3,422

There was an increase under each class compared with the figures for 1892. The bad livelihood sections have been worked with vigour in a good many districts, and according to the reports of the Magistrates with beneficial results. The district reports furnish evidence that care has at the same time been taken to proceed only against persons of notorious bad livelihood, and more particularly against persons belonging to more or less organized criminal gangs.

One of the recommendations of the Police Committee accepted by the Government was that in order to relieve the people from harassing investigations in cases of petty cognizable crime, and to give the police more time for important work, the police should be executively instructed not to investigate reports of ordinary thefts under Rs. 10, or of ordinary house-trespass or house-breaking when no other offence has actually been committed, except at the express wish of the complainant. Following this principle it was further decided that tests of police work are best based on statistics of serious cognizable crime which it is obligatory on the police to investigate without regard to the wishes of the complainant.

The year 1893 is the first in which the effect of the Government orders on these two matters has been observable. The marked diminution in the number of cognizable reports which the police in consequence of these orders investigated during the year has already been referred to. The new tests have been applied to the returns of each district. The distinction between the new and the old tests is succinctly this. The old tests dealt with the whole body of reported cognizable crime, excluding only "sanitary offences." The reports so dealt with in 1893 numbered 165,206. Of these 90,272 were investigated: 44,525 cases were actually brought to trial and disposed of by the Courts: and 35,398 resulted in conviction. The new tests deal with 46,016 reports

only, of which 43,215 were investigated: 20,269 cases were brought to trial and disposed of by the Courts: and 15,796 resulted in convictions. The results of the new and the old tests in their application to the provincial statistics are shown in the margin. The incidence of serious cognizable crime by the new tests is only 10 cases per 10,000 of the population against an incidence of 35 cases by the old test. The high percentage of investigations to reports under the new tests is a natural consequence of the character of the tests. The higher percentage of convictions to reports under the new tests is also what might be expected, seeing that these reports were as a general rule followed by investigation. The percentage of convictions to cases disposed of after trial was practically the same under both tests. That is to say, the discretion exercised by the police in sending up cases after investigation for trial was about the same in respect of serious crime as it was in respect of the whole volume of cognizable crime.

	Old tests.	New tests.
Number of reports per 10,000 persons ...	35	10
Percentage of investigations to reports ...	55	94
Percentage of convictions to reports ...	21·42	34·3
Percentage of convictions to cases disposed of after trial	79·50	78·1

Though much has been done in some districts to improve the *personnel*, the training, and the instruction of the police force, much still remains to be done. In some districts too many fines were inflicted, and in particular excessive punishments were inflicted in Gonda. In Oudh the village chaukidári force stands in urgent need of improvement, and much of the insufficient work noticed in Oudh districts is due to this cause. The Oudh Local Rates Act, which was passed by the Provincial Legislative Council since the close of the year, will enable the Government to improve the village police. Other defects which have been brought to light are the expunction of cases as false by Subordinate Magistrates on insufficient grounds, the tendency of the police to record burglaries as burglaries without loss though loss may have occurred, the reference by Subordinate Magistrates of non-cognizable crimes to the police for inquiry, the insufficient measures taken to identify habitual criminals, and the leniency shown in dealing with them, the too frequent transfers of station officers, and the neglect to reward the police and the rural chaukidárs for meritorious services. These are all matters which vitally affect the success or failure of the police administration of the districts.

The jurisdiction of the Railway Police was increased by 311 miles during the year, and the force under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General was considerably strengthened. The detection work in the more serious cases was far from good, and the list of officers and men degraded and suspended during the year is heavy. In Kumaun the jurisdiction of the regular police was extended in 1893 to the Tarái, but very close attention will require to be paid to the discipline and instruction of the force stationed there before improvement can be hoped for. This question and also the question of the police on the pilgrim route and the police required for the Courts have been lately before the Government and have not yet been finally settled. Among other minor matters may be noticed the experimental introduction of a system of written reports of cognizable crime to police stations by private complainants. Complainants are now permitted to make over written reports to the village chaukidár for conveyance to the police station instead of having to undertake the journey themselves. The system has been in force too short a time for a decisive judgment on its value.

The programme of police reforms sanctioned in 1892 by the Government of India on the report of the Police Committee is steadily being given effect to, so far as provincial finances permit. During 1893 the expenditure on the force showed an excess of over one lakh on the figures for 1892, and it will continue to increase. A considerable sum was also spent in 1893 on new police stations, but in many places the police accommodation is still bad or insufficient. In Sitapur a larger number of police stations appears to be urgently required. These requirements will be gradually met as provincial finances permit. The training school now opened at Allahabad for investigating officers should improve the legal knowledge of the force, and lessen the mistakes of procedure which at present, not unseldom, result in failure of justice. The greater attention paid to the

selection and training of Assistant Superintendents of Police, and the increase in the number of probationers, should further tend to efficiency. Owing to the numerical weakness of the executive staff, it has been unfortunately necessary of late years to place untrained and inexperienced youths in charge of the police of important districts for more or less lengthy periods. This necessity will before long disappear, and many of the younger Assistants have acquitted themselves creditably in responsible positions. As regards the subordinate grades of the police it is regrettable that the number of officers and men dismissed departmentally in 1893 was larger than in 1892, and gives little indication of improvement in the *morale* of the force. The decrease in the number of resignations presumably indicates the increasing popularity of the service. The rewards paid to the officers and men aggregated the considerable sum of Rs. 26,660 and Rs. 24,007 was further paid in rewards to chaukidárs. A good deal of attention has been paid to improving the rural chaukidári and municipal and town police forces by weeding out objectionable castes, and in Oudh by substituting cash wages for jágírs. The amendment of the law will enable this latter most essential reform to be completed.

SPECIAL CRIMES.—Detailed comparison with the statistics of previous years is impossible owing to the changes which have been made in the mode of classifying the crimes dealt with under this head. The distinction hitherto made, or attempted to be made, between dakáitis and robberies of the professional type and dakáitis and robberies described as "technical," because though not the work of organized gangs they came within the definitions of such offences, has been abandoned. Dakáitis are now primarily classed according as they are committed (I) by men armed with deadly weapons, or (II) by men not so armed: and each primary class is sub-divided into the three heads of (*a*) attacks on villages and houses, (*b*) attacks on patrolled roads, (*c*) other attacks. The classification of robberies is the same. The figures for the year according to this classification are given in the margin. In all there were 200 dakáitis and 326 robberies. Compared with the totals of preceding years there has been an increase both of robberies and dakaitis on the figures of 1891 and 1892, but not so as to reach the figure for 1890. The year 1890 was marked by outbreaks of dakáiti of a desperate type in the Meerut Division under the leadership of Jhanda and in the Lalitpur district by outlaws belonging to or having associates in the adjoining Native States. These bands were effectually broken up, and at the end of 1891 the Government was able to congratulate itself on a year comparatively free from crime of this class. In 1892 dakáitis again became frequent in Aligarh and Farukhabad, and still more so in Pilibhít, Sháhjahánpur and Kheri. By the end of the year Aligarh and Farukhabad had been cleared of notorious outlaws, but through the misconduct of the police, Laik Singh and four others escaped from custody in Pilibhít and recommenced in 1893 a career of crime. At least 15 attacks on houses are believed to have been perpetrated at their instigation and under their leadership before they and their associates were finally recaptured. Five of them were transported for life, and 28 sentenced to imprisonment of various terms of duration. In the early part of 1893 another gang under the leadership of Bijai Singh and Phopi Singh began to give trouble in the Etah and Mainpuri districts, and later on, transferring themselves to Budaun, they committed in November a series of desperate dakáitis and for the time set the district

	By armed men.			Total.	By men not armed.			Total.
	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)		(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	
Dakáitis ...	65	...	8	73	26	44	57	127
Robberies ...	8	2	5	15	85	33	193	311

Comparative totals for last four years.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Dakáitis ...	233	146	157	200
Robberies ...	363	271	268	326

police at defiance. Their return to Etah and final suppression belong to the history of 1894. During 1893 three other gangs which had given trouble in the past—the gang of Behari and Badan Singh which operated chiefly in Gwalior territory, of Ganga Ram and Giranda of the Agra district, and of Khushal Singh of the Agra and Mainpuri districts—were also dispersed through the efforts of the Agra police. In the Meerut district the gang of Mangal Singh was also broken up, the case being noteworthy for the courageous resistance with which the dakáits were met by the villagers. The conduct of the latter was suitably rewarded.

As regards professional dakáiti therefore the year, though marked with some incidents which were not creditable to the police, was on the whole satisfactory. A number of dangerous characters were removed from society, and it may be hoped that for a time at least the attraction which a successful career in violent crime exercises over certain classes of society has lost some of its force. It has, however, been proved by the history of many notorious dakáits that persons convicted of dakáiti on release from jail constantly return to criminal habits, and become new centres of lawlessness. Of the 33 persons convicted as having taken part in one or more of the dakáitis committed by Laik Singh and his band, 15 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment for periods of four and five years. Whether these sentences in themselves were needlessly lenient or not need not here be considered. But it is in accordance with experience that a considerable number of these men will be heard of again as professionals in dakáiti and robbery, and no longer as followers but as leaders.

The increase in the number of robberies (326 against 268) is chiefly due to the inclusion of cases of robbery accompanied with murder, which have hitherto been excluded when the prosecution has been instituted for the graver offence. Of the 326 cases 220 were the work of professionals. Bareilly headed the list of professional robberies with 16 cases, of which no less than 11 were undetected. The results were very poor and the narratives of the cases, many of which occurred in the city and cantonment, indicated indifferent watch and ward, Kheri, Bahraich and Partábgarh followed with 11 cases and Allahabad with 10. Fatehpur with seven cases showed no convictions at all. Muzaffarnagar and Azamgarh are two other districts in which the police were signally unsuccessful.

Cases of poisoning seem to be on the increase. The detailed reports presented no special features. In nearly every case *dhatura* was used, and only one case out of the 39 was attended with fatal results. In one case only was opium used. The police action was on the whole successful.

Cattle-Theft.—Special rules for the prevention and detection of cattle-theft were in force in 33 districts. In these districts 5,777 cases of cattle-theft were reported. Of these 642 were struck off, leaving 5,135 to be dealt with. In 2,063 cases arrests were made. The number of persons said to have been implicated was 6,228; 2,821 persons were arrested, and 2,940 were brought to trial before the Magistrates. In 1,471 cases convictions were obtained against 1,785 persons; more than one-half being obtained under section 411, Indian Penal Code. The number of cattle reported to have been stolen was 6,959, of which 4,204 are returned as recovered.

As regards the number of reports no advantageous comparison of the figures of 1893 with those of preceding years can be made, owing to the change in system introduced in May 1893. In the districts under the special rules reports of "strays" which were not recovered for 15 days were formerly counted as thefts. This rule has been rescinded. The result is a large decrease in the number of reports of cattle-theft, though whether the actual number of thefts has diminished or not it is impossible to say. As regards the results of police action, prosecutions and convictions were less numerous than in 1892. The repressive measures taken in recent years against cattle thieves are probably accountable for this result; but it is not certain that the inactivity of the police in many districts, and the general neglect of District Superintendents of

	Reports.
1890	8,695
1891	9,592
1892	8,251
1893	5,135

	Cases convicted.
1890	1,895
1891	2,257
1892	1,694
1893	1,471

Police to comply with and work the special rules for the detection of professional cattle thieving are not responsible for the falling off in the figures.

The best work was done in the districts of Agra, Saháranpur, Mirzapur, Gonda and Moradabad. Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Sháhjahánpur and Etah all showed bad work, and some of these districts have been noted for indifferent work in other branches of police administration. It is to be regretted that frequent cases of inadequate sentences passed on professional cattle thieves by Magistrates and of failures to deal with habitual offenders under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code are still reported.

Energetic measures have been taken to stop the inhuman practice of flaying cattle alive for the sake of their skins, which is said to be not uncommon in the Benares district.

On a consideration of the returns for the year 1893-94 the exemption of the Fyzabad and Bara Banki districts from the special rules was approved.

It is hoped that good will result from the system of voluntary registration of cattle sales in public and private marts which was prescribed by the Government towards the close of the year. The measure requires careful supervision on the part of District Magistrates to prevent it from being worked as an engine of oppression by Cow-protection Societies. The Magistrate of Aligarh had before the issue of the Government rules introduced a system of registration through patwáris, and formal sanction was requested to his being allowed to experimentally continue it in place of enforcing the Government rules. The Commissioner of the Meerut Division has been asked to advise the Government on the matter. The intention of the Government rules, it may be remarked, is the same as the intention of the special rules in force in Aligarh, namely, to relieve buyers and sellers of cattle from the necessity of reporting such transactions at the police station, by supplying a registry wholly unconnected with the police at each recognized cattle market. The Government designedly refrained from employing the agency of patwáris as they are already overworked in most districts.

CRIMINAL TRIBES, *Sanauriahs*.—The numbers of the Sanauriahs registered in the Lalitpur sub-division have steadily decreased since this criminal tribe was brought under the Act. Names have been removed on account of deaths, while new ones have not been brought on. The Joint Magistrate in charge of the sub-division satisfied himself that the police had neglected their duties in this respect and was directed to prevent the re-occurrence of this negligence. It was determined to bring to the notice of the Government of India the desirability of securing the co-operation of the Superintendent of the Thági and Dakáiti Department with the local authorities at Lalitpur. As the Sanauriahs who have been appointed village and road chaukidárs have turned out well, the Local Government recommended that this form of employment should be offered to others desirous of earning a livelihood otherwise than by agriculture.

Barwárs.—The health of the Barwár proclaimed population was good during the year; the area under cultivation increased: the harvests were satisfactory, and there were no arrears of rent. The question of sub-letting, which was raised in the Government orders on last year's report was cleared up by the inquiries of the Deputy Commissioner and the Deputy Collector in special charge of the settlement, and shown to be of less importance than was supposed. About 14 per cent. of the total cultivated area was sub-let. Most of this sub-let area represented land which had been made over to sub-tenants by absconded Barwárs, and the Deputy Commissioner assigned good reasons for allowing such agreements to hold good. A decrease of the number of Barwárs at large without pass at the end of the year and an increase of the number in jail were noteworthy points in the year's administration. Of the total adult male population on the registers 40 per cent. were either at large without pass or in jail. The progress made in reclaiming this tribe is slow, though in the good conduct of the exempted families and in the fair success which not a few of the proclaimed population have attained in agriculture

there are encouraging elements. An important step was taken in apprenticing Barwár boys in some of the Cawnpore mills. A legal difficulty which prevents the Superintendent from apprenticing boys who are not orphans, nor abandoned by their parents, nor convicted of vagrancy or any petty offence, is an obstacle to the complete segregation of the young which the Superintendent recommended. The Local Government, however, determined in the first place to ascertain how the boys sent to Cawnpore turned out before considering proposals to amend the Binding Apprentices Act of 1850. The suggestion that the Criminal Tribes Act should be amended with a view to secure the more adequate punishment of Barwárs who habitually abscond was reserved for separate consideration.

Sánsiahs.—The absconding of Sánsiahs belonging to the four proclaimed districts from the districts in which they have been settled still continued on a considerable scale. On the registers at the end of the year there were 599 Sánsiahs so settled. Of these 341 had absconded before the year opened and 52 more absconded during the year. Not a single proclaimed Sánsiah was apprehended during the year. In Jaunpur and Fyzabad alone did the number of settled Sánsiahs present at the end of the year exceed 20. Less than half the number were employed in agriculture, and in few cases were the reports encouraging. Even where the reports were good, there was no certainty that they would continue so. In the year preceding the Sánsiahs settled in the Lucknow district were stated to be becoming used to agricultural labour. In the year under review 36 out of the 42 absconded. In some places they did fairly well as sweepers, but not a few escapes occurred. The working of the Sultánpur Settlement and the Fatehgarh Reformatory was satisfactory, except as regards the health of the inmates and the obtaining employment for the boys and girls. Emigration to the colonies will continue to be tried, and in municipalities and elsewhere some openings for menial labour exist and will be taken advantage of. A suggestion of the Superintendent of the Dún, that young couples from the Reformatory might be sent to the Markham Grant Estate, was referred for consideration to the Inspector-General of Prisons.

Doms.—The Dom settlements in Gorakhpur showed no progress. The area of land returned as in their cultivation continued to be very small compared with the number of persons who were supposed to cultivate it, and part of even this small area was stated to be sub-let. There is little trace of any active surveillance by the Magistrate and his subordinates. The Commissioner was asked to bring his suggestion that the interest of the European and native landowners might be enlisted in the reformation of the tribe to the attention of the District Magistrate.

Eunuchs.—The operations of the year are summarised in the following table :—

	Number originally registered.	On the register at the beginning of the year.	Added.	Struck off.	Remaining at the end of the year.
North-Western Provinces ...	1,096	424	16	25	415
Oudh	298	252	3	1	254
Total ...	1,394	676	19	26	659

Of the 19 additions two only were names brought for the first time on to the register, and 15 were re-registrations made in compliance with orders conveyed during the year. The other additions were consequent on removals from Bengal to the North-Western Provinces, and from one district to another within the provinces. There were 22 deaths and two removals beyond the boundaries of the provinces, and one removal (already mentioned) from one district to another. The remaining man whose name was struck off the register had been pronounced to be virile.

The directions of the Government regarding the ill-advised expunction of names in Basti and Benares received attention.

The number of prosecutions was only two. In these cases the eunuchs were convicted of appearing in public in female attire and were convicted. The minor who was reported last year to be living with a eunuch in Pilibhít has now been separated from him, and the three minors who were reported as residing with eunuchs in Allahabad have also been removed.

4—Criminal Justice.

(a)—*North-Western Provinces.*

1.—Returns of Crime.

The provincial figures for four years are as follows :—

	Cases reported.	Cases returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.
1890	152,829	114,628	110,902
1891	162,323	128,214	113,665
1892	155,614	123,624	106,292
1893	157,261	122,240	102,780

The number of cases reported and of cases returned as true in 1893 are remarkably close to the figures of 1892. The percentage of cases returned as true on the cases reported varied from 55 in Sháhjahánpur to 96 in Benares. Similarly the percentage of cases brought to trial on cases returned as true varied from 59 in Budaun to 100 in Jaunpur, Aligarh and Mirzapur, and on cases reported from 39 in Basti to 93 in Benares. That the returns on these matters, though improving in accuracy, are not a safe guide to a judgment as to good or bad work on the part of the prosecuting or judicial agency, is to be inferred from the fact that in Basti out of 4,099 cases reported 660 were struck off as false : while in Gorakhpur out of 8,571 cases reported only 42 were struck off.

The decrease in cases brought to trial was ascribed to favourable seasons and easy prices ; in some cases local decreases were with apparent reason ascribed to vigorous action against bad characters or successful hunting down of proclaimed and absconded offenders, tokens of improved police work. There is reason to believe that in several districts, a large proportion of cases would not be instituted, if Magistrates exercised greater care in examining the complainant before issuing process. In Muzaffarnagar, 79 per cent. of the cases instituted in one Court ended in acquittal on withdrawal of the complaint.

The decrease in 1893 from the figures of 1892 in cases brought to trial was thus divided among the different classes of offences :—

Increase.	Cases.	*Decrease.*	Cases.
Public tranquillity	245	Public health	198
Do. servants	45	Affecting life	84
Contempts	356	Hurt	861
False evidence, &c.... ...	221	Assault	829
Rape	22	Theft	269
Robbery and dakáiti ...	68	Receiving stolen property ...	321
Relating to marriage ...	39	Mischief	204
Defamation	43	Under the Procedure Code and	
Intimidation	37	special and local laws ...	1,868

The increase in trials for offences against the public tranquillity and in robbery and dakáiti may be attributed to exceptional occurrences—the disturbances on and about the day of the Id-uz-Zoha in the Azamgarh and Ballia districts, a number of petty indigo riots in Aligarh, and outbreaks of dakáiti in and about the districts of Etah, Budaun, Bareilly and Pilibhít. One thousand and twenty-eight more persons were convicted of offences against public tranquillity as compared with 1892. The increase in trials for false evidence—accompanied as it was by a higher percentage of convictions—was satisfactory. The rise in the number of cases of contempt was due in part to

pressure put on landholders in Agra and Hamírpur to report the arrival of dakáits instead of harbouring them. The general fall in offences against the human body and against property brought to trial appears to have been due to real decrease in such offences. In Meerut a new District Magistrate put a stop to what were in his opinion vexatious attempts to enforce village sanitation by criminal prosecutions and so reduced the trials for offences affecting the public health. The fall in trials under special and local laws is accounted for by fewer municipal prosecutions and similar cases in Benares and other places, and by less frequent action under the Canal laws owing to the abundant rain of the year.

The number of persons brought to trial and of those convicted during each of the last four years is as follows:—

	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Convicted under the Penal Code.
1890	186,635	91,404	52,964
1891	195,092	99,542	56,803
1892	185,725	91,738	49,140
1893	184,001	90,038	49,357

Prosecutions for theft and hurt concerned 63,264 of the 184,001 persons brought to trial in 1893, or rather more than one-third of the total. The percentages of persons convicted to persons tried for each of these offences was as follows:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Theft	69·5	72·5	68·2	67·4
Hurt	19·2	18·6	18·9	19·0

In the various proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure the number of persons concerned in the last two years may be thus compared:—

	1892.	1893.
Frivolous and vexatious complaints, section 560	527	1,019
Witnesses, Chapter VI and section 485	46	88
Bail, Chapter XLII	265	270
Jurors and Assessors, section 332	123	95
Breach of the peace, Chapter VIII	3,836	4,180
Good behaviour, Chapter VIII	1,729	2,071
Public nuisances, Chapter X	1,086	949
Possession, Chapter XII and section 522	347	521
Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	615	645

The increased use of section 560 is satisfactory; 96 per cent. of the persons concerned were subjected to an order to pay compensation. On the other hand, proceedings against witnesses were more numerous but had less result in 1893 than in 1892. The increase in the number of persons called on to show cause against being bound over to be of good behaviour was justified by the taking of security from 75 per cent. against 71 per cent. in the previous year, from 323 more persons in 1893 than in 1892.

Of the persons proceeded against for a public nuisance only 437 or 46 per cent. were subjected to an order. Cases about disputed possession increased slightly, and the number of persons concerned considerably. The percentage of persons against whom orders were finally made was 46 as in the year before.

Business coming before the Criminal Courts of Original Jurisdiction.

II.—Courts of Magistrates.

The number of cases disposed of by the several classes of Magistrates' Courts during the years 1891-93 was as follows:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Benches of Magistrates	19,639	21,098	19,821
Special Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	11,348	8,978	7,870
Stipendiary Magistrates	85,263	80,863	80,661

There are no important variations to notice with regard to these figures. The good work done by Benches was generally acknowledged. The leniency of their punishments

corresponded with the nature of the cases they dealt with. The number of summary convictions rose in all courts but those of District Magistrates.

Year.	Special Magistrates.	Stipendiary Magistrates.	District Magistrates.	Benches.
1892	948	5,432	798	4,160
1893	1,866	6,673	731	4,846

The result of trials as affecting persons is shown in the following comparison :—

Year.	Number tried.	Number convicted.	Remaining under-trial.	Percentage of convictions.
1891 ..	196,773	102,319	2,463	52
1892 ...	186,824	94,110	2,514	50·4
1893 ...	185,585	92,591	2,412	51

In calculating this percentage commitments and references have been included in convictions and cases pending have been excluded. The average duration of cases rose to 5·97 days. Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining within a reasonable time the attendance of witnesses from Gwalior. In two districts it was necessary to fix such dates as to allow 35 days between the receipt of the summons by the Darbár and the day of hearing.

Twelve districts only against 19 in the previous year had under 20 per cent. of convictions on charges of offences affecting the human body. This, however, is far from satisfactory. A high percentage of withdrawals (which always accompanies and is the proximate cause of a low percentage of convictions for offences affecting the human body) indicates carelessness in the examination of complainants before the issue of summonses against the accused, and is not a sign of good work. In the case of one court in which withdrawals were numerous it was found that complainants were examined not by the court at all but by the judicial muharrir.

Particulars regarding witnesses in magistrates' courts are as follow :—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Number attending	412,378	372,549	362,816
Number examined	373,509	343,624	352,295
Number paid	105,705	91,138	85,549
Amount paid	Rs. 42,861	Rs. 39,009	Rs. 41,762

Thus 21·8 per cent. of witnesses had their expenses paid, as against 24·4 and 25·6 per cent. in the two years preceding. The average payment was over annas 7-8 against annas 6-10 and 6-6 in previous years. As an example of the manner in which payments are made to an unnecessary number of witnesses, it may be noted that in the one district of Gorakhpur two magistrates paid each 1 per cent. of the witnesses appearing in his Court, and two others each 3 per cent., while a fifth officer paid 90 per cent. Nearly 90 per cent. of witnesses were returned as discharged on the first day of their attendance. The majority of returns are plainly unreliable. Nearly 90 per cent. of the witnesses attending court were examined, against 92 in the preceding year.

III.—Courts of Session.

There was an additional Sessions Judge at Saháranpur from 1st January 1893 to 13th February 1893, and again from 13th October to the end of the year; and one at Farukhabad for the whole of the first quarter. By orders issued in August 1893, the Sessions Judge of Mirzapur was appointed Joint Sessions Judge of Benares and held all the Assessor trials in Benares thereafter.

Cases tried by Sessions Judges were more numerous in 1893 than ever—

	Cases for trial.	Cases disposed of.	Cases left pending.	Duration of each case.
1891	2,147	1,949	198	41 days
1892	1,950	1,711	239	43 do.
893	2,229	1,983	246	46 do.

The details as to persons concerned are as follow:—

Year.	Persons under trial.	Persons convicted.	Persons left under trial.	Percentage of convictions on decisions.
1891	3,865	2,113	405	62
1892	3,539	1,836	424	62
1893	4,003	2,205	484	63

The districts of Aligarh (21), Bareilly (69), Agra (44), Basti (21), Azamgarh (75) and Benares (29) had a large number under trial at the close of the year. In Benares the Judge was occupied at the end of the year with heavy civil suits.

In 1892 there had been 125 jury trials. In 1893 there were 99 affecting 131 persons. As regards 106 the Judge agreed with the verdict; as regards the remainder 25, in the case of nine a reference was made to the High Court. In every case so referred the verdict of the jury was reversed. The greater number of trials—1,687 against 1,491 in 1892—were held with the aid of Assessors, 3,117 persons were on their trial in these cases; as regards 2,232 the Judge agreed with all the Assessors; as regards 417 he differed from one or more, and as regards 468 he differed from all of the Assessors.

Particulars of the witnesses in Courts of Session are as follow:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Number attending	22,163	20,228	21,832
Number examined	15,297	14,357	15,619
Number paid	15,151	14,509	15,418
Amount paid	Rs. 15,072	Rs. 13,803	Rs. 18,104

The number of witnesses examined continued to bear a small percentage (71·5) to the number attending. The attendance of unnecessary witnesses is probably caused by the neglect of committing Magistrates in interpreting the provisions of section 217 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882. In all 66·4 per cent. of the witnesses were discharged on the first day of their attendance, an improvement on the previous percentages of 62 and 61.

Of the total number of witnesses 70·6 per cent. received their expenses, as against 71 per cent. in 1892. The average sum paid each witness was over Rs. 1-2-9 against annas 15-2 in the previous year.

IV.—High Court.

Four cases were disposed of in 1893 against six in 1892 and four in 1891. Seven persons were concerned; two were acquitted, one was convicted of an offence affecting the human body, and four of offences against property. The average duration of each trial was 43 days against 46 days in 1892.

Of the witnesses attending 50 were examined and 62 received their expenses. The average amount paid to each was Rs. 88-15-0 against Rs. 27-12-0 in 1892. The high average was due to the prolonged proceedings in the case Queen-Empress *versus* Moss and others, in which the witnesses were numerous and of good position.

V.—All Courts.

Particulars of the trials of European British subjects are as follow:—

	Brought to trial.		Persons convicted.	Pending at the close.	
	Cases.	Persons.		Cases.	Persons.
1892 ...	95	100	44	4	4
1893 ...	123	148	80	2	2

Convictions for hurt rose from 9 to 20, and those under special and local laws from 14 to 36.

The total numbers of original cases decided by all courts compare thus:—

	Regular cases.	Cases under the Code of Criminal Procedure.
1891	113,306	4,897
1892	107,989	4,667
1893	105,072	5,267

The results as affecting persons were these :—

	1892.	1893.
Acquitted or discharged	89,877	89,993
Convicted	91,738	90,038
Percentage of convictions	50·5	50·01

VI.—PUNISHMENTS.

The punishment of death was awarded to 102 persons in 1893 against 136 in 1892; of transportation to 334 against 255; of penal servitude to 1 against none; of imprisonment to 28,061 against 28,307; of fine to 57,049 against 59,439; and of whipping 5,308 against 4,547. Security to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour was demanded from 4,130 persons against 3,233: in default of furnishing security to be of good behaviour 801 persons were imprisoned against 473.

Forty-four juveniles were sent to a reformatory against 27 in 1892.

As regards imprisonment there was a well marked tendency in almost all magistrates' courts towards a more lengthened term, as the following figures show :—

	Fifteen days and under.	Six months and under.	Two years and under.	Seven years and under.	Above seven years.
1892	6,496	13,867	6,455	25	...
1893	5,670	13,359	7,206	20	2

Corresponding with this there is an increase in references to District and Sub-divisional Magistrates for committal or enhanced or different punishment from 1,011 to 1,285, and a change as detailed below in the figures for District Magistrates' courts :—

	Fifteen days and under.	Six months and under.	Two years and under.	Seven years and under.	Above seven years.
1892	158	318	174	18	...
1893	192	582	388	7	...

In the Hamírpur district alone there were 86 references for enhanced punishment. There were, however, still complaints by District Magistrates and Sessions Judges that subordinate magistrates would not inflict adequate sentences for professional crime, particularly in respect of cattle theft and of house-breaking by night.

In magistrates' courts only 1,328 sentences of simple imprisonment were passed in 1893 against 1,699 in 1892, or 5 per cent. of all imprisonments ordered in such courts.

In Sessions Courts there was a like tendency with magistrates to lengthen the term of imprisonments, as the figures here given show :—

	Total imprisonments.	Fifteen days and under.	Six months and under.	Two years and under.	Seven years and under.	Above seven years.
1892	1,459	27	125	408	793	103
1893	1,800	26	97	409	1,083	185

This tendency should in time effectually reduce the number of the criminal population.

The total number of whippings in all courts in the last five years has been as follows; 1889, 3,956; 1890, 4,376; 1891, 5,781; 1892, 4,547; 1893, 5,308. In 1893 such sentences were passed—4,748 in lieu of other punishment, 463 in addition to other punishment and 97 on juveniles for offences not ordinarily punishable with whipping. In each class there was an increase over the figures of 1892, 4,642 sentences (or 87·45 against 87·3 in 1892) were on first conviction and 666 (12·55 per cent.) on subsequent conviction. Whipping was inflicted in 19·89 per cent. possible cases, an increase on the percentage of 16·5 in 1892. The offences for which it was awarded were mainly these—

	1892.	1893.
Theft	3,390	3,887
Receiving stolen property	396	507
House-trespass and house-breakin	677	792

Details of punishments of fine are as follow :—

	Persons fined.	Percentage on convictions.	Amount. Rs.	Realized. Rs.	Percentage realized.
1891 ...	60,042	60·3	3,26,811	2,46,208	75·3
1892 ...	59,493	64·8	2,73,285	2,30,762	84·4
1893 ...	57,049	63·4	3,14,457	2,52,645	83·4

In Sessions Courts only Rs. 4,113 out of Rs. 20,689, or less than 20 per cent. was realized. The only large amounts of compensation paid were Rs. 350 in Moradabad and Rs. 650 in Azamgarh. In magistrates' courts the percentage of realization was 84·8 against 86·7 in the year 1892. The amount granted in compensation under section 545 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, represented 7·3 per cent. of the fines realized, against 8·8 per cent. in 1892.

Appeal, reference and revision.

VII—Courts of Magistrates.

The figures for appeals during three years are these—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Appeals preferred	3,663	3,581	3,773
Disposed of	3,507	3,493	3,629
Pending	156	88	144
Average duration	9 days.	11 days.	10 days.

Of persons subjected to orders appealable to the District Magistrate 11 per cent. appealed in 1893 against 12 per cent. in 1892.

The figures for revisions during three years are these—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Applications made	1,153	1,297	1,227
Disposed of	1,116	1,253	1,186
Pending	37	44	41
Average duration	13 days.	11 days.	10 days.

Details of persons are these—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
1. Concerned	2,445	3,102	2,935
2. Disposed of	2,378	2,996	2,850
3. Applications rejected	921	1,079	1,221
4. Orders confirmed	973	1,261	1,035
5. Percentage of 3 and 4 on 2	80	78	79

VIII—Courts of Session.

The figures for appeals during three years are these—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Appeals preferred	9,132	8,592	8,388
Disposed of	8,738	8,313	7,923
Pending	394	279	465
Average duration	19 days.	19 days.	17 days.

The figures for revisions during three years are these—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Applications made	1,763	1,695	1,898
Disposed of	1,645	1,604	1,777
Pending	118	91	121
Average duration	22 days.	24 days.	20 days.

Details of persons are these—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
1. Concerned	3,497	3,825	4,139
2. Disposed of	3,243	3,584	3,873
3. Applications rejected	2,011	1,670	2,056
4. Orders confirmed	829	1,156	1,151
5. Percentage of 3 and 4 on 2	81	78·8	83

IX—HIGH COURT.

The figures for appeals during three years are these—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
For hearing	1,301	1,076	1,264
Disposed of	1,199	945	1,138
Pending	102	131	126
Average duration	42 days.	43 days.	40 days.

Details as to persons are these—

		1891.	1892.	1893.
Appellants ...	Appeals disposed of	1,795	1,416	1,597
	Whose appeals were rejected	140	137	266
	Whose sentences were affirmed	1,419	1,036	1,051
	Wholly unsuccessful per cent.	87	83	83

The figures for revisions during three years are these—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Cases for hearing	902	804	847
Disposed of	836	754	805
Pending	66	50	42
Average duration	27 days.	25 days.	27 days.

Details as to persons are these—

		1891.	1892.	1893.
Persons ...	Concerned in cases decided	1,357	1,262	1,308
	In whose cases revision was refused	327	432	459
	Against whom the order was affirmed	529	440	511
	Per cent., who obtained nothing in revision ...	63	69	74

Of the 797 revision cases instituted in 1893 one was referred under section 341 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882; 233 were referred under section 438, six of them by magistrates and 217 by Sessions Judges; and 572 were dealt with by the Court under section 439, 480 of these being magistrates' cases and 92 Sessions Court cases.

References for confirmation of sentence of death were as follow:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
For disposal	122	113	112
Disposed of	111	95	96
Pending	11	18	16

The sentence was confirmed in 57 cases and in respect of 73 persons.

Two Full Bench references were disposed of in 1893.

The total work done by the High Court during the last three years is as follows:—

Cases.	1891.	1892.	1893.
For disposal	2,547	2,266	2,418
Disposed of	2,354	2,050	2,232
Pending	193	216	186

X.—ALL COURTS.

The amount of appellate and revisional work done by all courts was as follows:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Appeals disposed of	13,444	12,751	12,690
Revisions disposed of	3,597	3,611	3,768

(*b*).—*Oudh.*

Inclusive of 16 benches of Honorary Magistrates, there were 209 criminal tribunals in Oudh on 31st December 1893, or four more than in the preceding year. These tribunals were composed of the following classes of officers:—

Europeans and Statutory Civilians.	Covenanted Officers	26
	Military Officers	11
	Uncovenanted Officers	10
Natives		223

The alterations in the personnel were as follow :—

	1892.	1893.
Assistant Commissioners	17	15
Deputy Magistrates	58	64
Honorary ditto (Benches)	72	77
Ditto ditto (sitting singly)	49	48

The number of "offences reported" rose to 52,573 from 49,108 in the previous year, the increase being 3,465 offences, or a little over 7 per cent.

The most noticeable increase was under the following headings :—"Offences under the Code of Criminal Procedure and against special and local laws" (1,106) ; "Hurt" (1,003) ; "Theft" (459) ; "Mischief" (434) ; "Criminal trespass" (250) ; "Relating to marriage" (215) ; "Against public tranquillity" (102) ; "Robbery and dakáiti" (93). On the other hand the following classes of offences show a decrease, *viz.* :—"Receiving stolen property" (140), "Affecting life" (66), "Criminal force" (60), "Contempt of lawful authority" (48) and "Cheating" (47).

A decrease of 66 under "Offences affecting life" included only two cases of "Murder."

The number of offences struck off by order of the Magistrate, and of complaints dismissed under section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, rose with the increase in the number of offences reported : but the percentage remained much the same as in the previous year (28 per cent.).

Year.	Struck off.	Dismissed.	Total.
1892	2,356	11,421	13,777
1893	2,597	11,804	14,401
Increase ...	241	383	624

The percentage of cases struck off to offences reported is 4·9 as against 4·8 in 1892. The Provincial percentage of complaints dismissed was 22.

A much larger number of persons (*viz.*, 820) were compensated in Magistrates' Courts under section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, during 1893 than in 1892 when the number was 568, and the amount thus disbursed rose from Rs. 14,118 in 1892 to Rs. 14,387 in 1893.

The number of cases brought to trial during 1893 was 38,201 being 2,834 more than were tried in 1892.

The increase was general to all the districts, excepting Lucknow and Bara Banki, and was due to the larger number of offences reported.

Consequent on the increase in the number of cases the number of persons brought to trial rose to 72,571 from 67,002 in 1892, an increase of 5,571 persons. The following table shows the disposal of persons under trial in each year :—

	1892.		1893.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Acquitted or discharged ..	37,111	55·38	41,517	57·20
Convicted	29,588	44·16	30,731	42·34
Died, escaped, &c.	303	·45	323	·44

The percentage of convictions was nearly 2 per cent. lower than in 1892. The fall in the percentage of convictions was probably mainly due to the increase in the number of petty offences, such as hurt, mischief, cattle trespass, criminal trespass, criminal force and assault and to the increased proportions of cases tried by local and subordinate paid Magistrates with second and third class powers.

The general results for the years 1892 and 1893 were as follows :—

	1892.	1893.
Cases reported	49,108	52,573
Do. struck off and dismissed	13,777	14,401
Do. returned as true	35,331	38,172
Percentage returned as true	71·95	72·60
Persons under trial	67,002	72,571
Do. convicted	29,588	30,731
Percentage of convictions	44·16	42·34

The following table shows the business before the Criminal Courts during the years 1892 and 1893 :—

	Offences reported.	Struck off or dismissed.	Returned as true (column 1 *minus* column 2).	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending at close of the year.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1892	49,108	13,777	35,331	36,052	35,518	534
1893	52,573	14,401	38,172	38,854	38,436	418

The figures in column 1 comprise offences of which cognizance was taken on complaint, as well as offences reported to the police. The working of sections 202, 203 and 560 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, is confined to the former class of offences. The number struck off or dismissed, 14,401, is large, being almost 28 per cent. of the whole number reported, and most of them (22 per cent.) were dismissed under section 203, the remainder being offences reported to the police. A large number, however, 38,172, were returned as true, action being taken in them against 73,973 persons (including remanets), out of whom only 30,731 were convicted, and 41,517 were acquitted or discharged. The percentage of convictions was undoubtedly low (42·34 per cent.)

These figures, however, include discharges under sections 209, 253, 259, 494A; and acquittals under sections 240, 245, 247, 248, 258, 309, 345 and 494B. Now the only discharges and acquittals for want of evidence are discharges under sections 209, 253, and acquittals under sections 245, 258, 209. Discharges under sections 259, 494A, and acquittals under sections 240, 247, 248, 345, 494B, do not necessarily imply that the offences reported would not have been proved if the case had been tried out, still less that it was not committed. It is possible and even probable, however, that to some extent Magistrates failed to detect the weakness of complaints made to them.

From the returns of discharges and acquittals supplied by Magistrates, it appears that the number of discharges and acquittals for want of proof was only 8,368 and 7,732, respectively, while the number of discharges in consequence of absence of complainant (4,107), and the number of acquittals for non-appearance of complainant (5,073), for withdrawal of complaint in summons cases (3,344), for offences being compounded (12,869), for withdrawal of charges on convictions on one of several charges (21) and for withdrawal from prosecution by public prosecutor (3) amounted to 25,417, or 60 per cent. of the total number of acquittals and discharges.

It is difficult to account for the low percentage of convictions compared with that obtained in the North-Western Provinces (50 per cent. last year). It cannot be attributed to the injudicious entertainment of false and groundless complaints, for the percentage of dismissals under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, was lower last year in the North-Western Provinces than in Oudh. It is observable that the proportion of the minor offences of hurt, wrongful restraint, assault, mischief, criminal trespass and criminal intimidation is much greater in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces.

Under offences under the Criminal Procedure Code and offences against special and local laws, there were 12,710 offences reported in 1893 as against 11,604 in 1892. The greater portion of the increase was under offences against special and local laws, *viz.*, 736. The percentage of convictions in these cases was nearly 63 (persons). The number of offences under the Cattle Trespass Act reported rose from 2,141 in 1892 to 2,713 in 1893. The percentage of convictions in 1892 was 16·9 as against 15·7 in 1893. In Bahraich 41 were convicted out of 650 tried, indicating great want of judgment in investigation. The number of offences under "Hurt with aggravating circumstances" rose from 687 in 1892 to 726 in 1893, when the percentage of convictions obtained was 67 as against 63 in 1892. Similarly "other cases of hurt" rose from

12,296 to 13,260, the percentage of acquittals and discharges, owing chiefly to complainants failing to prosecute, was 85 in 1893 as against 86 in 1892. To this high percentage of acquittals and discharges may be partly attributed the low provincial percentage of convictions for all offences.

The number of persons brought to trial for rioting was 2,051 against 1,687 in the previous year, the percentage of convictions being 54 per cent. as against 58 per cent. Cases of robbery and dakáiti increased from 118 to 170; and prosecutions were less successful than in the previous year, the percentage of convictions falling from 54 per cent. to 44 per cent. The number of persons tried for offences against the Arms Act was 103, being 20 more than in 1892, and the percentage of convictions was nearly 80 per cent. as against 65 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of convictions in cases of culpable homicide rose from 40 to 64 per cent., and the number of cases fell to 68 from 83 in 1892. One hundred and thirty-seven persons were tried as against 165 in 1892. Two hundred and fifty-two persons were brought to trial for the offences of "Murder" and "attempt to murder;" 104 or 41 per cent. were convicted. Last year out of 209 persons brought to trial 38 per cent. were convicted. Proceedings to prevent a breach of the peace numbered 823, being 64 less than in 1892. The number of persons called upon to furnish security to keep the peace was 2,519, being 191 less than in 1892. The number actually bound over rose, however, from 1,390 to 1,421, the percentage rising from 51 to 56. There was an increase of 44 in the number of persons called upon to show cause why they should not furnish security to be of good behaviour. The number of persons from whom security was actually demanded rose from 343 in 1892 to 403 in 1893. There were 307 persons concerned in proceedings regarding disputed possession, and orders were passed against 176.

During the year 622 persons (or 54 more than in the previous year) were called upon to pay compensation to accused persons under section 560, Criminal Procedure Code.

During the year there were 73,721 persons under trial, including those involved in cases pending at the close of 1892, being 5,196 more than in that year. The mode of disposal in each year is shown below:—

	1892.	1893.
Died, escaped or transferred	300	318
Discharged or acquitted	36,852	41,173
Convicted on regular trial	25,907	26,233
Ditto summary trial	3,381	3,973
Committed or referred	700	833
Remaining under trial	1,385	1,191
Average duration of each case (days)	7·36	7·58

The percentage of persons convicted, committed, and whose cases were referred, to the number of persons tried was 42·79 in 1893, against 44·66 in 1892.

The average duration of 7·58 days was almost the same as in 1892.

A comparative table showing the amount of work performed by the several classes of Courts during 1892 and 1893 is here given:—

Classes of Courts.	1892. Number of persons disposed of.	1892. Percentage on total number of persons disposed of.	1893. Number of persons disposed of.	1893. Percentage on total number of persons disposed of.
Unpaid Magistrates sitting singly ...	5,058	7·5	5,095	7·0
Benches of Magistrates	9,220	13·7	8,865	12·2
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates ...	18,665	24·82	21,726	29·9
Full power Magistrates of general jurisdiction. Natives ...	24,939	37·1	27,502	37·9
Full power Magistrates of general jurisdiction. European ...	7,694	11·4	7,519	10·3
Chief Magistrates of districts ...	1,184	1·7	1,362	1·08
Deputy Commissioners under section 30, Act X of 1882	360	·53	461	·63

Although there was a much larger number of cases before the courts in 1893 than in 1892, there were only 543 cases pending at the close of the year 1893, against 594 pending at the commencement of it. In 1893, the average duration of trial was 7·58 days, very similar to 7·36 days in 1892.

The percentages of convictions and committals to the number of persons tried by the several classes of courts in 1892 and 1893, are given below :—

Classes of Courts.	1892.	1893.	Difference.
Unpaid Magistrates sitting singly	36·43	34·30	−2·13
enches of Magistrates	62·60	62·28	−0·32
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates ...	30·38	27·84	−2·54
Full power Magistrates of general jurisdiction. { Native ...	47·84	47·36	−0·48
{ European ...	46·60	45·64	−0·96
Chief Magistrates of districts	76 43	75·18	−1·25
Deputy Commissioners under section 30, Criminal Procedure Code	74·44	73·31	−1·13

There was an increase of 687 in the number of summary trials. Out of 3,641 sentences passed, 1,863 were appealable, but only 15 were appealed, and out of these 13 were confirmed. Of the 2,077 sentences passed by the Lucknow Bench of Magistrates, 1,741 were appealable, and three were appealed, resulting in the confirmation of two. References to Deputy Commissioners for enhanced punishments rose to 478 in 1893, from 393 in 1892; 446 sentences were confirmed, 11 were modified and 21 were reversed. Deputy Commissioners referred 30 sentences passed under their enhanced powers to Sessions Judges, out of which one was modified, one was reversed and the remainder were confirmed.

The number of persons punished rose to 32,412 from 32,116 in 1892. The punishments awarded during the years named are shown below.

	Number of persons punished.		Percentage on total number of punishments.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Transportation	...	4	...	0·01
Rigorous imprisonment	9,032	8,880	28·12	27·39
Simple ditto	371	401	1·10	1 23
Fine	19,135	19,276	59·58	59·47
Whipping	1,629	2,040	5·07	6·23
Persons ordered to give security ...	1,949	1,811	6·06	5·58

During the year under report, sentences of simple imprisonment rose by 30, sentences of fine rose by 141, and sentences of whipping rose by 411; but sentences of rigorous imprisonment decreased by 152, as compared with the figures for the preceding year.

Six juvenile offenders were sent to the Reformatory School at Bareilly instead of being imprisoned.

Sentences of whipping numbered 2,040, being 411 more than in 1892.

The punishment of whipping was inflicted on 28 juveniles for offences which would have entailed other punishments had they been adults. In the previous year 25 juveniles were so punished. The percentage of whippings calculated on all cases in which the offenders might have been punished with whipping rose from 19·96 to 23·19.

The number of persons fined was 19,276 or 141 more than in the previous year. Fines to the amount of Rs. 1,08,869-1-0 were imposed, being Rs. 897-4-1 more than in the previous year. The percentage of realizations (83·4) was almost the same as in 1892. At the close of the year under report, outstanding fines amounted to Rs. 11,945-2-10, being Rs. 2,224-15-1 less than the amount outstanding at the close of 1892. Rupees 14,387 were paid as compensation to injured persons under section 545 of the Criminal Procedure Code, out of Rs. 90,889, the amount of fines realized, or nearly 16 per cent.

During the year 1,091 habitual offenders of whom 684 had been convicted once before, and 407 more than once, were brought to trial. In the previous year, 1,014 such persons were brought to trial. Percentages of those who had been convicted once before, and oftener than once, were 62·6 and 37·3, respectively, as against 63·1 and 36·8 in 1892.

There was a small decrease in the appellate work of Deputy Commissioners, 1,469 persons being dealt with, or 34 less than in the previous year. Appeals were rejected or sentences were confirmed in the cases of 906 persons, or nearly 62 per cent. The sentences passed on 157 persons, or nearly 11 per cent. were reduced or otherwise altered, and the sentences on 567 persons, or about 25 per cent. were reversed. In the case of one person proceedings were quashed, and a new trial or further enquiry was ordered with regard to 21 persons. At the close of the year, the appeals of 13 persons remained pending. The average duration of each appeal was 10·07 days, as against 8·64 days in 1892. The percentage of persons appealing from appealable orders was seven in both years.

Somewhat fewer applications for revision were made to Deputy Commissioners (427 against 433 in the previous year). Applications were rejected or sentences were confirmed with regard to 690 persons, or 78 per cent. out of 882 persons concerned: as regards 19 persons the sentences were reversed or the proceedings were quashed. New trial or further enquiry was ordered in the cases of 140 persons: the cases of 23 persons were referred to the Judicial Commissioner, and the applications of only nine persons remained pending. The average duration was 13 days.

There was a considerable increase in the number of witnesses who attended Magisterial Courts during the year under report; the number being 104,899 against 99,359 in 1892; of these 104,899 witnesses, 103,315 were examined. No less than 99,989 witnesses or 95·31 per cent. were detained for a day while 4,266, or 4·06 per cent. were detained for two days, and 644 or 0·61 per cent. were detained for longer periods. The number of witnesses who were paid diet money and travelling expenses was 44·6 per cent. of the number who attended, being nearly 5 per cent. lower than in 1892. The average cost of dieting a witness, excluding travelling allowances paid to Government servants who attended as witnesses, fell from seven annas one pie to six annas eleven pies.

Sessions Judges disposed of 326 cases involving 485 persons, being six cases and 77 persons less than in 1892; there were only 80 cases left pending at the close of the year, or 26 less than at the close of 1892. The average number was 74 days against 62 in 1892.

The percentage of convictions was 58 against 51 of the previous year.

The sentences passed by Sessions Judges during the years 1892 and 1893 are shown below:—

	1892.	1893.
Death	20	40
Transportation	57	75
Rigorous imprisonment	207	400
Simple ditto	11	8
Fine	17	16
Whipping	4	9

The total amount of fines imposed by Sessions Judges was Rs. 1,435 of which Rs. 872, or 56 per cent. were realized and Rs. 105 were paid as compensation to injured persons. In 1892, fines imposed amounted to Rs. 560 of which Rs. 160, or 28 per cent. were realized and Rs. 120 were paid as compensation to injured parties.

There were 46 trials by jury in the Lucknow Sessions Court as against 33 in 1892. The Judge approved of the verdict of the jury in 45 of these cases, and in one case he made a reference under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code to the

Judicial Commissioner, who sentenced the accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment. Cases tried by Sessions Judges with the aid of Assessors numbered 401 as against 276 cases in 1892. The Judges agreed with Assessors in their findings in 304 cases or 77 per cent.

Five thousand six hundred and forty-two witnesses (of whom 5,561 were examined) attended Sessions Courts. Of these 5,561, 4,592 or 81 per cent. received their expenses. The amount of diet money paid to witnesses was Rs. 4,331-13-3, or an average of Rs. 0-15-1 per witness. Travelling allowances to Government officials, who attended as witnesses, amounted to Rs. 3,216-13-10. Of the 5,642 witnesses who attended, 3,079, or 54 per cent., were discharged on the first day.

The appeals of 4,349 persons came before Sessions Judges, being 684 more than in 1892. Appeals were rejected or the sentences of Lower Courts were confirmed in the cases of 3,135 persons or 72 per cent. (against 68 per cent. in 1892). The sentences passed on 311 persons were reduced, and those passed on 623 persons were reversed. Proceedings were quashed in the cases of five persons and in the cases of 14 persons new trial or futher enquiry was ordered. The appeals of 260 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

The average duration of each appeal, 29·76 days, was slightly lower than in 1892.

The percentage of persons who appealed from appealable orders was 19. Of these persons as many as 72 per cent. were unsuccessful.

There was a considerable increase during the year under report in the number of applications for revision made to Sessions Judges. Applications were filed by 831 persons concerning 1,118 persons, while in 1892, 653 persons presented applications affecting 835 persons. With regard to 910 persons, or 81 per cent. (against 76 per cent. in 1892) applications were rejected, or sentences were confirmed. Two sentences were enhanced, two were reversed and proceedings in one case were quashed. New trial or further enquiry was ordered in the cases of 80 persons, and the cases of 67 persons were referred to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. Only 56 applications remained pending at the close of the year,

The average duration was 43 days against 27 days in the previous year; and against 24 days in the North-Western Provinces in 1892.

The work of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner shows an increase, 978 persons being dealt with against 782 in the previous year :—

	1893.	1892.
Reports for confirmation of capital sentence	43	19
Appeals	463	390
Application for revision by parties	275	126
References by Sessions Judges and Deputy Commissioners ...	144	185
Cases called for *suo motu* by the Judicial Commissioner ...	53	62
	978	782

The Judicial Commissioner and Additional Judicial Commissioner sitting together, under section 8 of the Oudh Courts Act, 1891, confirmed the sentences of death in 28 cases in respect of 31 persons. In six cases the sentences passed upon seven persons were modified to imprisonment for life. Five persons were acquitted.

The average duration of appeals was 25 days. Twelve appeals preferred by Government under section 417, Criminal Procedure Code, were decided; in six the order of the Lower Court was confirmed and in six it was reversed.

The percentage of appeals affirmed to appeals disposed of was 88.

The average duration of revisions was 23 days, and the percentage of unsuccessful applicants was 86.

5.—Jails.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The jail population, which comprised 25,423 men and 1,098 women on the 31st January 1893, and 25,816 men and 993 women on 31st December 1893, falls into the three groups of (1) convicts; (2) under-trial prisoners; (3) civil prisoners. On the 1st January 1893 the convicts in the jails numbered 24,685.* The number of convicts imprisoned during the year was 41,104† The number of convicts released was 40,147.‡ These figures do not take into account transfers to and from other jails within or without the Province, transfers to lunatic asylums, deaths, executions or escapes. The resultant convict population on 31st December 1893 was 25,007. The daily average was 24,622§ The number of persons convicted in 1893 and the number remaining in jail at the end of the year was slightly higher than in 1892. The daily average was less, as the population on the 1st January 1883 and in the early part of the year was considerably smaller than it was in the corresponding period of 1892.

Comparative figures for three preceding years.

* *Remaining.*		‡ *Released.*	
1st January 1892	26,886	During 1892	42,189
Ditto 1891	24 904	Ditto 1891	44,951
Ditto 1890	22,956	Ditto 1890	41,513
† *Received.*		§ *Daily average.*	
During 1892	40,733	During 1892	25,692
Ditto 1891	48,056	Ditto 1891	26,126
Ditto 1890	44,694	Ditto 1890	23,493

The under-trial prisoners numbered 1,734 at the beginning of the year and 1,697 at its close. The number received during the year was 45,496. These figures also show some increase on those of 1892, but compare favourably with those for 1891 and 1890. The average daily number of under-trial prisoners was 1,877 against 1,750 in 1892.

Comparative figures for three preceding years.

Received.		*Convicted.*	
During 1892	44,310	During 1892	24,245
Ditto 1891	52,137	Ditto 1891	30,292
Ditto 1890	48,129	Ditto 1890	27,794

The civil prisoners numbered 102 at the beginning of the year and 105 at the close. During the year the number admitted was 1,351 against 1,223 in 1892 and 1,288 in 1891.

Compared with the figures for 1892 a decrease is observable in the number of convicts admitted to jail on account of offences against property, and an increase in the number admitted on account of offences against the person and against the public tranquillity. Thus in 1893 there were only 11,296 persons imprisoned for theft and 3,735 for receiving stolen property, against 12,688 and 4,230 respectively in 1892. On the other hand there were 2,471 persons imprisoned for offences against the public tranquillity and 5,455 for hurt and grievous hurt against 1,550 and 4,760 respectively in 1892. The year was one of good harvest and low prices, in which the incentives to petty offences against property were reduced to a minimum. This difference in the general character of the year's crime was accompanied by a difference in the scale of punishments inflicted. There were in 1893 only 12,740 cases in which imprisonment not exceeding one month was given against 13,928 in 1892. On the other hand cases in which the sentence exceeded two years' imprisonment numbered 3,019 in 1893 against 2,348 in 1892.

In 1893 the number of convicts admitted to the benefit of the mark rules was 4,185 against 3,472 in 1892, and 3,223 in 1891. Judging from the figures of different jails there would seem to be great diversity of practice in applying the rules. In the first three jails given in the margin only 64 convicts were admitted to the benefit of the mark rules out of a total of 2,646 convicts released otherwise than on appeal during the year. In the two other jails marginally shown 203 convicts received marks out of 1,787 released.

	Convicts released.	Admitted to mark rules.
Bareilly District Jail	1,407	35
Moradabad ditto	696	15
Bulandshahr ditto	543	14
Fyzabad District Jail	1,026	134
Partabgarh ditto	761	69

Taking the jails collectively, the existing jail accommodation was ample for the prison population of 1893. The jails can accommodate 32,223 prisoners, including civil prisoners and under-trials. This accommodation is exclusive of hospitals and cells. The average daily prison population of 1893 was 26,619, and the maximum population on any one day was 32,677. A few jails were somewhat overcrowded during the year, as appears from the figures in the margin. The remedy for an abnormal influx of prisoners into any particular jails is to transfer some of the inmates to another jail, and the number of convicts transferred during the year from one jail to another was largely in excess of the number transferred in the previous year. None of the central prisons were overcrowded.

	Accommodation for convicts.	Average number confined in 1893.	Maximum number.
Gházipur ...	395	465	488
Gonda	487	525	582
Gorakhpur ...	557	964	1,075
Meerut ...	492	505	559
Aligarh ...	348	338	410
Budaun ...	304	304	380
Cawnpore ...	319	331	393
Jaunpur ...	289	340	401
Sháhjahánpur ...	273	311	381

The number of juvenile offenders imprisoned during the year shows a satisfactory decrease. The figures for the last four years are: 1893—276; 1892—295; 1891—414; 1890—421. The decrease is no doubt due to a greater number of juvenile offenders being sent by Magistrates to the Reformatory School at Bareilly. The education of juvenile convicts in the several jails receives due attention. There is some demand at Agra and elsewhere for trained carpet-weavers, and boys brought up to this industry in the jails and in the Reformatory have no difficulty in earning a livelihood on their release.

Out of 41,104 convicts admitted 4,128 were recognised as habituals against 4,123 in 1892. The percentage remains about the same every year. Of the total number identified all but 182 were identified previous to conviction. The anthropometric system, which is now being introduced, will, it is hoped, improve the chances of detection of habitual offenders, many of whom at present escape recognition. It has now been decided that the measurements will be made by selected Police Officers, who will undergo special training for the purpose. Rules explaining the details of the measurements to be taken and the classes of convicts who are to be measured are being drawn up by the Inspector-General of Police. They will follow generally the rules already in force in Bengal, which are based on the Bertillon system of anthropometry.

Twenty escapes were reported, in 13 cases of which recapture was effected within the year. At the close of the year 44 escaped convicts of this and former years were at large. The escape of two life and one long-term prisoners from the Lucknow Central Jail was one of the worst cases of criminal negligence on the part of responsible jail officials which has occurred within recent years.

The total number of prison offences for which convicts were punished in 1893 was 9,831, giving a ratio of 39·92 per cent. on the average daily jail population. In 1892 the ratio was 37·53. Of the 9,831 punishments, 44 were inflicted by the Courts and the rest by Jail Superintendents. Minor punishments amounted to 7,656 against 6,723 in 1892, and major punishments to 2,131 against 2,881 in 1892. There was therefore less resort to the severer forms of punishment. In only 628 cases was "penal diet with solitary confinement" inflicted against 1,438 cases in 1892. Whippings also fell from 502 to 440. Among minor punishments "warnings" increased from 2,360 to 2,463. The figures of individual jails show a considerable diversity in the use of this mildest form of punishment. In the Etah Jail 115 out of 154 "minor" punishments and in the Allahabad District Jail 171 of 174 "minor" punishments were warnings. Conversely in Aligarh only seven warnings and in Mainpuri only three warnings were given. It is possible that some Superintendents when warning prisoners failed to record the fact in the manner now prescribed by the Prisons Act of 1894.

Fetters were imposed as a punishment in 13 cases only against 28 in 1892. During the year 3,680 convicts wore fetters for a longer or shorter period for safe custody.

In 31 of these cases the period exceeded 12 months and in 122 between six and 12 months. It was considered necessary to fetter six sweepers in the Sitapur Jail throughout the year.

The total expenditure (excluding that on buildings) was Rs. 10,90,875 against Rs. 10,96,013, in 1892. The decline is chiefly due to a smaller daily jail population in 1893, as the average cost per head rose from Rs. 40-8-9 to Rs. 41-8-2. The expenditure per head on rations however was less than in 1892, being Rs. 18-9-7 against Rs. 19-2-1. Contingencies and hospital charges increased. The orders requiring grain to be purchased at harvest time when prices are low and stored for consumption were carried out in all jails. Owing to the continuous fall of prices from April 1893, to the end of the year, these operations were less profitable than usual. During the year the number of Magistrates' lock-ups for under-trial prisoners was reduced from 19 to 11, and the expenditure on them from Rs. 28,566 to Rs. 17,715. This policy is in accordance with the recommendations of the Jail Commission, and has now been given effect to in all places where separate accommodation for under-trial prisoners can be provided in the district jail.

The expenditure on buildings amounted to Rs. 1,53,789. This is the actual cash expenditure on materials and on the wages of free labourers employed, and does not include the value of convict labour. Practically the whole of the works in the jails were carried out by jail agency, and the saving to Government from the utilization of convict labour was unquestionably large.

The average daily number of convicts under sentence of labour during the year was 24,364. Of these 9,850 were employed on remunerative jail manufactures, 3,520 in corn-grinding and preparing other articles for jail consumption, 3,355 as prison officers and servants, 3,593 on jail construction and repairs, and 1,181 on gardening. The 9,850 convicts employed on remunerative jail manufactures are shown to have earned in 1893 the sum of Rs. 2,10,001, which gives an average of Rs. 21-5-0 a head. Deducting these earnings from the total jail expenditure of Rs. 10,90,875, the net cost to Government of the jails amounted to Rs. 8,80,873 or Rs. 33 the head. This figure compares very favorably with the average net cost of the jail population in other Provinces. The net cash earnings of the jails of these Provinces in 1893 exceeded those of any other year since 1860, but it should be noted that the jail population is now more than half as great again as it was in 1860—70, and nearly half as great again as it was in 1887. The stocks of manufactured articles and raw materials were less by over Rs. 30,000 at the end of 1893 than they were at its commencement. Part of the profits of 1893 have therefore arisen from sale of articles manufactured, and from working up raw materials purchased in the previous year. Taking these facts into consideration the progress made towards making the jails pay their own way has been less than would appear from the bare figures of cash earnings. The transfer at the end of the year of a large part of the Government form-printing from the Government Press to the Allahabad Central Jail has now provided that jail with a large industry in strict accordance with the principles regarding intra-mural labour approved by the Secretary of State. Increased attention was paid to jail gardening. The dairy attached to the Lucknow District Jail was successfully started and managed and by providing good butter and milk should improve the health of the large English garrison at that place. The balance-sheet shows that there was a net profit of Rs. 4,308 on the working. It may, however, be noticed that jail land, buildings, and labour are obtained free by the dairy, and that nothing appears to be deducted on account of depreciation of plant. The outstanding accounts (Rs. 1,611) due to the dairy on the 31st March 1894 for produce supplied were somewhat large.

In certain jails the number of prisoners employed on manufactures was very few. Thus in Bánda only 21 were so employed out of 230: and in Hamírpur only 24 out of 151. In both these jails a considerable number of persons are shown as having been employed on jail repairs and construction, but it would seem that the

amount of building done during the year in those jails was not great. The jails, in which manufacture was least remunerative were the Agra District Jail, the Hardoi Jail and the Fatehpur Jail; in all of which the cash earnings per convict employed was under Rs. 12.

The year 1893 was exceptionally healthy throughout the Province, the provincial death-rate falling from 34·11 per mille in 1892 to 24·10 per mille in 1893. The improvement in the health of the jail population was even more marked, the jail death-rate per mille, calculated on the average daily strength of the total jail population, being only 17·16 against 29·14 in 1892. The ratio of daily admissions into hospital and of deaths in 1892 and 1893 respectively per mille of average strength among the different classes of prisoners stands as follows:—

	Admissions into hospitals.		Deaths.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Convicts	41·69	33·41	28·68	17·34
Under-trial prisoners	38·40	36·37	37·13	15·44
Civil prisoners	11·51	11·07	8·93	8·33
Total	41·35	33·52	29·14	17·16

The jails in which the mortality among the convict population was highest in 1893 are given in the margin. With the exception of Unao, they are all jails in which the death-rate in previous years has ordinarily been above the average, though in Gorakhpur, Mirzapur, Bánda and Bulandshahr only has it been persistently excessive. The new jail at Gorakhpur, and the structural alterations in progress at Mirzapur, should improve matters in two of these jails, and at Bánda considerable improvements have already been made. Several jails which have had a bad record in the past were decidedly healthy in 1893. Among these may be mentioned Aligarh, Gházipur, Gonda, Cawnpore, Basti and Saháranpur.

	1892.	1893.
Fyzabad	38·62	28·77
Gorakhpur	87·44	37·91
Benares	28·21	32·56
Moradabad	25·82	34·04
Azamgarh	31·02	47·13
Unao	10·95	30·03
Mirzapur	44·88	35·87
Bulandshahr	37·38	66·57
Bánda	85·75	54·91
Almora	41·23	66·66
Dehra Dún	49·07	38·46

As bearing on the subject of the health of the jail population it may be remarked that out of 49,613 convicts released during the year, 28,755 had gained and 11,297 had lost weight during the term of imprisonment: 9,561 convicts had neither gained nor lost weight. The central jails show well in this respect, as out of 6,127 convicts released during the year only 1,471 had lost weight. The district jails marginally noted have the worst figures. The returns of some jails, notably the three shown in the margin, show extraordinarily favourable results compared with others which as regards death-rate and admissions into hospital are known to be quite as healthy.

	Gained.	Lost.	Neither.
Azamgarh	671	505	296
Gorakhpur	1,097	925	203
Jaunpur	432	353	53

	Gained.	Lost.	Neither.
Saháranpur ...	470	79	78
Mainpuri ...	496	76	204
Etah ...	606	32	86

Reformatory.—In March 1889 a Reformatory School was opened at Bareilly. The buildings, which were in good order, now afford accommodation for 232 boys, exclusive of the hospital. On the 1st January 1893 the inmates numbered 152, and, during the course of the year 55 were admitted, giving a total of 207. Out of these

six were returned to jail by order of Government on recommendation of the Committee of Visitors, one was so returned by order of the High Court, three were released by Government, two were discharged on attaining the age of 18 years, and two on completing their sentences. On the 31st December 1893 the inmates numbered 193, while the average daily attendance for the year was 172·12, showing that Magistrates were more keenly alive to the advantage of sending juvenile offenders to reformatories instead of jails. The health of the inmates was good, and no deaths occurred during the year. A large play-ground, with a complete set of gymnastic apparatus, is attached to the school. All the boys have drill and gymnastics for one hour on alternate days.

An attempt is made to teach every boy in the school some trade as well as to train him to ordinary agricultural labour. The only trades now taught are shoemaking, tailoring and canework. Weaving, carpet-making and carpentry have been abandoned. A farm of 37½ acres and a garden of 3½ acres are available for out-door labour, which the Superintendent is instructed on no account to sacrifice for the purpose of achieving financial results by means of sedentary occupations. The net earnings are still trifling, but show an improvement, since the cash profit was Rs. 871-12-2 as against Rs. 545 in 1892. The total expenditure for the year, exclusive of building and factory charges, was Rs. 9,114-13-11. The average cost per head was only Rs. 52-15-0.

The conduct of the boys was as good as might reasonably be expected. No serious offence was committed; and, in spite of the increase in the number of inmates, the total of offences reported decreased from 132 to 105. Of these offences, however, petty thefts increased from 8 to 13, and the punishment of flogging was inflicted in 20 cases as against 18 of the year preceding. Nine out of 11 boys discharged turned to an honest livelihood. Of the two remaining, one was convicted of criminal breach of trust, while the other, who was employed as a warder at the Budaun Jail, yielded to the temptation of absconding with a bank-note entrusted to him to change.

The literary education, which is subordinated to the industrial training, derived much assistance from the interest displayed, as in former years, by the Reverend T. J. Scott, D.D., who, as Visitor of the institution, twice examined the classes. The boys receive a good grounding in reading and writing both Urdu and Hindi, and are taught arithmetic up to simple proportion. The attempt to instruct them in the elements of geography has been a success. The Superintendent and one of the non-official visitors recommended that the experiment of teaching the elder boys English should be discontinued.

6—Civil Justice.

(1)—*North-Western Provinces.*

The following table summarises the course of regular suits in Courts of original jurisdiction, subordinate to the High Court for the last six years :—

	Instituted.	Total for disposal, including remands, reviews and revivals.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1888	97,067	107,102	97,443	9,659
1889	95,226	106,831	96,061	10,770
1890	93,684	106,447	95,553	10,894
1891	88,251	100,983	90,291	10,692
1892	95,193	107,725	96,765	10,960
1893	95,056	107,910	96,649	11,261

There was no noticeable variation in 1893 from the figures of the preceding year. The one striking fact was the steady rise in the pending file. One cause of the general increase in the pending file may have been the fact that the contested cases decided were slightly more numerous than in 1892. There was also no considerable extension of the use of Small Cause Court powers by the regular Courts during the year

Of the 95,056 suits instituted 69,377 were suits for money or movable property, 12,434 were for immovable property, 8,903 were mortgage suits, 1,958 were for specific relief, and 1,772 were to establish a right of pre-emption. The values of the subject-matter in dispute during the last six years have been ;—

	Rs.
In 1888	2,47,55 647
„ 1889	2,76,81 497
„ 1890	2,77,15 803
„ 1891	2,28,59,300
„ 1892	2,58,85,331
„ 1893	2,55,42,173

The small difference was entirely in the suits in the Courts of Subordinate Judges, and may be ascribed to the fact that in 1892 a suit valued at over 10 lakhs had been instituted in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Azamgarh. The suits instituted in District Judges Courts' continued to decline in value. The percentage of contested suits to suits disposed of rose again. Six years' figures are 28·9, 28·5, 28·9, 29, 28·3, and (for 1893) 28·5. The percentage of suits in which plaintiffs were successful fell considerably, from 58·5 to rather less than 56·8, the larger proportionate fall being in *ex parte* decrees, from 29·7 to 28·5.

The average duration in contested suits fell from 79 days in 1892 to 76 days in 1893. The improvement was common to all classes of Courts and especially noticeable in Subordinate Judges' and District Judges', where the figures are 154 and 240 days against 164 and 265 days respectively. In uncontested cases the duration fell from 34 to 33 days, rising in the Small Cause Courts and Subordinate Judges' Courts and falling in District Judges' Courts.

The numbers of witnesses summoned, of witnesses examined, and of parties examined during the last three years may be thus compared :—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Witnesses summoned	236,394	245,379	262,490
Ditto examined	104,867	113,809	114,526
Parties ditto	21,662	25,566	25,248

The great rise in the number of witnesses summoned compared with the number of those examined indicated that parties incur unnecessary expenses in this matter. The amount of diet-money paid to witnesses was as follows :—

	Rs.	Average per witness.
1891	1,32,076	9 annas.
1892	1,33,569	4 pies.
1893	1,43,767	9 do.

The figures of miscellaneous cases for the last six years are as follows :—

1888	26,780
1889	30,888
1890	33,859
1891	47,469
1892	53,961
1893	54,714

The increase is in Munsifs' Courts and Small Cause Courts. The number of contested cases disposed of rose by 690, and there were 203 fewer cases pending at the end of the year than at the beginning. The average duration in contested cases was 48 against 51 in the previous year, and in uncontested cases 29 against 30.

The work of executing decrees in the past six years has been as follows :—

	Applications for execution.		
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1888	111,291	95,374	15,917
1889	111,644	95,759	15,885
1890	105,516	89,180	16,336
1891	99,415	82,312	17,103
1892	100,093	83,866	16,227
1893	100,035	86,299	13,736

The realizations exceeded those of 1892 by Rs. 7,30,000. The percentage on the applications disposed of by the Courts themselves of proceedings fructuous wholly or in part, was higher than any recent corresponding figure :—

	Percentage.
1888	34·2
1889	35·7
1890	39·2
1891	46·3
1892	46 6
1893	49·2

The continuous improvement indicates a persistent attempt on the part of the Courts to carry out the High Court's directions as to the importance of this class of work. There was a considerable increase in the number of cases in which the judgment-debtor was arrested, of those in which he was imprisoned, and of those in which his immovable property was sold. Sales of movable property decreased. The comparative figures were—

	1892.	1893.
Judgment-debtor imprisoned	425	483
Ditto arrested	1,265	1,541
Immovable property sold	5,808	6,749
Movable ditto	2,120	1,913

Of 9,019 decrees transferred to other Courts for disposal 7,006, as compared with 6,935 out of 9,100 in 1892, were transferred to Collectors under section 320 of the Code of Civil Procedure for action against the judgment-debtor's ancestral property.

The following figures show the state of the appellate files of all subordinate Courts for the last five years :—

	Cases.		
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1889	15,445	9,888	5,557
1890	15,648	9,115	6,533
1891	17,140	10,658	6,462
1892	16,147	10,602	5,545
1893	16,264	9,812	6,452

A slight increase in the percentage of contested appeals decided perhaps conduced to the rise in the pending file. Of the 9,812 appeals disposed of the details are—

	From.			
	Rent Court decisions.	Subordinate Judges' decisions.	Munsifs' decisions.	Total.
By District Judges ...	970	1,256	1,447	3,673
„ Subordinate Judges ...	...	...	5,695	5,695
„ Small Cause Court Judges with jurisdiction of Subordinate Judges ...	...	...	444	444
Total ...	970	1,256	7,596	9,812

In Farukhabad and Mainpuri also the Judge was assisted during part of the year by an Additional Sessions Judge; while in Saháranpur an Additional Civil and Sessions Judge was for a time appointed. The average number of appeals decided by those Courts of Subordinate Judges, which heard appeals, was only 300 against 321 in 1892. Only 19 such Courts heard appeals against 20 in the previous year. The general decrease of 724 disposals in appeal cannot be explained by any increase in the number of suits decided; the decreased average was perhaps due to an increased disposal of miscellaneous and execution cases.

Although there was an increased number of long pending appeals at the end of the year, the average duration of appeals disposed of decreased, the last six years' figures

being 117, 167, 172, 169, 175 and (1893) 148 respectively. Details between the classes of Courts are—

	Days.					
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Subordinate Judges ...	84	130	150	148	136	101
District Judges ...	163	204	201	203	246	226

The result of appellate decisions is continuously less and less favourable to the decisions of the lower Courts :—

	Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.
1888	60·2	14·8	17·	8
1889	60·1	14·4	18·5	7
1890	62·2	14·2	17·3	6
1891	64·3	12·6	16·7	6
1892	61·2	13·9	18·6	6
1893	60·2	14·5	19·3	6

The number of objections under section 561 for the past six years has been 470, 422, 376, 504, 380, and (1893) 425. Only 21 appeals were summarily rejected against 13 in 1892.

During the last four years the miscellaneous judicial appeals have varied thus :—

	Appeals.		
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1890	1,751	1,191	560
1891	1,120	901	219
1892	734	568	166
1893	631	502	129

The following table gives details of disposals by Courts :—

	Disposals.			
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
District Judges ...	946	668	448	414
Subordinate Judges ...	228	233	120	88

The duration continues to decrease :—

	Number of days.			
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
District Judges ...	71	74	125	107
Subordinate Judges ...	102	158	126	92
Average ...	95	136	125	104

The following table shows the average amount of work of all descriptions done by a Court of each class except a Small Cause Court :—

(*a*)—*District Judges.*

Suits.	Execution of decrees.	Miscellaneous judicial cases.	Appeals. Regular.	Appeals. Miscellaneous.	Sessions trials.	Criminal appeals.	Criminal revisions.
3	22	128	182	21	95	381	85

(*b*)—*Subordinate Judges.*

Suits. Uncontested.	Suits. Contested.	Suits. Total.	Execution of decrees.	Miscellaneous judicial cases.	Appeals. Regular.	Appeals. Miscellaneous.
114	119	233	386	333	255	4

(*c*)—*Munsifs.*

Suits. Uncontested.	Suits. Contested.	Suits. Total.	Execution of decrees.	Miscellaneous judicial cases.
624	293	917	919	544

In calculating the average District or Subordinate Judge's work, that done by the temporary Additional Judges has been excluded; and the Small Cause Court Judges of Agra and Allahabad, who did very little regular work, have also been excluded. One District Judge, seven Subordinate Judges, and 27 Munsifs in the exercise of Small Cause Court powers disposed of cases with the following average numbers:—

	Judge.	Subordinate Judges.	Munsifs.
Suits	20	628	461
Execution of decrees		341	120
Miscellaneous cases		89	14

The almost universal increase in the number of sessions trials, which was most noteworthy in Meerut, Moradabad, Bareilly, Agra and Farukhabad, caused a corresponding decrease in the average outturn of civil work.

The following figures show the state of civil business which came before the High Court during 1892 and 1893:—

	Institutions with pending file of previous year.		Disposals.		Pending at the close.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1. Original suits	8	6	2	5	6	1
2. Miscellaneous cases (Judicial) ...	325	319	246	255	79	64
3. First Appeals	745	930	145	363	600	567
4. Second Appeals	3,332	3,614	1,045	2,060	2,287	1,554
5. Letters Patent Appeals ...	84	115	51	32	33	83
6. First Appeals from Orders ...	247	243	150	174	97	69
7. Privy Council Appeals (applications).	38	37	18	19	20	18
Total ...	4,779	5,264	1,657	2,908	3,122	2,356

During the year 1893 the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council determined six appeals from the Court. In four cases the decision was upheld, in one modified, and in one reversed. The average duration of the cases decided by the Court calculated in days was as follows:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Head 1	360	177	222
Do. 2 Contested	205	164	149
Do. 2 Uncontested	53	55	51
Do. 3	539	573	654
Do. 4	525	615	963
Do. 5	270	289	346
Do. 6	237	224	198

Of the First Appeals pending at the end of the year the dates of institution were as follows: one of 1888, two of 1889, six of 1890, 42 of 1891, 217 of 1892, and 299 of 1893.

The Second Appeals pending at the end of the year were of the following standing: five of 1890, 70 of 1891, 532 of 1892, and 947 of 1893. The following table shows the general result of the hearing of First and Second Appeals determined during the year:—

		First Appeal.	Second Appeal.
Without trial		47	115
Without contest ...	Confirmed	9	30
	Modified	...	...
	Reversed	2	10
	Remanded	2	4
	Total ...	60	159
Contested ...	Confirmed	211	1,289
	Modified	9	58
	Reversed	50	264
	Remanded	33	133
	Total ...	303	1,744

One hundred and fifty-seven Second Appeals were summarily rejected under section 551 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Of contested First Appeals in 69·6 per cent. the decrees appealed against were confirmed, as against 72·5 per cent. in 1892. In Second Appeals the percentage was 73·9 as against 75·6 in 1892.

The receipts of Civil Courts have been during the last three years—

	Rs.
1891	... 25,24,311
1892	... 26,44,614
1893	... 26,06,980

The Court-fees stamps received in Subordinate Courts during the last three years have had the following values :—

	Rs.
1891	... 16,52,038
1892	... 17,03,588
1893	... 16,87,860

These figures fluctuate necessarily in a ratio to some extent corresponding with the ratio of fluctuation of the values of suits; the correspondence is not complete owing partly to appeals filed in any one year relating mostly to suits whose value has been included in previous year's returns, and partly to the large number of fixed fees. In the High Court there was a decrease under this head of Rs. 36,239, which is partly accounted for by an increase in refunds from Rs. 1,243 to Rs. 7,962. The examination of documents liable to Court-fees in the taxing office of the Court led to the realization of additional fees to the amount of Rs. 2,276-14-0 in 1893 against Rs. 1,126 during 1892. There was a decrease of Rs. 2,635 in the "duties and penalties on instruments not duly stamped," owing to the absence of any exceptional case, like that which occurred in 1892 in Allahabad. Under the head "Judicial Record Fund" the continuous increase amounted to Rs. 8,783 in Subordinate Courts and Rs. 2,224 in the High Court.

On the expenditure side there was an increase of Rs. 11,421 under the head of "Salaries of officers and their establishment" apart from the High Court. The cost of process-serving scarcely altered, and there are no other important changes in the cost of Subordinate Courts. In the High Court the charges rose by Rs. 52,550. This was due to the entertainment of an additional Puisne Judge and to the furlough allowance of one Judge. The High Court deficit was Rs. 2,71,852 against Rs. 1,85,397 in 1892.

(*b*).—*Oudh*.

There was a slight increase in the amount of net stamp fees realized by Civil Courts: Rs. 5,31,489 having been realized during 1893 as against Rs. 5,36,856 realized in 1892. A comparative statement of the income and certain items of the expenditure of Civil Courts during the years 1892 and 1893 is here given :—

Income.	1892.	1893.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Net value of stamps	5,36,856	5,31,489	−5,367
Duty and penalty on instruments... ...	1,954	1,848	−106
Fines	708	687	−21
Process-fees	1,07,065	1,18,050	+4,985
Judicial Record Fund...	42,395	50,206	+7,811
Total ...	6,88,978	6,96,280	+7,302
Expenditure.			
Salaries of officers and establishments ...	5,20,130	5,18,811	−1,319
Process-serving establishments	72,317	76,517	+4,200
Judicial Record Fund	22,001	23,830	+1,829
Total ...	6,14,448	6,19,158	+4,710
Surplus ...	74,530	77,122	+2,692

The decrease in the income from stamps (Rs. 5,367) was accompanied by an increase of Rs. 12,706 in the income from process-fees and the Judicial Record Fund. The increase under the latter heads of income necessitated the entertainment of additional process-servers and copyists. Process-fees receipts exceeded expenditure by Rs. 35,533, and there was a surplus of Rs. 26,376 under Judicial Record Fund (copying fees).

The number of suits instituted in ordinary Civil Courts during the year under report was 26,486, or 1,750 fewer than in 1892. In Small Cause Courts, on the other hand, the number rose from 31,543 to 33,527. The net increase for all Courts was 234 :—

	1892.	1893.
Ordinary Civil Courts	28,236	26,486
Small Cause Courts	31,543	33,527
Total ...	59,779	60,013

The number of suits instituted in Small Cause Courts was nearly 57 per cent. of the total number of suits filed in all Civil Courts. The percentage was 53 in 1892. Fewer suits were filed in the Courts of Honorary Assistant Commissioners, the number being 2,374 in 1893 as against 2,534 in 1892. The different classes of suits instituted in ordinary Civil Courts during the years 1892 and 1893 were as follow :—

	1892.	1893.
Suit for money or movable property	21,364	17,747
Ditto immovable property	5,161	4,989
Ditto specific relief	131	237
Ditto to establish rights of pre-emption	1,168	156
Mortgage suits	...	2,398
Suits relating to religious and other endowments ...	3	13
Matrimonial suits	166	201
Testamentary suits	2	22
Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads ...	241	723
Total ...	28,236	26,486

The number of suits instituted in ordinary Civil Courts during the years 1891, 1892, and 1893 is given below :—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Honorary Assistant Commissioners	2,250	2,534	2,374
Munsifs and Subordinate Judges	23,691	25,643	24,067
District Judges	62	59	45

The falling off in the Courts of Munsifs and Subordinate Judges of 1,576 suits as compared with the figures for 1892 was more than compensated for by the increase of 1,787 suits instituted on the Small Cause Court side of these Courts. Out of 2,374 suits instituted in the Courts of Honorary Assistant Commissioners 506 were filed in Kheri and 881 in Gonda. In the former district 323 suits were instituted in the Courts of Maulvi Muhammad Khalil-ullah Khan, and in the latter district 839 were instituted in the Court of Rája Jang Bahadur Khan, C.I.E. The aggregate value of the subject-matter of ordinary Civil suits instituted in 1893 rose to Rs. 4,73,52,090 from Rs. 96,32,401 in 1892; being an increase of Rs. 3,77,20,689. There was an increase in the number of suits between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50, between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500, between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, and between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000. This very marked increase was mainly due to the institution of suits for declaratory decrees in connection with the Murawan Estate, in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Unao: the subject-matter of such suits being valued at Rs. 3,50,14,623. The average value of an ordinary Civil suit rose from Rs. 341 in 1892 to Rs. 1,789 in 1893.

Ordinary Civil Courts disposed of 26,918 suits during the year under report, or 1,819 less than in the preceding year. Pending suits were nearly 18 per cent. of the total number of suits that were before the Courts for disposal, as against 17 per cent. in 1892.

The Courts decided more contested suits in 1893 than in 1892, 42 per cent. as against 39 per cent.; the percentage of suits dismissed for default fell from 16 to 14 per cent.; while the percentage of suits disposed of without contest fell from 39 to 38 per cent. The fact, therefore, that the Courts decided fewer cases, does not indicate that the quantity of work done was less than in the previous year.

There was, however, a falling off in the number of suits dismissed for default or decreed *ex-parte* in 1893, as compared with the figures for 1892.

In consequence of the large number of suits connected with immovable property involving rights of great value, the pending files rose from 5,917 suits in 1892 to 6,151 in 1893. The increase was almost entirely in the Courts of District and Subordinate Judges, as is shown by the percentage of suits pending to suits for disposal in the different classes of Courts :—

	1892.	1893.
Honorary Assistant Commissioners	8·3	8·2
Munsifs	14·3	14·8
Subordinate Judges	28·7	32·2
District Judges	74·2	76·4

The file of the District Judge of Gonda has since been lightened by the transfer of 56 suits connected with the Utraula Estate to the Court of the Additional Judge at Lucknow. The files of other District Judges have since been reduced by the transfers of suits to the Courts of Subordinate Judges.

Distribution of work (ordinary Civil Courts).

The number of suits disposed of by each class of Courts during 1892 and 1893 was as follows :—

	Number of suits disposed of.		Percentage on total number.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Honorary Assistant Commissioners ...	2,679	2,451	9·6	9·1
Munsifs	21,478	19,900	74·7	73·9
Subordinate Judges	4,518	4,513	15·7	16·7
District Judges	62	53	0·21	0·19

The average duration of a suit in the different classes of Courts during 1892 and 1893 was—

	Contested. days.		Uncontested. days.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Honorary Assistant Commissioners	67·94	47·89	26·49	32·53
Munsifs	95·45	87·29	40·00	46·28
Subordinate Judges	116·95	196·59	69·57	94·90
District Judges	697·55	808·28	273·67	714·44

The Courts of Honorary Assistant Commissioners and Munsifs showed a considerable improvement in the duration of contested suits. The marked increase in the average duration of suits in the Courts of Subordinate Judges and of District Judges is due to the disposal of suits that had been instituted in 1890 and 1891. The average duration of uncontested suits increased in all classes of Courts.

Ordinary Civil Courts disposed of 9,089 miscellaneous cases in 1893, being 532 more than in 1892. Out of 10,531 cases for disposal, 1,981 were struck off and 199 were compromised; 3,506 contested cases were decided in favour of plaintiff, and 2,240 in favour of defendant; six cases were decided by arbitrators in favour of defendant and one in favour of plaintiff; 346 cases were decreed on confession and 584 were decreed *ex parte*; 226 cases were dismissed *ex parte*. The percentage of contested cases was much the same as in the previous year, between 63 and 64 per cent. The average duration during 1892 and 1893 was—

	Contested. days.		Uncontested days.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Honorary Assistant Commissioners	36·33	21·97	42·63	46·6
Munsifs	41·44	40·00	36·8	32·1
Subordinate Judges	39·9	52·00	49·75	46·45
District Judges	124·4	204·45	85·57	134·35

In contested cases the average duration fell by 14 days in the Courts of Honorary Assistant Commissioners and by one day in the Courts of Munsifs; but it rose by 13 days in the Courts of Subordinate Judges and by 80 days in the Courts of District Judges. In uncontested cases the average duration increased by four days in the Courts of Honorary Assistant Commissioners, and by 49 days in the Courts of District Judges; but it decreased by four days in the Courts of Munsifs, and by three days in the Courts of Subordinate Judges.

The number of appeals to District Judges and Subordinate Judges rose from 2,659 in 1892 to 3,038; the increase being in the number presented to Subordinate Judges (1,598 as against 985 in 1892), and appeals to District Judges falling from 1,674 to 1,440. The number disposed of was 2,143 or 61 less, but the percentage of contested appeals was almost 2 per cent. higher than in the previous year. The percentages on the appeals disposed of were as follows:—

Confirmed	63
Modified	10
Reversed	20
Remanded	7

The percentage of contested appeals rose from 88 per cent. to 89 per cent. The number of appeals pending at the close of the year rose by 904. The increase in the number instituted and the greater percentage of contested appeals contributed to this result. The average duration of appeals in the Courts of Subordinate Judges, was 104 in 1893, as against 115 days in 1892; but in the Courts of District Judges it rose from 276 days in 1892 to 428 days in 1893, owing to the disposal of some appeals that had been pending since 1889 and 1890.

During the year there were 181 appeals from original decrees and 833 appeals from appellate decrees before the Judicial Commissioner and the Additional Judicial Commissioner for disposal, as against 173 regular and 859 second appeals in 1892. The percentage of contested appeals rose from 61 to close on 73 per cent. and a greater amount of criminal work was disposed of. The results were satisfactory; the percentage of decisions confirmed to the total number of appeals disposed of rising from 37 to 48, and that of decisions reversed falling from 16 to 11 per cent. Of the 123 first appeals pending at the close of the year one was instituted in 1889, one in 1890, 19 in 1891, 40 in 1892, and 62 in 1893. The 351 pending second appeals were instituted in the following years, namely, one in 1889, three in 1890, seven in 1891, 66 in 1892, and 274 in 1893. Notwithstanding the disposal of four appeals instituted in 1890, the average duration of appeals fell to 299 days from 371 days in 1892, and 312 days in 1891.

There were 162 miscellaneous appeals before the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in 1893, of which 51 were disposed of and 101 remained pending. There were also 274 applications for revision under section 622, Civil Procedure Code, before the Court in the year under report; of these 92 were summarily rejected or dismissed; the decree was confirmed in 52 cases, modified in six cases, and reversed in nine cases; and the proceedings were remanded in six cases, leaving 109 applications pending at the close of the year. The average duration was 123 days as against 104 in 1892. Of 561 miscellaneous appeals that were before the Courts of District Judges and Subordinates Judges in 1893, District Judges disposed of 282 out of 453, and Subordinate Judges disposed of 77 out of 108. The total number left pending was 202.

Ordinary Civil Courts had before them for disposal 29,956 applications for execution of decrees as against 29,348 in 1892.

The percentage on the applications disposed of by the Courts themselves of proceedings fructuous wholly or in part was close on 50, and was slightly higher than in the North-Western Provinces (49·2). The total amount realized was Rs. 9,28,356 as against Rs. 12,17,748 in 1892. There was an increase in the number of cases in which

the judgment-debtor was arrested and imprisoned, namely 39 in each case, as against 27 and 17, respectively, in 1892. The number of cases in which movable property was attached and sold was much the same as in the previous year. Immovable property was sold in 883 cases, as against 842 cases in the previous year. The percentage of cases in which immovable property was sold to the total number of cases disposed of by the Courts themselves was considerably lower than in the North-Western Provinces, namely 3 per cent. as against nearly 9 per cent.

More witnesses were examined by ordinary Civil Courts in 1893 than in the previous year (50,506 as against 49,904 in 1892). No less than 49,736 witnesses, or 98·48 per cent., are reported to have been detained one day only.

There was an increase of 1,984 in the number of suits instituted in the Courts of Munsifs and Subordinate Judges on the Small Cause Court side and in Small Cause Courts proper in 1893, as compared with the figures for the preceding year. The number rose from 31,543 in 1892 to 33,527 in 1893, when 28,144 suits were filed in the Courts of Munsifs and Subordinate Judges or 1,787 more than in 1892. The institutions in Small Cause Courts proper were 197 suits in excess of the figures for 1892. The value of the subject-matter of the suits instituted in Small Cause Courts during 1893 was Rs. 9,92,201 being Rs. 91,968 in excess of the figures for 1892. The percentage of suits valued at more than Rs. 50 was 16·5 per cent. as against 15·9 in 1892; and the average value of a suit similarly rose from Rs. 28-8-0 to Rs. 29-9-6. The value of suits filed in the Courts of Munsifs and Subordinate Judges in 1893 was Rs. 8,45,449; being Rs. 72,636 more than in 1892, and in Small Cause Courts proper it rose to Rs. 1,46,752 from Rs. 1,27,420 in 1892. There were 36,031 suits before Small Cause Courts for disposal in 1893, being 1,754 more than in 1892.

The percentage of suits contested to suits disposed of, and that of *ex parte* decisions during the year under report were about the same as those of the previous year, *viz.*, 27 and 15 per cent., respectively. The average duration of contested suits was 45 days and of uncontested suits 30 days in 1893, as against 42 days and 31 days, respectively, in 1892. During 1893 there were 2,263 miscellaneous cases before the Small Cause Courts, or 153 fewer than in 1892. Of the 2,263 cases 1,301, or 57 per cent., were contested, 708 being decided in favour of plaintiff and 593 in favour of defendant; 166 cases, or 7 per cent., were disposed of without contest; 521 cases or 23 per cent., were disposed of without trial, and 275, or 12 per cent., remained pending at the close of the year. There were 20,186 applications for execution of decrees during 1893 before Small Cause Courts, being 250 less than in 1892. The percentage of applications wholly or partially fructuous, was 36·27, and of those pending 10·18, upon the total number. The amount realized in 1893 was Rs. 10,080 more than in 1892.

Three thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine witnesses were examined in the Lucknow City and Lucknow and Fyzabad Cantonment Small Cause Courts, as against 3,821 in 1892. Of the witnesses examined 3,707, or 97·83 per cent., were discharged on the first day of their attendance.

(c).—Kumaun.

The number of cases for disposal in the Courts in 1893 compared as follows with the figures for 1892 :—

	Original cases.				Appeals.				Applications.	
	Suits.		Miscellaneous.		In suits.		Miscellaneous.		For execution of decrees.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893
Naini Tal	2,039	1,893	389	449	76	43	21	19	1,395	1,378
Almora	2,075	2,270	246	268	66	69	10	20	1,425	1,453
Garhwál	1,393	1,402	49	30	79	74	6	...	422	471
Total, District Courts ...	5,507	5,565	684	747	221	186	37	39	3,242	3,302
Commissioner's Court ...	1	...	...	...	104	140	16	20	...	...

There was a slight decrease in the number of suits for disposal in the Naini Tal district, attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to the exceptionally inclement character of the weather. The miscellaneous applications in this district, however, increased. In Garhwál the amount of litigation continued to be comparatively small.

Of the total number of suits (5,565) for disposal, 4,951 were disposed of at the end of the year—without trial 1,640, on confession or compromise, 1,110, *exparte* 949 and after contest or arbitration 1,252. The percentage of suits disposed of after contest or arbitration to the total disposals was 25. The percentage for 1892 was 24. It varied in 1893 from 21 in the Almora district and 23 in the Naini Tal district to 37 in Garhwál.

In no district was the pending file heavy at the close of the year, and in Almora and Garhwál cases were on the whole disposed of with creditable despatch. In Naini Tal, however, the duration of all classes of cases appears from the table below, which gives the average duration of cases in 1893 in the Courts of each district, to have been longer than there was any necessity for :—

	Original suits.		Appeals in suits.	Miscellaneous applications.
	Contested.	Uncontested.		
	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Naini Tal	61	42	70	43
Almora	42	33	19	16
Garhwál...	34	17	28	...

The Deputy Commissioner of Naini Tal's explanation that the hearing of suits was put off to suit the convenience of parties living in the Bhábar and Tarái, was not regarded as sufficient, especially with regard to uncontested suits and to appeals ; and the Commissioner of Kumaun was requested to satisfy himself that dilatory practices did not prevail in the Courts of the Naini Tal district. In the Almora district there was considerable delay in two courts, the average duration of contested cases being over 67 days, and of uncontested cases over 40 days. The Deputy Commissioner of Garhwál distrusted the accuracy of the return for uncontested cases made by one of his Deputy Collectors, as an average duration of under nine days is extraordinarily low.

The work disposed of in 1893 by the several Deputy Commissioners is shown in the subjoined table. It was even more restricted in amount than in the preceding year :—

	Original.		Appeals.	
	Suits.	Miscellaneous.	In suits.	Miscellaneous.
Naini Tal	14	8	43	18
Almora	2	4	68	20
Garhwál...	1	1	71	...

The following table shows the extent to which each Subordinate Court contributed to dispose of the regular suits instituted during the year :—

	Court of—	Total number of suits for disposal.	Total disposed of.	Total of contested suits.	Percentage of contested suits to total disposed of.	Pending at close of year.
Naini Tal.	(1) Assistant Commissioner with powers to try all original suits.	440	390	100	25·64	50
	(2) Deputy Collector, Naini Tal, with powers up to Rs. 500.	301	271	54	19·92	30
	(3) Deputy Collector, Bhabár, with powers up to Rs. 1,000.	532	488	89	18·23	44
	(4) Assistant Commissioners and Deputy Collectors, Tarái, with powers up to Rs. 1,000.	603	528	129	24·43	75
Almora.	(1) Assistant Commissioner with powers to try all civil suits.	614	523	113	21·60	91
	(2) First Deputy Collector with powers up to Rs. 500.	345	343	61	17·78	2
	(3) Second ditto ...	704	650	149	22·92	54
	(4) Judge, Small Cause Court, Ránikhet, with powers up to Rs. 500.	360	359	97	27·01	1
	(5) Assistant Commissioner, Ránikhet, with powers to try all civil suits.	12	12	8	66·66	...
	(6) Tahsíldár of Champawat with powers up to Rs. 300.	233	225	14	6·22	8
Garhwál.	(1) Pandit Manik Lal, Officiating Deputy Collector.	188	148	35	23·64	40
	(2) Mr. W. B. Cockburn, Officiating Deputy Collector.	709	547	155	28·33	162
	(3) Pandit Jai Dat Joshi, Deputy Collector.	447	407	194	47·66	40
	(4) Pandit Debi Dat Joshi, Officiating Deputy Collector.	91	77	38	49·35	14

(Garhwál: With powers up to Rs. 500.)

Of the 3,302 applications for execution of decrees 2,788 were disposed of, and 514 were pending at the close of the year. The subjoined table shows the results of the disposals in a compendious form. The results do not materially differ from those of former years :—

	Total for disposal.	How disposed of.					Amount realized.	Percentage wholly unexecuted.	Percentage fully satisfied.
		Wholly unexecuted.	Transferred.	Partly satisfied.	Fully satisfied.	Satisfied out of court.			
							Rs.		
Naini Tal	1,101	539	107	147	275	33	41,085	49	25
Almora	1,318	598	300	124	281	15	17,778	45	21
Garhwál	369	197	18	56	97	1	7,222	53	26
Total ...	2,788	1,334	425	327	653	49	66,085	47	23

The applications shown as wholly unexecuted were struck off either for default or by order of the Courts. There were 141 applications pending for more than three months at the end of the year in the Naini Tal district, and 49 in Garhwál. The civil judicial work disposed of in the Commissioner's Court was somewhat heavier than in 1892, there being 140 appeals in suits against 104 in 1892. The average duration of such appeals was lessened, being 36 days in place of 112. The percentage of suits in which decrees were modified by the Commissioner on appeal was 18·6 against 21·7. The percentage of decrees reversed by Deputy Commissioners on appeal was higher in 1893 than in 1892. The value of suits, original and appeal, litigated during the year, was returned at Rs. 5,15,437, and the taxed costs at Rs. 45,652, giving an average of Rs. 8-9-2 per suit.

Proposals for amending the administration of civil justice in Kumaun have received sanction since the year under review.

7.—Infanticide.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

On the 31st March 1893 the population proclaimed under the Act was 60,475. During the cold weather of 1892-93 a special census was taken of certain villages suspected of infanticide, with the result that a number of villages were reproclaimed, especially in the Saháranpur, Mainpuri, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut districts. In Sháhjahánpur, Ballia and Basti in which districts operations under the Act had ceased, eight villages were reproclaimed. The population under the Act during the year 1893-94 was 92,135, scattered over 608 villages in 21 districts. The juvenile population under the age of six was 7,745 boys and 4,854 girls at the beginning of the year and 7,777 boys and 5,340 girls at the close. The ratio of girls to boys at the beginning of the year was 38·52 to 61·48. Adding births and deducting deaths the ratio stood at 39·90 to 60·10 at the close. If account be taken of arrivals, departures and transfers the ratio at the close of the year was 40·7 to 59·3.

	Boys.	Girls.
Population under six on 1st April 1893	7,745	4,854
Births	+2,300	+1,975
Deaths	—646	—607
Deduced population under six on 1st April 1894.	9,399	6,242
Arrivals during year	+603	+475
Removals during year	—771	—592
	9,231	6,717
Transferred on 1st April 1894 to population over six years of age.	1,454	785
Actual population under six on 1st April 1894.	7,777	5,340

One-third of the total proclaimed population belongs to the Saháranpur district, and more than one-fifth to Mainpuri. In no other district does the proclaimed population reach 6,000 persons, and in nine districts it is under 1,400.

It has been ascertained from the census figures and from other data that in a given Indian population which does not practise infanticide the number of boys and girls under six is equal, or nearly equal and that strong suspicion arises when the proportional number of boys to girls under six exceeds 120 boys to every 100 girls: or, what is the same thing, when the boys exceed 54·6 per cent. of the aggregate boy and girl population under six. In the proclaimed population at the beginning of the year the boys under six were to the girls in the ratio of 61·48 to 38·52. At the close of the year the ratio was 60·10 to 39·90. Some improvement had therefore taken place, but by the Government standard the existence hitherto of infanticide among the proclaimed population is conclusively established.

The birth-rate (46·83 per mille) of the proclaimed population was high; but in 1893 the provincial birth-rate was exceptionally high (40·55). The number of girl-births reported was as usual considerably less than the boy-births (46·44 to 53·56). The disparity here is only more slightly marked than in the girl and boy birth-rates of the Province at large (47·73 to 52·26 in 1893); but it is probable that the provincial ratio is due to neglect on the part of parents to report all girl-births. The deaths of boys under six were absolutely more numerous than those of girls; but as the boy population in the proclaimed villages is considerably larger than the girl, the girl mortality was relatively very high. No cases of girl-murder were established during the year, but in several cases strong suspicions existed, and there is ample evidence that though action under the Act checks direct infanticide, culpable neglect resulting in a high girl mortality is only too common. In Saháranpur alone was resort had to the rule which empowers the Magistrate to place under proper supervision any female child whose parents neglect to maintain it, and to recover cost from them. Instructions have since been issued that the rule should be enforced elsewhere. Saháranpur also appears to have been the only district in which the other punitive provisions of the rules were enforced and sufficient care taken to make the Act a reality.

	Per cent.
Girl mortality	... 9·01 on girl population.
Boy ditto	... 6·54 „ boy ditto.

8.—Litigation to which Government was a party.

(*a*).—*North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

State Litigation.—The State was the plaintiff in 41 cases before Courts of original jurisdiction during the year. Of these 24 were references under the Land Acquisition

Act, in which the amount involved was Rs. 36,154, six were proceedings in execution of decrees valued at Rs. 627, and 11 were ordinary suits and miscellaneous proceedings involving claims valued at Rs. 2,684. The State was successful to the full extent of its claim in all the eight ordinary suits and three execution cases which were decided. In references under the Land Acquisition Act the compensation proposed by the Collector was accepted by the Courts in ten cases and modified in five cases. Nine references were pending at the close of the year. The estate was defendant in 62 cases of which 44 were disposed of. The plaintiff was unsuccessful in 21 of these (value Rs. 1,22,512), three (value Rs. 200) were compromised, ten were withdrawn, and in ten decrees were given against the State. The total amount claimed in the ten suits in which decrees were given against the State was Rs. 3,67,186. A suit in which a claim of right was raised to possession of the shrine of Saiyid Salar in the Bahraich district, was decreed in favour of the plaintiff by the Subordinate Judge. The capital value in this suit amounted to Rs. 2,54,000, while Rs. 1,00,007 were decreed as mesne profits. The other cases lost were unimportant with the exception of a suit for rescission of contract, in which the Subordinate Judge of Moradabad decreed Rs. 6,040-14-9 damages against the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

In District Courts of appeal the State appeared as appellant in four cases. Three were decided, two against and one in favour of the appellant. Of the 12 appeals in which the State was respondent 11 were decided during the year, one only being decreed against the State. Two cases were decided in the High Court, both adversely to the State.

Municipal Litigation.—Benares again appeared as the most litigious municipality. Out of 12 decided original suits brought by Municipal Boards ten were from Benares and four suits brought by the same Municipality were pending at the close of the year. All twelve suits were decided in favour of the plaintiffs. In cases in which Municipal Boards were defendants eight were successfully contested and six were lost. Five were compromised. All the appeals (10) decided in district Courts in which municipalities were concerned were in favour of the Boards. One appeal was won and one lost in the High Court.

Court of Wards' Litigation.—The following tables exhibit the statistics for Courts of first instance of this important branch of the litigation. Suits compromised or withdrawn are omitted :—

Court of Wards—Plaintiff.

	Number of suits decided.	Number decreed.	Total value of claims.	Amount decreed.
			Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	12	10 or 83·3%	36,388	3,879 or 10·6%
Oudh	25	22 or 88%	25,451	11,189 or 43·9%
Total ...	37	32 or 86·5%	61,839	15,068 or 24·3%

Court of Wards—Defendant.

	Number of suits decided.	Number dismissed.	Total value of claims.	Amount decreed.
			Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	17	16 or 94·1%	3,54,350	48 or ·001%
Oudh	34	23 or 67·6%	44,434	25,340 or 57%
Total ...	51	39 or 76·5 %	3,98,784	25,388 or 6·4%

The percentage of suits decided in favour of the Court of Wards was higher than in 1892, when the proportion was 80·2 per cent. of suits in which the Court of Wards was plaintiff, and 60 3 per cent. of suits in which the Court of Wards was defendant. The low percentage of amount decreed to the total claim in cases instituted by the Court of Wards, North-Western Provinces, was due to the small value of the suits won (Rs. 4,314) and to the loss of a suit, valued at Rs. 32,000, brought by the Madhopur Estate to oust a person, whose possession of a village and other valuable property was believed, but was not proved to the satisfaction of the Judge, to be fraudulent. In the Oudh cases in which suits were filed on behalf of the estates the smallness of the amounts decreed was mainly due to failure to fully substantiate claims of Rs. 9,461 in the Khairigarh Estate and Rs. 9,815 in the Musepur Estate, decrees being obtained for Rs. 1,032 and Rs. 5,960 respectively.

In the North-Western Provinces the Madhopur, Janki Parshad, and Mohib Ali Khan estates successfully resisted claims valued at Rs. 1,06,800, Rs. 1,13,150, and Rs. 1,25,000 respectively. In Oudh most of the suits brought against estates were of small value. The principal case decided adversely to the Court of Wards was that of Khadim Muhammad *versus* the Madarnagar Estate and another, in which Rs. 21,967 was decreed. In this case the defence, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, was left in the hands of the co-defendant. Of the cases compromised the most important was that against the Ghunchai Estate in the Pilibhít district.

In miscellaneous proceedings (principally applications for execution of decrees) the Court of Wards as plaintiff won 50 out of the 63 cases which were decided during the year. Another application had to be withdrawn as no property of the judgment-debtor could be found upon which to take proceedings. In 16 similar completed proceedings, in which the estates were defendants seven claims were successfully contested. About half the amount claimed was awarded against the Court of Wards.

In district Courts of appeal the Court of Wards was a party to 23 decided cases. As appellants the estates were successful in three out of four cases and as respondents in 11 out of 19. Of those lost four of the more important were subsequently appealed to the Judicial Commissioner and another was remanded for retrial and had not been disposed of at the end of the year. In the High Court, &c., 13 out of 18 decided appeals were won and four lost, and in one case in which the Court of Wards was appellant a remand was ordered.

The following table exhibits the state of the realizations of dues under all heads as compared with the figures of the previous year :—

	Total demand, 1892-93.	Realized, 1892-93.	Percentage realized, 1892-93.	Percentage realized, 1891-92.
State.	Rs.	Rs.		
North-Western Provinces	19,206	1,657	8·6	11·0
Oudh	1,835	1,364	74·3	1·4
Total ...	21,041	3,021	14·3	10·0
Municipalities.				
North-Western Provinces	5,905	862	14·5	10·6
Oudh	20	20	100·	...
Total ...	5,925	882	14·8	10·6
Court of Wards.				
North-Western Provinces	86,694	17,845	20·5	16·6
Oudh	58,610	18,425.	31·4	40·6
Total ...	1,45 304	36,270	24·9	27·5
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,72,270	40,173	23·3	25·1

The general result was therefore not quite so favourable as in the preceding year. The diminished success in the realization of sums decreed arose from small realizations of State and municipal dues in the North-Western Provinces and from the large

balances due to the Court of Wards in Oudh. The largest balances due to the State were in Etah (Rs. 2,544), Allahabad (Rs. 2,105), and Agra (Rs. 886). The major part of the two former amounts was reported recoverable and the latter sum irrecoverable. Of municipalities, Cawnpore and Benares showed the largest balances, over which, however, the Legal Remembrancer has little control. Of the Court of Wards balances Rs. 2,529 were irrecoverable and Rs. 26,269 doubtful, but active steps were taken for the recovery of the remainder.

Recovery of Government dues in pauper suits.—The balance outstanding at the commencement of the year was Rs. 40,100. In addition Rs. 17,489 became due during 1892-93, making a total of Rs. 57,589 for collection. In all Rs. 6,569 was realized during the year and Rs. 11,958 written off as irrecoverable, as against Rs. 5,052 and Rs. 16,155 respectively in the preceding year. The balance remaining on 1st October 1893 for realization was Rs. 39,062.

9.—Registration.

The number of registration offices was reduced by two, and stood at the close of the year at 337. Following on the change in the constitution of the revenue divisions of Kumaun, each revenue district was formed into a registration district, with the Deputy Commissioner as its Registrar. A decrease of eight in *ex officio* and an increase of six in Departmental Sub-Registrars exhibits the year's progress in the accepted policy of substitution.

A general review of the working of the Department during the past years is given in the following statement:—

	Number of documents registered.									Total number of documents registered.	Total receipts.	Total expenditure (Appendix VI).	Surplus.
	Book No. I.			Book No. III.			Book No. IV.						
	Documents relating to immovable property.						Documents relating to movable property.						
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Wills (optional).	Authorities to adopt (compulsory).	Total.	Instruments of gift (section 123, clause 2, Transfer of Property Act (compulsory).	Other registrations (optional).	Total.				
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average of three years ending 1889-90.	118,062	34,101	152,163	1,171	38	1,209	81	41,755	41,836	195,208	3,79,012	1,95,808	1,83,204
Ditto 1892-92 ...	123,651	35,955	159,606	1,270	19	1,289	85	45,540	45,625	206,520	4,02,268	2 12,455	1 89,813
Actuals 1892-93 ...	124,120	35,197	159,317	1,291	16	1,307	67	46,471	46,538	207,162	4,10,413	2,20,080	1,90,333
Ditto 1893-94 ...	125,571	33,020	158,591	1,368	23	1,391	56	48,444	48,500	208,482	4,18,405	2,22,930	1,95,475

The figures indicate steady increase in the number of documents registered, and the income derived. The increase in the number registered has been chiefly under the head of optional registrations affecting movable property.

The documents relating to immovable property are classified in the following table:—

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Compulsory.	Optional.
Gifts	3,420	...	3,715	...
Sales or exchange	44,398	...	44,657	...
Mortgages	51,743	25,837	51,503	23,244
Leases	15,681	3,096	16,588	3,447
Others	8,878	6,264	9,108	6,329
Total ...	1,24,120	35,197	1,25,571	33,020

There has been an increase under all headings, except in mortgages both compulsory and optional. The increase in leases is distributed over all classes, but confined to the North-Western Provinces, apparently because the progress of settlements and the peculiar conditions of rent law in Oudh are not favourable to the use of agricultural leases.

The documents affecting movable property are classified in the following statement:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
Compulsory.		
Gifts of movable property	67	56
Optional.		
Sales, &c. of movable property	5,152	4,643
Bonds, deeds and other obligations for the payment of money ...	16,117	15,791
Other documents registered under section 18, clause (*f*)	25,202	28,010
Total Registrations in Book IV ...	46,538	48,500

The increase of 1,962 is confined to optional documents registered under section 18 clause (*f*); and has occurred almost entirely in Bareilly, where the registration of a larger number of documents, relating to sugar-cane, followed upon a rise in the prices.

The miscellaneous transactions of the department other than ordinary registrations in Books I, III, and IV are tabulated below:—

		1892-93.	1893-94.
Sealed wills (book No. V)	Deposited (section 42)	22	28
	Withdrawn (section 44)	5	4
	Opened (section 45)	5	9
	Removed into Court (section 46) ...	3	...
Powers of Attorney authenticated ...	General	1,898	1,951
	Special	960	941
Registrations on payment of fine for delays (sections 24 and 34)		74	90
Commissions issued (sections 33 and 38)		674	672
Visits to private residences and jails (sections 31, 33 and 38)		2,912	3,034
Translations filed (section 91)		165	169
Refusals to register (section 71)		613	660
Appeals (sections 72 and 73)	Registrations ordered	108	118
	Ditto refused	42	55
Registrations by order of Court (section 77)		18	27
Prosecutions (section 83)		8	4
Applications for copies and searches		31,583	34,546
Copies of documents filed and despatched (sections 64 to 67 and 98).	Filed	12,396	13,206
	Despatched	4,608	4,607

Refusals to register, though only 31 per cent. of total registrations, rose from 613 to 660. No less than 68 per cent. of the appeals were successful, arguing deficient care and discretion on the part of Sub-Registrars in refusing to register. The increase in applications for copies and searches testifies to the utility of the department as a record office; but a great portion of the labour thereby imposed is gratuitously performed under orders of the Civil Courts.

Four cases were prosecuted under section 83 during the year. The first, which was one of forgery, related to a document registered at the Tilhar office in Sháhjahánpur. In the second it was alleged that false personation had been committed before the Sub-Registrar of Hata in Gorakhpur. Both these cases ended in acquittal. The other two cases, which were of forgery and false personation respectively, arose in connection with the Sub-Registrar's office at Almora, and ended in substantial sentences, which were upheld on appeal. In addition to the above, four cases concerning registered documents, but not tried under the Registration Act, were brought to notice.

The total value of property affected by documents registered during the year was Rs. 8,68,68,226-2-1 as against Rs. 9,08,93,033-4-2 in the previous year, or a

decrease of Rs. 40,24,807-2-1, of which Rs. 37,38,527 occurred in Oudh, and only Rs. 2,86,280 in the North-Western Provinces. The following are the chief details :—

	1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Number of documents registered.	Aggregate value of property affected.	Average value of each transaction.	Number of documents registered.	Aggregate value of property affected.	Average value of each transaction.
I.—Sales of immoveable property.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Of Rs. 100 and upwards in value ...	28,359	2,33,87,125	824	28,599	2,32,05,662	813
Of less than Rs. 100 in value ...	16,039	9,43,644	58	16,058	9,37,074	58
II.—Mortgages of immoveable property.						
Of Rs. 100 and upwards in value ...	51,743	3,29,64,146	637	51,503	3,21,76,009	624
Of less than Rs. 100 in value ...	25,837	16,53,509	63	23,244	14,86,938	64
III.—Bonds and other obligations for the payment of money.	16,117	37,20,260	230	15,791	38,45,968	243

The only item calling for remark affects No. III, in which the number of documents decreased, while the aggregate value of property affected increased by Rs. 1,25,708.

The receipts, expenditure, and surplus of the department are contrasted with those of the past year in the following statement :—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
1892-93.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces ...	3,17,776 12 6	1,66,543 15 4	1,51,232 13 2
Oudh	92,636 2 6	53,535 12 0	39,100 6 6
Total ...	4,10,412 15 0	2,20,079 11 4	1,90,333 3 8
1893-94.			
North-Western Provinces ...	3,24,819 0 4	1,68,770 14 2	1,56,048 2 2
Oudh	93,586 6 3	54,159 3 6	39,427 2 9
Total ...	4,18,405 6 7	2,22,930 1 8	1,95,475 4 11

There has been an increase under all three heads, but the surplus has advanced by 2·6 per cent. against last year.

10.—Municipal.

During the year no new Acts were added to the existing laws for the administration of municipalities.

The total number (103) of the municipalities remained the same as last year ; 97 being administered under Act XV of 1883 and the following six under Act XV of 1873 :—

Jhánsi.	Kúnch.	Naini Tal.
Kálpi.	Lalitpur.	Orai.

A proposal to bring the Kálpi and Kúnch Municipalities under Act XV of 1883, which had been under consideration in the previous year, was abandoned, as it was found that the people of these towns were not sufficiently advanced to render the elective system a suitable one.

Elections took place in 66 municipalities. The interest in the elections in 1892-93 was maintained in the past year in—

Kosi,	where	75·5	per cent. of the electors voted.
Dhampur,	do.	75·4	ditto.
Jalesar,	do.	86·2	ditto.

The percentage of electors who voted in the Chandpur, Jaunpur, and Roorkee Municipalities is also high, being 86·4, 80·9, and 75·3 respectively.

The lack of interest perceptible in some municipalities was very striking, notably in—

Muhamdi,	where only	8·8	per cent. of electors voted.
Firozabad,	ditto	6·4	ditto.
Mainpuri,	ditto	4·5	ditto.
Koil (Aligarh),	where only	6·5	ditto.
Unao,	ditto	6·6	ditto.
Shahabad,	ditto	11·7	ditto.
Budaun,	ditto	12·0	ditto.
Moradabad,	ditto	12·6	ditto.
Amroha,	ditto	12·9	ditto.
Sambhal,	ditto	13·4	ditto.

The same six towns as last year have an *ex officio* Chairman of the Board in the person of the District Magistrate. In all the other municipalities to which the Act of 1883 applies, Municipal Boards elect their own Chairman under the provisions of section 18. The municipalities of Bilsi, Fatehpur, Nánpára, Bhinga, Muhamdi, and Fyzabad have non-official Chairmen.

The Boards and Committees of the municipalities in each Division were constituted at the close of the year as given below :—

Division.	*Ex officio.*	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.
Meerut	...	43	278	321	63	258	43	278
Agra	3	45	173	222	41	181	19	203
Rohilkhand... ...	2	53	236	291	42	249	18	273
Allahabad	25	46	112	183	43	140	28	155
Benares	1	16	88	105	14	91	9	96
Gorakhpur	...	9	29	38	7	31	4	34
Kumaun	4	8	20	32	10	22	9	23
Lucknow	1	38	157	196	37	159	21	175
Fyzabad	1	36	155	191	47	144	14	177
Total ...	37	294	1,248	1,579	304	1,275	165	1,414

The following Boards held the largest and smallest number of meetings during the year :—

High figures.	Total number of meetings.	Low figures.	Total number of meetings.
Benares	40	Bijnor	11
Cawnpore	36	Etah	11
Naini Tal	36	Bisálpur	11
Ghaziabad	35	Fatehpur	11
Háthras	33	Orai	11
Kásganj	33	Nawábganj (Bara Banki) ...	11
Jalesar	32	Muhamdi	10
		Sándi	10
		Khairabad	9
		Káshipur	6

The average number of meetings held in each municipality was 20·2 against 20·1 in 1892-93. The average number of members forming a board was 15, and the average attendance at each meeting was 7·2 as compared with 7·4 in the preceding year, the

average attendance throughout the Province being thus 46·9 per cent. of the total number of members. The best and worst attendances were at—

	Percentage.		Percentage.
Kúnch	77·7	Dehra	31·6
Meerut	75	Gháziabad	45·5
Sultánpur	75	Muzaffarnagar	47
Lakhimpur	73·3		

The octroi schedules of eighteen municipalities were revised by the addition or removal of scheduled articles, or by the alteration of the duties leviable.

The rules for the refund of octroi duty were amended in the Fatehpur-Sikri, Muttra, Agra, and Allahabad Municipalities; and new refund rules were made for Brindaban and Tilhar.

The extensive cultivation of tobacco within certain municipalities was found to have affected the income derived from the octroi levied on this article, and a tax was accordingly imposed on the growers of the plant in the Firozabad, Fatehgarh, Jaunpur, Kásganj, and Gházipur Municipalities. A tax on sugar-refiners was sanctioned for Tilhar, Bijnor, and Sambhal and a tax on vehicles in the towns of Jhánsi, Agra, Unao, Gorakhpur, and Bela (Partábgarh). The most important of the new taxes imposed in the past year was the visitors' tax levied in the Hardwár Union to meet the cost of the sanitary improvements and arrangements rendered necessary by the annual influx of pilgrims. This tax was, however, not actually collected till within a few days of the close of the year under report. The other new taxes imposed were those on weighmen in Kálpi, Gorakhpur, and Mau Ránipur, and on professions and trades in Unao. The tax on professions and trades in Mau Ránipur and that on horses in Gorakhpur were abolished.

The rules and bye-laws of the Bahraich, Bareilly, Lucknow, Etah, Soron, Sikandarabad, Naini Tal, Fyzabad, and Bela (Partábgarh) Municipalities were amended or added to. The alterations that were made related principally to sanitary matters or public safety. In seven municipalities rules were made for the registration of births and deaths.

The Hackney Carriage Act (XIV of 1879) was extended to the towns of Bulandshahr and Rae Bareli.

The Lodging House Act (I of 1892) was extended to Allahabad, Benares, Muttra, Naini Tal, and the Hardwár Union, where the provisions of the Act seemed to be most needed.

The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Water-Works Act (I of 1891) was extended to the Lucknow Municipality.

The boundaries of the Lucknow, Sikandra Rao, Najíbabad, and Budaun Municipalities were revised during the year.

In the table given below are shown the income and expenditure and the opening and closing balances of the municipalities in each Division:—

Division.	Opening balance.	Income during the year.	Total funds available for disposal.	Total expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut	76,832	6,00,575	6,77,407	5,61,440	1,15,967
Agra	59,054	6,08,415	6,67,469	6,11,887	55,582
Rohilkhand	72,063	5,10,341	5,82,404	4,94,018	88,386
Allahabad	2,91,590	14,13,263	17,04,853	11,32,728	5,72,125
Benares	66,023	10,28,490	10,94,513	7,92,428	3,02,085
Gorakhpur	12,703	83,459	96,162	79,886	16,276
Kumaun	5,268	3,53,386	3,58,654	3,41,750	16,904
Lucknow	2,94,646	12,90,252	15,84,898	13,36,600	2,48,298
Fyzabad	48,497	1,93,660	2,42,157	1,89,128	53,029
Total ...	9,26,676	60,81,841	70,08,517	55,39,865	14,68,652

The following six municipalities had the largest balances to their credit at the commencement of the year:—

	Rs.
Lucknow	2,69,603
Cawnpore	2,42 266
Benares	50,916
Allahabad	24,400
Pilibhít	20,742
Fatehgarh *cum* Farukhabad	19,792

and the largest balances at the close of the year were held by—

	Rs.
Cawnpore	4,46,525
Benares	2 74,138
Lucknow	2,15,828
Allahabad	90 063
Fyzabad	26,269
Moradabad	23,516

In Cawnpore, Benares, and Lucknow the progress of water or drainage works and the grant of loans or contributions for the purpose account for the large balances.

The details of the total income are—

	Rs.
Municipal rates and taxes	32,02,698
Realizations under special Acts	75,982
Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation	5,85,646
Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes) ...	56,341
Miscellaneous	51,438
Loans and other extraordinary items	21,09,736
Total ...	60.81,841

The principal form of taxation was octroi, which was in force in 84 municipalities. The other systems of taxation were as follows:—

	Municipalities.
Tax on houses and lands	25
Ditto animals and vehicles	17
Ditto professions and trades	26
Tolls on roads and ferries	6
Water-rate	3
Conservancy (including scavenging) and latrine rates	2
Jinrickshaw tax	1
Horse and dog tax	1
Servants' tax	2
Stall tax	1
Site do.	1
Tax according to circumstances and property	10

The total gross income from octroi was Rs. 33,10,094 as compared with Rs. 29,27,876 in the previous year. The total net income from the same source amounted to Rs. 26,33,650 against Rs. 21,98,477 in 1892-93:—

	1892-93. Rs.	1893-94. Rs.
Class I (Articles of food or drink)	12,41,409	15,11,667
Do. II (Animals for slaughter)	95,509	1,02,358
Do. III (Fuel, lighting, and washing)	1,44,658	1,62,714
Do. IV (Building materials)	1,37,352	1,53,447
Do. V (Drugs, gums, and spices)	1,46,133	1,78,333
Do. VI (Tobacco)	58,895	94,095
Do. VII (Cloth)	2,92,890	3,30,345
Do. VIII (Metals)	81,631	1,00,691
Total ...	21,98,477	26,33,649

The increase was general and was due to fluctuations of trade, brought about chiefly by the excellence of the harvest and the fall in exchange—of the results due to which factors the enormous increase in grain imports and exports affords a striking example—to enhanced rates of duty, and to greater vigilance in the prevention of smuggling.

The following figures show the amount of refunds given as compared with the amount of the gross imports of the more important articles of consumption :—

		(a) Amount or value of gross imports.	(b) Amount or value on which refunds were given.	(c) Percentage of (b) on (a).
		Mds.	Mds.	
Grain ...	1892-93	26,722,832	7,628 312	28·5
	1893-94	27,643 237	6,181,875	22 0
Refined sugar ...	1892-93	824,641	412,604	50·0
	1893-94	869,747	427,516	49·1
Unrefined sugar ...	1892-93	1,915,687	630,356	32·8
	1893-94	1,997,266	428,786	21·4
Ghí ...	1892-93	294,202	45 642	15·5
	1893 94	330,943	52,444	15·8
Oil ...	1892-93	436,533	254,462	58·2
	1893-94	489 342	246,249	50 3
Tobacco ...	1892-93	328,011	89,349	27·2
	1893-94	479,026	132,721	27·7
		Rs.	Rs.	
Drugs, gums, &c.,	1892-93	49,98,298	8,69,395	15·1
	1893-94	60,92,816	12,67 811	20·8
Cloth ...	1892-93	2,56 65,129	40,34,393	15·7
	1893-94	2 91,19,287	61,57 510	21·1
Metals ...	1892-93	63,52,784	15,07,770	23·7
	1893-94	86,48,977	20,24,592	23·4

The total sum paid in refunds of octroi tax amounted to Rs. 6,76,445, as compared with Rs. 7,29,399 in 1892-93. The net average consumption per head of population of the more important articles is as follows :—

	1892-93.	1893 94.	Government standard.
	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Grain	6 12 2	7 3 13	7 0 0
Sugar	0 33 4	0 38 3	0 33 0
Ghí	0 3 4	0 3 11	0 4 0
Oil	0 2 6	0 3 3	0 2 8 to 0 3 8
Tobacco	0 3 2	0 4 9	0 4 0
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Drugs, gums, spices, &c.	1 5 9	1 9 6	1 4 0
Cloth	7 2 4	7 9 8	4 to 6 0 0
Metals	1 9 9	2 3 0	2 0 0

The Government standards were exceeded in several municipalities, the excess consumption of grain per head of population being most noticeable in—

	Actual figures.	Government standard.
	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
(1) Dhámpur	18 27 8	7 0 0
(2) Kosi	13 38 10	
(3) Gháziabad	11 29 5	
(4) Najíbabad	10 31 15	
(5) Cawnpore	10 26 10	

The high incidence in Dhámpur was due in part to the fact that it is like Najíbabad on the pilgrim route and in part to the fact that though the resident population is small it is an important distributing centre from which carts and pack-bullocks are constantly being despatched to the many large towns in the vicinity. The incidence in Kosi and Najíbabad was explained in last year's report. The former town is a large grain-exporting centre, while the latter is situated on the pilgrim route to Hardwár. The excessive consumption in Gháziabad has been accounted for as due to the large number of travellers who make purchases at the railway station—an important junction—while passing through.

In most of the towns the consumption of cloth per head of population exceeded the Government standard, but the most striking instances are the undermentioned municipalities :—

	Rs. a. p.	Government standard. Rs. a. p.
Almora	... 33 4 9	6 0 0
Lalitpur	... 26 15 1	
Etah	... 17 10 10	
Kosi	... 15 13 0	
Agra	... 14 5 10	

The excessive consumption in Almora, Etah, and Agra was explained in the report for 1891-92 to be due to their being headquarter towns, while Lalitpur is the only town in a considerable tract of country from which the rural population can obtain their small supplies. In Kosi the refund system appears to have been worked with undue stringency; orders for a more judicious working have been issued, and better results may be hoped for in the present year.

The receipts from (1) tax on houses and lands, (2) servants' tax, (3) stall tax, and (4) site tax were less than in the previous year.

Details of receipts from taxes other than octroi are compared in the table below with those of 1892-93 : with the extension of water-works a considerable rise in the income from water-rate was anticipated :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Tax on houses and lands	1,08,573	1,00,896	—7,677
(2) Ditto animals and vehicles	33,195	49,396	+16,201
(3) Ditto professions and trades	1,02,285	1,10,254	+7,969
(4) Tolls on roads and ferries	61,313	70,560	+9,247
(5) Water-rate	66,559	1,67,713	+1,01,154
(6) Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates) ...	18,657	18,751	+94
(7) Jinrickshaw tax	...	832	+832
(8) Horse and dog tax	...	1,833	+1,833
9) Servants' tax	6,503	6,023	—480
(10) Stall tax	124	85	—39
(11) Site tax (including additional site tax)	10,792	8,317	—2,475
(12) Tax according to circumstances and property ...	34,280	34,388	+108
Total ...	4,42,281	5,69,048	+1,26,767

The total net income from taxation was Rs. 32,02,698, against Rs. 26,40,758 in 1892-93. The incidence of taxation per head of population within municipal limits was fifteen annas and eight pies as compared with twelve annas and ten pies in the preceding year. Mussoorie was the most heavily-taxed municipality in the Province, the incidence being Rs. 4-15-4 per head of population. Naini Tal came next with an incidence of Rs. 4-11-1. In the plains Cawnpore showed the highest incidence (Re. 1-12-8).

The details of the income derived from sources other than taxation are given below :—

	Rs.
1. Realizations under special Acts	75,982
2. Rents of lands and houses, saráis, dâk bungalows, &c.	2,30,512
3. Sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	47,654
4. Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates)	1,08,339
5. Fees and revenue from educational and medical institutions	15,774
6. Ditto markets and slaughter-houses	1,12,468
7. Realizations from the sale of water	13,070
8. Ditto fairs	14,155
9. Copying fees	185
10. Mooring do.	318
11. Registration fees	176
12. Acreage and jágír fees	276
13. Fees for maps	227
14. Fines under Municipal Acts	33,736
15. Interest from investment	8,591
16. Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes)	56,341
17. Miscellaneous receipts	51,603
18. Loans and other extraordinary items	21,09,736
Total ...	28,79,143

In the last item are included loans granted by the Government for the carrying out of water-supply and other sanitary schemes. The municipalities to which these advances were made are Mussoorie (Rs. 1,000), Agra (Rs. 25,500), Allahabad (Rs. 51,200), Benares (Rs. 4,50,000), Cawnpore (Rs. 5,00,000), Lucknow (Rs. 7,80,000), Naini Tal (Rs. 30,000), and Lakhimpur (Rs. 2,000).

In the table below is given the percentage of normal municipal revenue (excluding large grants and loans and sales of securities for expenditure on water-works) spent under the principal heads of expenditure during 1893-94 :—

Division.	Normal income of the year, including opening balance.	Percentage of income spent on—						
		General administration.	Public safety.	Public health and convenience.	Public instruction.	Contributions.	Miscellaneous.	Extraordinary and debt.
Meerut	6,58,415	11·4	14·6	44·8	4·4	7·8	1·1	1·0
Agra	6,15,999	11·9	14·1	50·0	2·4	6·1	1·0	6·1
Rohilkhand	5,82,331	11·9	17·2	44·4	6·3	3·7	1·0	1·0
Allahabad	11,53,654	6·8	6·6	69·5	1·1	1·9	8·5	2·9
Benares	6,44,513	7·9	11·6	42·1	1·9	2·0	11·3	...
Gorakhpur	83,459	15·8	13·8	53·1	8·4	4·9	...	...
Kumaun	98,654	7·4	8·5	55·4	1·5	1·0	8·7	...
Lucknow	6,02,898	9·8	14·2	39·1	3·3	2·2	4·1	1·0
Fyzabad	2,42,157	11·3	14·1	45·2	2·1	4·2	...	...
Total ...	46,82,080	9·8	12·3	49·4	2·8	3·7	5·7	2·0

The following abstract shows the chief heads of expenditure, normal and abnormal, as compared with the corresponding charges of the previous year :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. General administration and collection charges ...	4,35,287	4,61,426
2. Public safety	5,33,453	5,75,900
3. Do. health and convenience—		
(*a*) Water-supply	20,35,237	20,23,609
(*b*) Drainage	1,06,776	2,13,017
(*c*) Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines	8,04,438	8,03,480
(*d*) Hospitals and dispensaries	1,10,199	1,06,643
(*e*) Vaccination	20,965	24,631
(*f*) Markets and slaughter-houses	21,433	34,834
(*g*) Pounds	21,627	20,933
(*h*) Dâk bungalows and saráis	8,151	10,530
(*i*) Arboriculture	40,719	41,919
(*j*) Registration of births and deaths... ...	5,462	6,673
(*k*) Public works	4,53,403	5,40,031
4. Public instruction	1,35,932	1,33,401
5. Contributions to District Boards and Cantonment funds	1,76,802	1,74,105
6. Miscellaneous—		
(*a*) Interest on loans	1,65,860	2,45,591
(*b*) Actual cost of work done for private individuals,	401	333
(*c*) Census charges	109	...
(*d*) Fairs	621	2,931
(*e*) Rents	1,569	1,453
(*f*) Miscellaneous charges	18,892	18,582
7. Extraordinary and debt—		
(*a*) Investments	2,152	25,065
(*b*) Repayment of loans	1,40,133	62,109
(*c*) Advances	5,554	971
(*d*) Deposits	9,760	5,688

In the table given below are shown the amounts spent during the year on water-supply, drainage, and other public works by the municipalities of Benares, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Mussoorie, Allahabad, Agra, and Naini Tal:—

	Benares.	Cawnpore.	Lucknow.	Mussooree.	Allahabad.	Agra.	Naini Tal.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water supply ...	2,91,160	4,03,105	8,88,063	5,123	65,537	83,588	2,70,976
Drainage	79,271	15,796	7,215	436	15,809	13,378	...
Public works ...	27,453	60,250	57,368	12,837	37,764	28,898	10,700

In towns other than the above-mentioned the following were the principal original works carried out:—

Name of municipality.	Nature of work.	Amount expended.
		Rs.
Agra ...	Draining and paving certain mohallas ...	9,893
Azamgarh ...	Building of a Town Hall	3,396
Bahraich ...	Construction of three police chaukis ...	1,789
Brindaban ...	Paving a police outpost	1,089
Bisálpur ...	Metalling a part of the road to Deoria ...	1,100
Budaun ...	Construction of drains	1,935
Bulandshahr ...	Improvement of drains	1,202
Deoband ...	Remodelling the drainage	2,055
Etáwah ...	Construction of latrines	1,430
Farukhabad *cum* Fatehgarh ...	Construction of a police outpost	1,000
Gorakhpur ...	Construction of sluice-gates	1,202
Hardoi ...	Construction of drains in the bazár... ...	1,368
Jaunpur ...	Construction of a free school	3,127
Jhánsi ...	Metalling the Orcha gate road and constructing drains	3,005
Káshipur ...	Dhela river protective works	1,198
Khurja ...	Additions and alterations to the dispensary ...	1,077
Kosi ...	Filling up depressions in and about the town ...	2,811
Lalitpur ...	Construction of drains	1,250
Mirzapur ...	Construction of slaughter-houses	1,779
Moradabad ...	Construction of a slaughter-house	1,801
Muttra ...	Construction of a female hospital	2,000
	Paving of a lane	1,972
Muzaffarnagar ...	Construction of a pavement	1,141
Nawábganj (Bara Banki) ...	Metalling of the Nagaishen road, Bara Banki ...	1,000
Pilibhít ...	Construction of shops in the Macphersonganj market	6,387
	Construction of drains	2,365
Saháranpur ...	Construction of a police chauki	1,300
Shahabad ...	Construction of a road to the school	1,170
Sitapur ...	Construction of pakka drains	2,347
Tilhar ...	Construction of a dispensary	5,500

The progress made during the year in the water-works and drainage projects is stated below:—

Agra.—Two small extensions of the water-works system were completed during the year, and it is expected that further and more important ones will shortly be contructed. The price of water supplied for other than domestic purposes was reduced to 4,000 gallons per rupee. The construction of saucer drains to carry off the surplus water and prevent waterlogging, at present the chief danger in this municipality, is under consideration, and some of these drains have already been constructed in the more congested portions of the city.

Allahabad.—The three settling tanks worked well throughout the year, and the clear water reservoir was thoroughly cleaned out. Two thousand one hundred feet of additional piping were laid along the new Queen's Road and 100 feet at Ahiapur. Three additional hydrants were fixed, principally for flushing drains. The year's supply of filtered water pumped by the Khushru Bágh engines to the town and cantonments was 435,467,835 gallons or a daily average of 1,193,062 gallons. The total actual quantity of water consumed in the town during the year, as registered by the reservoir measurement, was 326,974,339 gallons, or an average daily consumption of 96,380 gallons. The number of houses connected with the water-supply was 122, making a total number of 452 since the introduction of the water-works. With the assistance of the cantonment reservoir a constant water-supply has been maintained for the town since July 1893, the consumption having meanwhile increased to nearly two million gallons. The length of drains flushed daily from the water-works hydrants is about 16 miles. The population affected by the water-supply and within the radius of taxation amounts to about 112,000 persons, and the daily average consumption in the town (799,440 gallons) yields a proportion of about 7·13 gallons per head of population. The water was analysed weekly and the reports show that it maintained its standard of purity.

Benares. A.—Water-Works.—The engines and pumps worked satisfactorily, and beyond the usual petty repairs no extraordinary expenditure was incurred. The pumps were worked, on an average, eight hours a day during 20 days of the month, this being found sufficient to meet the demand. The mean quantity of water pumped during the eight hours was 1,421,557 gallons, the actual quantity of water pumped to the settling tanks during the year taken from the gallonage diagram being 341,173,748 gallons. The quantity of water pumped into the mains and consumed was 313,242,719 gallons, which with an assumed population of 200,000 gives 4·3 gallons per head daily. The quantity pumped from the river was 341 million gallons, so that the waste and evaporation was about 28 million gallons or 8 per cent. Messrs. Easton and Anderson's period of maintenance of the engines and pumps expired on the 30th of April 1893, from which date they have been directly worked by the municipality. Up to the end of the year there have been 2,017 applications for house connections, and 108 extensions. The quantity of water supplied to the public for other than domestic purposes was 7,276,643 gallons, the amount to be realized being Rs. 1,514, at the rate of 5,000 gallons per rupee, that being the rate fixed by the Municipal Board. The popularity of the water-works has undoubtedly increased. For some time after the works were opened in November 1892, the daily consumption was only 500,000 gallons and of that quantity a great deal was wasted. It has now risen considerably over 1,500,000 gallons per day, and the demand is steadily increasing. In fact the prejudice against piped water has been almost completely overcome, though the Gujráti Bráhmans still hold out and do what they can to retard progress. The water supplied to the city was of a very high quality of purity throughout the year, the water from the standposts being generally of greater organic purity than that taken from the clean water reservoir. There is little doubt now that the water-works have had a great and beneficial effect on public health. It is proposed to construct a raised reservoir to ensure a constant supply of water which is very necessary in view of the danger from fire, especially in the hot weather.

B.—Drainage.—The main sewer was taken in hand by the contractors, but owing to a failure in the supply of bricks, as good progress was not made as could be desired. It is expected that the main sewer and a few of the branch sewers will be completed by the end of 1894-95, when it is hoped that a number of the old latrines will also have been replaced by the new ones already designed in connection with the project.

Cawnpore.—The water-works, the foundation-stone of which had been laid by Sir Auckland Colvin in March 1892, were completed and opened by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the 17th March 1894, two years after their inauguration. There are still a few small works connected with them which have yet to be carried

out, consisting of extensions and additions which were not provided for in the original project. The contractors maintained the works for six months before handing them over to the municipality. Rupees 4,02,826 were spent on the works during the year under report.

Lucknow.—At the close of the year under report the water-works were rapidly approaching completion. The progress made was somewhat retarded by the wet weather during the winter months, which seriously interfered with brick-burning operations. In addition to the scheme originally sanctioned, it has been found necessary to construct a raised reservoir at an estimated cost of Rs. 60,000, to ensure a continuous supply of water, and also to extend the mileage piping laid down in the chauk ward, the most densely-populated quarter of the city, by means of a further outlay of Rs. 40,000.

Mussoorie.—The completion of the water-works was delayed by an exceedingly heavy snowfall in the winter, and thereafter by the diversion of the main springs. It became necessary to connect both springs with a supply cistern, and before this could be effected the rains had set in. It was then considered unnecessary to supplement the supply of water obtainable from the usual sources by working the engine. The water-works were therefore not opened till the 16th April 1894, or shortly after the close of the year under report.

Naini Tal.—The completed water-works were taken over by the Municipal Board from the Public Works Department on 1st August 1893. A plentiful supply of spring water is provided for the lower zone of the sanitarium, including the bazárs, and measures for its improvement and extension are under consideration.

Extensive improvements were carried out in the sacred bathing ghát at Hardwár and in completing the embankment below it. The sanitary improvement carried out in this municipality and inaugurated on the 2nd April 1893 by Sir Charles Crosthwaite consisted of an outward extension of the sacred steps to admit of the entire surface of the sacred ghát being swept by the Ganges, a portion of the stream for some distance above the pool being confined to a definite channel. The bottom of the sacred pool was paved and a spacious outlet constructed to allow the water from the pool to flow in a large volume and in an uninterrupted current onwards beneath the lower embankment to the river. The sacred tank at Bhimgoda was also enlarged, paved, and provided with a strong current of water from the Ganges. In Káshipur Rs. 912 were spent in the construction of masonry drains and in street paving, and Rs. 621 in the sanitary improvement of the sarái. A sum of Rs. 650 was expended in the construction of a main drain, and Rs. 1,036 in paving roads in the Bijnor Municipality. The construction and repair of drains in Moradabad were carried out at a cost of Rs. 2,343, and a sum of Rs. 1,403 was spent in filling up excavations and repairing kachcha drains. In Pilibhít a large number of drains were made at a cost of Rs. 5,662. The Budaun Municipal Board expended Rs. 3,000 on the construction and repair of drains and other sanitary works. Improvements in the drainage of the towns of Meerut and Aligarh were effected at a cost of Rs. 2,090 and Rs. 4,997 respectively. In Rae Bareli one of the city wells was reconstructed and furnished with a pump; new masonry drains were made and conservancy arrangements improved. Sanitary improvements, consisting principally of the construction of proper drains, were undertaken in a number of municipalities, and the progress made in this direction in the past year has been generally satisfactory.

The net amount of municipal debt was Rs. 70,58,985 as compared with Rs. 52,88,846 in 1892-93.

The total grants made to municipalities from Provincial or Local Funds amounted to Rs. 55,553 as compared with Rs. 2,72,655 in 1892-93.

The total cost of the scavenging establishment employed in municipalities amounted to Rs. 7,04,440 as against Rs. 6,86,000 in the preceding year.

There were 339 schools aided by, or maintained from, municipal funds. The number of pupils attending these schools at the close of the year was 30,026 as compared with 28,991 in the previous year, the total expenditure by the Boards on these schools being Rs. 1,27,686.

The results of the vaccine operations carried out in the municipalities during the past year were in several cases satisfactory. The number of vaccinators employed was 155, the cost to municipalities being Rs. 24,334. The number of persons vaccinated was 137,483 as compared with 113,877 in the previous year. During the year the Vaccination Act was extended to the following municipalities :—

Bághpat.	Baraut.	Gházipur.
Bánda.	Gháziabad.	Sambhal.
	Sardhana.	

It was also extended to the Gorakhpur Cantonments, which had been excluded at the time of the application of the Act to the city. The Act is now in force in 86 out of the 103 municipalities of the united provinces, and steps are being taken to secure its more efficient working in future.

There were 127,893 births and 100,390 deaths during the year against 113,851 births and 104,388 deaths in 1892-93. The ratio of births per mille of population was 39·13, while that of deaths was 30·78. The importance of accurate registration is beginning to be recognised by the Boards, and stringent rules for the prompt reporting of these occurrences are being framed by them and sanctioned by the Government.

The total of the invested funds held by the Boards was Rs. 1,84,200 against Rs. 1,94,094 in the previous year, and the total amount representing the invested sale proceeds of nazúl land was Rs. 55,030.

The year was chiefly remarkable for continued activity in the construction of water-works and for the commencement of extensive sewerage schemes in the larger towns. Cawnpore and Lucknow in the plains, and Mussoorie and Naini Tal in the hills, are now, like Allahabad, Agra, Almora, Haldwáni, and Benares, provided, to the great advantage of the inhabitants, with a pure supply of water; while in Benares and Cawnpore steps have been taken towards the initiation of schemes for the complete drainage of these cities. Though the Government was unable to assist municipalities with contributions to the same extent as in the previous year, loans were liberally granted to the amount of 21 lakhs of rupees, and 22½ lakhs were spent on water-supply and drainage projects. Notwithstanding the cost of these important undertakings, the financial position of the majority of the towns is after taking into account the assistance given by the Government, fairly satisfactory : in Benares there is continued cause for anxiety, but proposals have been made which will, if accepted, place the finances of this municipality on a sounder basis.

11.—Towns under Act XX of 1856.

Act XX of 1856 was in operation in 338 towns as in the previous year. It was withdrawn from the towns of Kora in the Fatehpur district and Madaora in the Jhánsi district, and was extended to the towns of Sumerpur in the Hamírpur district and Mughalpur in the Moradabad district. The total population of the towns under the Act according to the last census was 1,708,481, and the number of houses assessed was 229,209. The gross amount yielded by the tax was Rs. 3,25,943, giving an incidence of three annas and one pie per head of population and Re. 1-6-9 per assessed house. The total income from all sources, including the balance of the previous year, was Rs. 4,41,481, and the total expenditure Rs. 3,77,649, leaving a balance of Rs. 63,832 at the credit of the towns at the close of the year.

12.—District Boards, 1893-94.

There were, as in the previous year, 44 District Boards and four District Committees in these Provinces, and no alteration was made in the laws (Acts XIV of 1883 and III and IV of 1878) which govern them.

The District Boards were composed of 1,276 elected and 278 nominated members. Of the total number of members 82 were Europeans and the remainder natives of India. The average number of members on each District Board was 35. The Magistrate of the district continued in the case of every Board to hold the office of Chairman.

The four District Committees consisted of 78 members, of whom 52 were appointed by the Government on the nomination of the District Magistrate and 26 were *ex-officio* members. Of the total number 17 were Europeans and 61 natives.

The District Boards held on an average 12 meetings during the year, at which the average attendance was 11 members. The average number of meetings held by each District Committee was 10, and the average number of members attending 12.

The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the District Boards (in which term are included here and in the succeeding paragraphs District Committees) during the year 1893-94 :—

Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Sale-proceeds of trees, grass, &c.		59,818
2. Local rates allotment		18,90,528
3. Interest—		
(*a*) on Educational securities	4,301	18,922
(*b*) on Dispensary securities	14,621	
4. Net receipts under the Cattle Trespass Act		1,62,230
5. Education		2,06,443
6. Medical		1,56,833
7. Scientific and other Minor Departments,		1,346
8. Miscellaneous		33,026
9. Public Works		5,805
10. Contribution—		
(*a*) from Provincial to Local	13,68,615	14,73,575
(*b*) from other Boards,	1,04,960	
Total		40,08,526

Expenditure.	Rs.
1. General establishment of Local Funds	53,467
2. Education	12,69,270
3. Medical	5,10,752
4. Scientific and other Minor Departments	3,650
5. Superannuation allowances and pensions	1,149
6. Miscellaneous	95,363
7. Public Works	20,15,044
Total	39,48,695
Closing balance	59,831
Grand Total	40,08,526

It will be seen from the foregoing statement that the total normal receipts of the District Boards amounted to Rs. 26,39,911 against charges aggregating Rs. 39,48,695, and that to secure equilibrium between income and expenditure, an allotment of Rs. 13,68,615 from Provincial Revenues was necessary.

It was stated in the Administration Report for 1892-93 that measures were under consideration for the formation of a District Fund in accordance with the requirements of section 38, Act XIV of 1883. It is hoped that the scheme, the details of which are now being worked out, will be brought into operation early in the financial year 1895-96; and that under it the District Boards will be more directly interested than at present in improving the administration and developing the local income from assigned services.

The results of the year's work in the several branches of the administration are briefly set forth below :—

Education.—Good progress was made in almost every district. On the Meerut, Bulandshahr, Agra, Jaunpur, Ballia, Benares, Azamgarh, Unao, and Fyzabad District Boards were found members who showed a practical interest in the advancement of education by visiting and inspecting the local schools. On the other hand, in the districts of Dehra Dun, Aligarh, Gorakhpur, Fatehpur, Muzaffarnagar, and Cawnpore, although the educational results were generally satisfactory, the members of the District Boards showed a regrettable apathy in the matter of education; they made no inspections of the schools in their respective districts; whatever progress has been recorded

was due entirely to the zeal of the educational staff. In the districts of Garhwál and Jalaun, where education is in a backward state, and where the co-operation of the respective District Boards would be eminently serviceable, the members are said to have taken little interest in the schools. In the Bareilly, Pilibhít, Sháhjahánpur, Farukhabad, and Hardoi districts several elementary schools had to be closed owing to poor attendance or unsatisfactory results; in the case of none of these districts do the members of the Boards appear to have exerted themselves to promote education.

Medical relief.—The large average daily attendance at the dispensaries during the year bore testimony to the high appreciation in which these institutions are held by the people. Except in the Meerut, Garhwál, Bánda, and Unao districts (where there was a falling off, attributed in most cases to the healthiness of the season), the number of patients who resorted to the dispensaries showed a considerable increase over the corresponding figure of the previous year. This improvement was particularly noticeable in regard to the districts of Saháranpur (where it was due to the appointment of a female hospital assistant at the headquarters dispensary), Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Naini Tal, Etah, Jhánsi, Benares, Sitapur, and Kheri. It is noticeable that members of District Boards do not appear to take the same amount of interest in the working of dispensaries as they show in educational matters. Of all the District Boards, that of the Fyzabad district was again the only one in the annual report of which specific mention was made of members having inspected the local dispensaries. In each of the Bulandshahr and Muttra districts a female hospital was opened during the year. At Etah a site for a similar institution was selected, and a hope was expressed by the Chairman on behalf of the District Board that the construction of the buildings (estimated to cost upwards of Rs. 12,000) would shortly be taken in hand. The Government noticed with satisfaction in its annual review on the working of the Fatehpur District Board the flourishing condition of the local Dufferin Hospital. The promotion of female medical education did not generally receive that attention from District Boards which its importance demands; this was more especially the case as regards the District Boards of Jaunpur and Gházipur. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining private subscriptions for the maintenance of certain of the dispensaries in the districts of Meerut, Mainpuri, Allahabad, Ballia, Benares, and Azamgarh and the guaranteed income from subscriptions has in many cases not been realized, although owing to the fall in exchange and the enhanced price of medicines liberal assistance to the charitable institutions is urgently required. It is satisfactory to note, however, that private liberality largely supplemented the income of the dispensaries in the Pilibhít, Basti, Rae Bareli, and Kheri districts. The public spirit evinced by Kunwar Lekraj Singh, an enlightened landowner of the Aligarh district, in founding the Gobhana Branch Dispensary and a sister female hospital, now in course of construction, deserves especial mention. The former of these institutions is described by the Civil Surgeon of the district as probably the finest branch dispensary in the whole of India.

Vaccination.—The progress made in this branch was on the whole satisfactory. In 21 districts the number of operations showed more or less of an increase over that of the previous year, while 14 others exhibited a marked improvement. In the districts of Dehra Dún, Gházipur, Azamgarh, and Sultánpur, where the members of the District Boards showed themselves entirely apathetic in regard to vaccination, a serious falling off was noticeable.

Public Works.—Under this head a total expenditure of Rs. 20,15,044 was incurred, of which Rs. 4,35,314 were spent on original works and repairs (buildings and roads) carried out through the direct agency of the District Boards, Rs. 90,324 on the construction and repair of buildings, and Rs. 3,44,990 in making new roads and repairing existing lines of communication. The work is reported to have been on the whole satisfactorily carried out, except in the Azamgarh and Bahraich districts, in the former of which the repairs to 3rd and 4th class roads were entrusted to the members of the

Boards and appear to have been neglected by them, while in the Bahraich district the mismanagement is reported to have been due to a succession of incompetent and corrupt Sub-Overseers. The interest taken by certain members of the Rae Bareli and Fyzabad District Boards in the matter of public works has been noticed with satisfaction by the Government. The more important projects dealt with in the year were—(1) the completion of the Hindan bridge, length between abutments 462½′, width of roadway 14′, on the Tatavi road in the Muzaffarnagar district, at a total cost of Rs. 82,904, of which Rs. 11,384 were spent during the year; (2) the construction for Rs. 4,150 of a female dispensary at Bulandshahr; (3) the construction of the Hawal Bágh and Baijnath cart road in the Almora district at an expenditure of Rs. 67,688; (4) the erection at Moradabad of a middle class school, costing Rs. 7,768, towards which Rs. 4,000 were expended during the year; (5) the conversion, at a total estimated expenditure of Rs. 49,988, of the Moradabad-Sambhal 2nd class road into a road of the 1st class, towards which a sum of Rs. 14,052 was spent; (6) the completion for Rs. 6,600 of a branch of the Bijnor High School; (7) the collection of materials for an iron girder bridge over the Isan nadi in the Farukhabad district, estimated to cost Rs. 56,929; (8) the construction of a female cottage hospital at Mainpuri, at a cost of Rs. 7,087; (9) the opening up by means of roads of the Lalitpur forests, on which an expenditure of Rs. 22,038 was incurred; (10) the improvement of the Azamgarh-Mau road at a total estimated cost of Rs. 56,029, towards which a sum of Rs. 20,268 was expended during the year; (11) the rebuilding of a bridge over the Ami nadi in the Basti district, at a cost of Rs. 6,977; and (12) the remodelling of the Tons bridge at Apur on the Fyzabad-Jaunpur road in the Fyzabad district, Rs. 10,464 being spent on the project during the year against a total estimated expenditure for its completion of Rs. 39,154.

Arboriculture—Was on the whole well attended to. In very few places, however, was any effort made by the members of the District Boards to develop this profitable source of revenue, from which (including the sale of grass on roadsides) a total sum of Rs. 59,818 was realized as against Rs. 43,652 in 1892-93. It was suggested by the Government in its reviews of the annual reports of District Boards that the members should endeavour to more largely enlist the co-operation of influential landholders in this branch of administration.

Testing of vital statistics.—More attention than in the previous year appears to have been given to the work of testing the registers of births and deaths; and the efforts of the members of the District Boards of Saháranpur, Moradabad, Jaunpur, Gorakhpur, Rae Bareli, Hardoi, Fyzabad, and Partábgarh in this direction deserve acknowledgment. Little or no testing was done by the members of the District Boards of Muzaffarnagar, Garhwál, Bareilly, Bijnor, Pilibhít, Sháhjahánpur, Muttra, Farukhabad, Etáwah, Jhánsi, Jalaun, Hamírpur, Gonda, and Bahraich.

Veterinary Department.—The total number of stallions issued to District Boards up to the close of the year was 24. Only a few of the boards to which stallions have been supplied make reference in their reports to the working of this branch of the administration; it would appear, however, that a considerable demand for the services of the stallions exists in the Saháranpur, Bulandshahr, and Muzaffarnagar districts, especially in the last named, of the horse-breeding capacities of which the late Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department expressed a high opinion. The *salutris* and other servants employed in districts in connection with horse and cattle-breeding operations were placed under the several district boards with effect from February 1894, and rules were issued under clause (*m*) of section 47 of Act XIV. of 1883, prescribing the qualifications required of *salutris*.

The record of the year's work may be regarded generally as one of fair progress. In the Meerut Division, the want of success of the present system in securing that a real part in the administration should be taken by the District Boards was brought prominently to notice by the Commissioner; a remedy, as already remarked, is under the consideration of the Government. Among the District Boards whose administration

was pronounced by the Government to have been on the whole satisfactory were those of Naini Tal, Almora, Moradabad, Sháhjahánpur, Etáwah, Jhánsi, Jalaun, Cawnpore, Fyzabad, Bahraich, and Sitapur; while that of the Fyzabad Board was in all respects much above the average. The work of the District Boards of Bánda, Azamgarh, and Hardoi was not as good as might reasonably have been expected, and the non-official members of the Bijnor and Fatehpur District Boards appear to have taken little interest in their duties. The inadequate attendance at the District Boards' meetings was a matter of frequent reference in the annual reports submitted by the Chairmen. The worst offenders in this respect were called on for explanations, and manifestly incorrigible absentees were dealt with under section 9 of Act XIV of 1883.

Military.

Volunteer Movement.

There was no change in the number of Volunteer Corps in the provinces during the year; but there was continued progress and improvement both in the numbers and efficiency of members of the force. The strength of the active force increased from 3,768 to 3,797. Of the increase one was in the mounted branch and 28 in the ranks of the infantry.

The statistics of musketry qualification show that the percentage of extra-efficients in the cavalry fell from 85·3 to 78·78 and that in the infantry it rose from 65·5 to 71·74. The number of marksmen in the mounted branch decreased from 63 to 46 and in the infantry from 276 to 121. This decrease is due to the changes in musketry instruction, referred to in last year's Administration Report, which have considerably increased the difficulties of the annual course; but greater effort towards improvement has been observable during 1894, and better results will, it is believed, be recorded in the report for that year.

The financial condition of every corps is sound; and the year closed with a total credit balance of Rs. 31,546.

Statement B shows the condition of the reserve force. There was a falling off in the total strength; *viz.* from 892 to 790; but the percentage of efficients has increased from from 75·5 to 83·86.

The following tables (A and B) exhibit in detail the statistics of the year :—

STATEMENT A.—VOLUNTEERS.

Name of Corps.	Detachments.	Number of Companies.				Enrolled strength.												Average attendance.		Qualifications for capitation.								
						Cavalry.				Infantry.				Total.						Cavalry.			Infantry.			Total.		
		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cadets.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Extra-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Extra-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Extra efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.
I Administrative Battalion.																												
Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	15	35	297	347	15	35	297	347	...	56·52	...	...	...	231	79	37	231	79	37
Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Káthgodám, Moradabad, Hardwár, Saháranpur, Aligarh, Roorkee, Budaun, Sháhjahánpur, and Lucknow.	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	7	15	173	195	7	15	173	195	...	17·25	...	...	...	180	9	6	180	9	6
Oudh Light Horse ... Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Sitapur, Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Kheri, Bara Banki, Hardoi, Sultánpur, Fyzabad, and Bahramghát.	1	6	1	8	5	4	59	68	24	59	397	480	29	63	456	548	24·78	273·10	52	14	2	283	184	13	335	198	15
II Administrative Battalion.																												
Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Debra and Meerut ...	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	23	39	362	424	23	39	362	424	...	141·29	...	...	...	225	188	11	225	188	11
Thomason College Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	27	30	1	2	27	30	...	...	...	...	...	17	13	...	17	13	...
III Administrative Battalion.																												
Allahabad Light Horse ...	Partábgarh	1	...	...	1	5	8	50	63	...	...	...	...	5	8	50	63	17·54	...	57	5	1	...	...	...	57	5	1
Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	24	63	481	568	24	63	481	568	...	266·13	...	...	...	370	191	7	370	191	7
IV Administrative Battalion.																												
Gházipur Light Horse ...	Gházipur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Benares, Jaunpur, and Mirzapur.	2	...	...	2	9	5	54	68	...	...	...	...	9	5	54	68	27·50	...	54	9	5	...	...	...	54	9	5
Gorakhpur Light Horse ...	Gorakhpur, Lehra and Basti	1	...	...	1	7	8	55	80	...	...	...	...	7	8	65	80	43·10	...	53	13	14	...	...	...	53	13	14
Gházipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Gházipur, Azamgarh, Basti, Jaunpur, Benares, Sonepur, Gorakhpur, Chunár, Mirzapur, Ballia, Somastipur, Bettiah, Sunariaghát, Muzaffarpur, Gonda, Mankapur, and Bahraich.	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	22	37	250	309	22	37	250	309	...	36·82	...	...	...	209	77	22	209	77	22
V Administrative Battalion.																												
Cawnpore Light Horse ...	Cawnpore	1	...	...	1	5	10	42	57	...	...	...	...	5	10	42	57	19·83	...	35	5	17	...	...	...	35	5	17
Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Cawnpore, Orai, Jhánsi, Fatehpur and Saugor.	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	15	31	261	307	15	31	261	307	...	54·65	...	...	...	268	32	7	268	32	7
Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps,	Etáwah, Etah, Fatehgarh, Muttra, and Mainpuri.	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	15	32	298	345	15	32	298	345	...	26·89	...	...	...	182	146	17	182	146	17
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles...	*Nil*	1	...	...	1	5	15	66	86	...	...	...	...	5	15	66	86	35·62	...	84	2	...	...	...	...	84	2	...
Midland Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Jhánsi and Bina ...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	20	47	303	370	20	47	303	370	...	20·59	...	...	...	319	48	3	319	48	3
		7	38	14	59	36	50	336	422	166	309	2,849	3,375	202	410	3,185	3,797	28·06	99·24	335	48	39	2,284	967	123	2,619	1,015	162

STATEMENT A.—VOLUNTEERS—*(concluded)*.

Name of Corps.	Detachments.	Musketry qualifications: Figure of merit. Cavalry.	Musketry qualifications: Figure of merit. Infantry.	Musketry qualifications: Percentage of extra efficients. Cavalry.	Musketry qualifications: Percentage of extra efficients. Infantry.	Musketry qualifications: Number of marksmen. Cavalry.	Musketry qualifications: Number of marksmen. Infantry.	Receipts. Balance of previous year.	Receipts. Receipts of the year.	Receipts. Total.	Expenditure.	Receipts.
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I Administrative Battalion.												
Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	51·35	...	89·51	...	26	189 8 10	9,942 3 0	10,131 11 10	9,684 3 10	
Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Káthgodám, Moradabad, Hardwár, Saháranpur, Aligarh, Roorkee, Budaun Sháhjahánpur, and Lucknow.	...	100·31	...	86 15	...	12	828 12 9	6,883 7 0	7,712 3 9	6,305 9 3	
Oudh Light Horse ... Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Sitapur, Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Kheri, Bara Banki, Hardoi, Sultánpur, Fyzabad, and Bahramghát	57·16	55·58	76·47	58·95	11	23	7,236 13 10	17,471 10 3	24,708 8 1	23,529 7 5	
II Administrative Battalion.												
Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Dehra and Meerut ...	...	48·03	...	65·79	...	7	14,568 5 2	15,183 6 7	29,751 11 9	21,534 4 9	
Thomason College Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	45 40	...	56 66	...	1	744 12 6	...	...	...	
III Administrative Battalion.												
Allahabad Light Horse ...	Partábgarh	107·17	...	91·52	...	11	...	355 7 5	2,146 15 8	2,502 7 1	2,079 6 10	
Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	88·68	...	66·30	...	21	3,557 14 5	16,643 10 10	20,201 9 3	16,424 13 4	
IV Administrative Battalion.												
Gházipur Light Horse ...	Gházipur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Benares, Jaunpur, and Mirzapur.	92·00	...	79·41	...	4	...					
Gorakhpur Light Horse ...	Lehra and Basti ...	88·78	...	66·25	...	1	...					
Gházipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Gházipur, Azamgarh, Basti Jaunpur, Benares, Sonepur, Gorakhpur, Chunár, Mirzapur, Ballia, Somastipur, Bettiah, Sunariaghát, Muzaffarpur, Gonda, Mankapur, and Bahraich.	...	95·19	...	67·85	...	6	1,326 9 0	14,097 15 9	15,424 8 9	11,175 5 9	
V Administrative Battalion.												
Cawnpore Light Horse ...	Cawnpore	90·60	...	61·40	...	3	...	91 14 9	1,731 8 0	1,823 6 9	1,762 12 0	
Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Cawnpore, Orai, Jhánsi, Fatehpur, and Saugor.	...	97·78	...	87·29	...	13	3,942 12 2	10,682 15 8	14,625 11 10	11,508 1 8	
Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps,	Etáwah, Etah Fatehgarh, Muttra, and Mainpuri.	...	51·77	...	52·75	...	5	1,115 9 6	13,715 10 0	14 831 3 6	11,536 11 7	
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles,	*Nil*	51·85	...	97·67	...	16	...	2,427 6 10	5,659 1 8	8,086 8 6	5,228 14 10	
Midland Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Jhánsi and Bina	...	51·76	...	86·21	...	7	979 1 7	12,896 9 2	13,875 10 9	12,951 12 1	
	Total	81·26	68·5	74·78	71·74	46	121	37,365 0 9	1,27,055 1 7	1,63,675 5 10	1,33,721 7 4	

STATEMENT B.—RESERVES.

Corps.	Detachments.	Number of Companies.			Enrolled strength.												Average attendance.	
					Cavalry.				Infantry.				Total.					
		Infantry.	Cadets.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
I Administrative Battalion.																		
Naini Tal Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Throughout Kumaun and Garhwál ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	4	116	123	3	4	116	123	...	9·00
Rohilkhand Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Bijnor, Budaun, Chandausi, Káthgodám, Miranpur Katra, Moradabad, and Pilibhít.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	66	68	2	...	66	68	...	...
Oudh Volunteer Reserve Corps	Fyzabad, Bara Banki, Sitapur, Hardoi, Sultánpur, Unao, Kheri, and Bahramghát.	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	10	116	130	4	10	116	130	...	8·05
II Administrative Battalion.																		
Mussoorie Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Mussoorie, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Saháranpur, and Roorkee.	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	7	11	110	128	7	11	110	128	...	...
III Administrative Battalion.																		
Allahabad Volunteer Reserve Corps ...	*Nil*	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	10	25	147	182	10	25	147	182	...	30·45
IV Administrative Battalion.																		
Gházipur Volunteer Reserve Company ...	*Nil*	1	...	1	...	...	13	13	1	...	45	46	1	...	58	59	...	...
V Administrative Battalion.																		
Cawnpore Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Cawnpore	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	6	25	33	2	6	25	33	...	8
Agra Volunteer Reserve Company	Agra, Etáwah, Etah, Fatehgarh, Muttra, and Mainpuri.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	6	32	40	2	6	32	40	...	7
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles Reserve Company ...	Chakráta and Nahan	...	1	1	2	4	21	27	...	...	...	...	2	4	21	27	3·49	...
	Total ...	13	1	14	2	4	34	40	31	62	657	750	33	66	691	790	3·49	...

STATEMENT B.—RESERVES—*(concluded)*.

Corps.	Detachments.	Qualified for capitation.						Musketry qualification.				Receipts.			Expenditure.
		Cavalry.		Infantry.		Total.		Figure of merit.		Percentage of extra-efficients.					
		Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Balance of previous year.	Receipts of the year.	Total.	
												Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I Administrative Battalion.															
Naini Tal Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Throughout Kumaun and Garhwál ...	...	...	123	...	123	...	...	...	...	100·00	*...	*...	*...	*...
Rohilkhand Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Bijnor, Budaun, Chandausi, Káthgodám, Miranpur Katra, Moradabad, and Pilibhít.	...	...	55	13	55	13	...	...	...	...	*...	*...	*...	*...
Oudh Volunteer Reserve Corps ...	Fyzabad, Bara Banki, Sitapur, Hardoi, Sultánpur, Unao, Kheri, and Bahraighát.	...	...	115	15	115	15	...	24·16	...	88·46	323 5 0	1,399 0 0	1,722 5 0	924 10 0
II Administrative Battalion.															
Mussoorie Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Mussoorie, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Sahárapur, and Roorkee.	...	...	109	19	109	19	...	...	...	...	*...	*...	*...	*...
III Administrative Battalion.															
Allahabad Volunteer Reserve Corps ...	*Nil*	...	...	114	68	114	68	...	37·90	...	...	697 13 3	1,650 1 1	2,347 14 4	1,553 10 2
IV Administrative Battalion.															
Gházipur Volunteer Reserve Company ...	*Nil*	...	...	35	24	35	24	...	...	...	59·33	*...	*...	*...	*...
V Administrative Battalion.															
Cawnpore Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Cawnpore	...	...	18	15	18	15	...	...	...	...	*...	*...	*...	*...
Agra Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Agra, Etáwah, Etah, Fatehgarh, Muttra, and Mainpuri.	...	...	33	7	33	7	...	...	...	82·50	*...	*...	*...	*...
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles Reserve Company,	Chakráta and Nahan	27	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	100·00	...	*...	*...	*...	
	Total ...	27	...	602	161	629	161	...	...	100·00	83·86	1,021 2 3	3,049 1 1	4,070 3 4	2,478 4 2

* Included in account of Active Corps.

14.—MARINE.

Blank.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) *Village Records.*

Establishment.—The following figures show the establishment under the control of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture during the year under report as compared with that of the preceding year:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Inspectors	6	6
Sadr kanúngos	45	45
Assistant sadr kanúngos	45	45
Apprentices	41	41
Patwári Fund muharrir	33	33
Supervisor kanúngos	676	677
Registrar kanúngos	217	217
Assistant registrar kanúngos	231	231
School establishment	76	76
Patwáris and assistants	29,718	29,542
Chainmen	664	665
Sadr kanúngo's peons	45	45

The number of patwáris decreased during the year from 29,718 to 29,542 owing to revision of circle arrangements in several districts. The entertainment of an additional supervisor kanúngo in the Pawayan tahsíl, Sháhjahánpur district, with the usual allowance for a chainman and of an Assistant Registrar Kanúngo for the Mírganj tahsíl in the Bareilly district, whose pay was already provided in the budget, was sanctioned in the year under report.

During the year 10 kanúngos received temporary appointments as Naib Tahsíldárs and two kanúngos were promoted to that post permanently. A registrar kanúngo and a sadr kanúngo received temporary appointments as Tahsíldárs. Proposals were submitted to the Board of Revenue for the reservation of a definite proportion of Naib Tahsíldárships for Kanúngos. The Board have directed Commissioners and District Officers to see that in future every fifth appointment as Naib Tahsíldár is given to a man who has been a kanúngo for not less than three years.

Revision of patwáris' pay and circles.—Proposals for rearranging and strengthening the staff of patwáris in the Jhánsi district and in pargana Barah Syun in the Garhwál district received the sanction of Government: the other parganas of the Garhwál district will be taken up as soon as survey and settlement operations are over. A complete scheme for the revision of patwáris' pay and circles in the Bánda district, involving an additional cost of Rs. 4,476 per annum and for the rearrangement of kanúngos' circles there also received the sanction of Government. The allocation of the enhanced salaries sanctioned for the patwáris of the Basti district was carried out during the year under report. A rearrangement of circles in the Hamírpur district involving a decrease in pay to the extent of Rs. 2,238 per annum was sanctioned two years ago; but shortly afterwards it was found that the reductions were carried too far in certain cases, and some changes were sanctioned raising the total cost of the final scale from Rs. 4,458 to Rs. 4,490. In Oudh, where the circles are often unwieldy or scattered, great progress has been made in recent years under the orders of District Officers in making circles compact and of suitable size; but it was decided to postpone any general revision to the time of settlement. As the settlements of some districts are now approaching completion the sanction of the Board was

obtained to addressing the Settlement Officers on the subject. From a general review of the work and payment of the patwáris' staff in that Province it appears that in most of the southern districts the patwári is well paid for the work he does; but in the northern districts there is every probability that the reorganization will involve a considerable increase of expenditure.

Patwáris' schools.—During the year under report the number of patwáris and their assistants in the United Provinces (exclusive of Almora and Garhwál) was 29,542, of whom 21,968 had passed through the school course, 5,553 were exempted from examination, and 2,021 had still to pass. The schools were attended by 1,120 patwáris, of whom 677 passed. The number of candidates who attended the schools was 3,267 as compared with 3,159 in the preceding year: of these 1,574 passed. The total receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 16,790, and the total expenditure on the schools to Rs. 17,553, leaving a deficit of Rs. 763. In Dehra Dún and Sitapur the patwáris and assistants have either all passed or have been exempted; and in Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Farukhabad, Etáwah, Etah, Bareilly, Bijnor, Budaun, Pilibhít, Fatehpur, Hamírpur, Jalaun, Benares, Hardoi, Kheri, Fyzabad, Gonda, and Sultanpur very few have still to pass. The schools have accordingly been closed in some districts. No definite opinion can as yet be formed as to the general success of the experiment of opening a special class for the education of patwáris at the tahsíli schools in Muzaffarnagar, Etáwah, and Pilibhít.

Kanúngo Examination.—Divisional examinations were held as usual during the rainy season with the following results:—

	Number appeared.	Number passed in full.	Number passed in part.	Number failed.
Registrar kanúngos ...	1	...	1	...
Supervisor kanúngos ...	4	1	2	1
Naib sadr kanúngos ...	2	1	1	...
Naib registrar kanúngos	15	4	7	4
Apprentice kanúngos ...	2	...	2	...
Candidates ...	109	51	53	5
Patwáris ...	20	9	11	...
Patwári school teachers ...	3	...	3	...
Total ...	156	66	80	10

Candidates for admission to the kanúngo school at Cawnpore are numerous. No less than 229 names were recommended by District Officers for admission during the two terms of the school, but the accommodation and the teaching power are inadequate for such numbers. The number admitted was 182. Examinations were held in May and June 1893 with the following results:—

	Number appeared.	Number passed in full.	Number passed in part.	Number failed.
Supervisor kanúngos ...	3	3	...	...
Assistant registrar kanúngos ...	4	1	3	...
Candidates ...	164	111	53	...
Patwáris ...	10	6	4	...
Patwári teachers ...	1	1	...	...
Total ...	182	122	60	...

The establishment of the kanúngo school has evidently met a decided want, and the present system of examining candidates at divisional headquarters will probably be superseded by a sounder system of instruction and examination at a central institution.

Since 1891 the Department has been required to examine amíns who may be sent up to the kanúngos' examination. During 1893-94 forty-three such candidates

were sent up by District Officers, but only 21 appeared at the examination. Of these seven passed completely and 10 in part. The results are very much better than in the preceding year.

Residence of patwáris.—The number of resident patwáris and assistants during the year under report was 20,538 as compared with 20,629 during the previous year. The number of patwáris exempted from residence within their circles rose slightly from 4,572 to 4,583. The number of non-resident patwáris fell from 4,463 to 4,421. The percentage of resident patwáris in the United Provinces was the same as in the previous year. The districts of Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Farukhabad, Mainpuri, Sháhjahánpur, Mirzapur, Gházipur, Ballia, Basti, and Gonda show an improvement in the proportion of resident patwáris, while the districts of Agra, Budaun, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Sitapur, and Kheri show a falling off. The absence of progress was due largely to changes in circle arrangements.

Filing of patwáris' papers.—In Farukhabad, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Benares, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, and Ballia the papers were filed with commendable punctuality, while the districts which exhibited the greatest unpunctuality were Muzaffarnagar and Gorakhpur. Taking the Province as a whole the results are very satisfactory. Of the total number of comparative area statements due during the year 81·74 per cent. were filed in time against 72·8 per cent. in the preceding year. Of the kharíf crop statements 80·21 per cent., of rabi crop statements 86·63 per cent., and of jama-bandis 78·29 per cent. were filed in time against 74·56, 76·47, and 66·58 per cent. filed within the same period in the preceding year.

Testing of patwáris' papers.—The total number of fields tested by kanúngos during the year under report was 6,548,311, or 8·59 per cent. as compared with 8·44 per cent. in the previous year. Of the fields tested by kanúngos 970,961, or 14·83 per cent. were retested by superior officers as compared with 13·07 in 1891-92. On the whole the work of testing patwáris' papers shows improvement as compared with last year. Under the orders of the Board of Revenue instructions were issued to District Officers with a view to secure the testing by superior officers of the papers of every patwári circle once at least in three years.

Inspection of districts.—The districts of Farukhabad, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Basti, Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Muttra, Agra, Mainpuri, Etáwah, Moradabad, Fatehpur, Jhánsi, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Gházipur, and Gorakhpur were inspected during the year by Kanúngo Inspectors of the Department, and the inspection reports on the work of the patwáris and kanúngos were forwarded to the Collectors. As a preliminary to settlement the Director examined the districts of Fyzabad, Lucknow, Sitapur, Bijnor, and Lalitpur, and submitted reports on the condition of the maps and records and the probable financial result of a new settlement. Settlement operations began from October 1893 in the districts of Fyzabad, Lucknow, Sitapur, and Bijnor.

Tahsíl registers.—In 1893 the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner in reviewing the Board's report on the Revenue Administration issued strict orders drawing the attention of District Officers and Commissioners to the importance of examining and checking the pargana-books. The subject was noticed in several district reports. The orders on the subject were received by District Officers rather late, and with few exceptions they were not able this year to report specially for each pargana as required by Government. A revised form of pargana-book has been recently prescribed. The changes introduced will it is believed add materially to the usefulness of the compilation.

Maintenance of traverse survey and boundary marks.—Instructions for the systematic inspection of these marks were issued at the close of the camping season of 1892-93, and no action was therefore taken by District Officers in the direction of the regular preparation of lists or the systematic inspection of pillars by officers on tour in that season. From the reports subsequently received from districts it appeared that before the commencement of the camping season of 1893-94 the lists in all districts were ready for checking.

Amendments to rules.—The only important addition to the patwári and kanúngo rules of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was the one requiring patwáris to prepare and maintain lists of boundary and survey marks; and the supervisor kanúngos to test them in their kharíf tours by examining the marks on the spot. Instructions were also issued in the form of a circular for the registration of mares and their produce by patwáris in all horse-breeding districts. A collection of circulars of the Department of Land Records with extracts from Acts and circulars of the Board especially affecting the duties of patwáris and kanúngos was prepared during the year.

Supply of patwári forms.—The total expenditure on patwári forms during the year under report amounted to Rs. 73,154 as compared with Rs. 63,054 in 1891-92. The increase is due to the printing of revised patwári and kanúngo rules as well as to the issue of new forms. A considerable amount of additional expenditure was also caused by the printing of complex khewat forms for the Benares Division.

(2) *Fairs.*

Horse, cattle, and agricultural shows are held at Etáwah, Khairabad, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Muttra, and Rampur. The Department of agriculture was represented at the last two by farm apprentices, and at the others by the permanent or the Officiating Assistant Director. A cattle fair was held at Kheri for the first time. A novel feature at several fairs has been the institution of ploughing competitions between mares trained at Bábugarh, yoked in improved ploughs, and country bullocks with native ploughs. At Aligarh and Meerut the mares were held to have won, and at Muzaffarnagar the bullocks. Advantage was as usual taken of the fairs to sell improved agricultural implements, and lectures were delivered by the Assistant Director. A number of implements were also sent to an agricultural show at Hyderabad, organized by Mír Muhammad Husain, late Assistant Director in these Provinces.

(3) *The Departmental Agricultural Journal.*

Under the orders of Government, arrangements are being made to issue an abridged edition of the journal in Hindi. The number of subscribers fell off from 393 to 380. The total receipts from subscribers amounted to Rs. 213 and the expenditure was Rs. 492. A series of interesting articles on agricultural subjects was contributed by the manager of the farm and amongst the other articles may be mentioned a comprehensive note on ensilage drawn up by the Assistant Director.

(4) *Forecasts of special crops.*

Forecasts of the indigo, cotton, oil-seeds, and wheat crops were regularly issued during the year. The area statistics are obtained from crop returns filed by the patwáris, while as to the condition and outturn of the crops the Department still relies for its information on reports received from private individuals, many of whom are members of the Agricultural Association; but to ensure punctuality and regularity, it may become necessary to supplement the private bulletins by official reports.

(5) *Exhibitions.*

Nil.

(6) *Cawnpore Agricultural Station.*

The Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India visited the farm on several occasions during the year, and satisfied himself that it had been doing valuable experimental work. In future experiments will be conducted in communication with, and under the advice of, the Agricultural Chemist. During the last year no new experiments were undertaken as it was not considered advisable to make any new departures until Dr. Leather's advice had been obtained. In the kharíf the crops were poor

and were in many cases damaged to such an extent by untimely rain that no conclusions of any value could be drawn from the results. The advantage of early sowings of maize, to which attention has frequently been called, was, however, demonstrated in a striking manner, not only by the outturn on plots specially set apart for this experiment, but by the results of the harvest generally. On some of the experimental plots, where the sowings were late, the young plants were almost entirely ruined by excessive rain; while on others, where the crops had been sown earlier, the yield was in many cases twice as great as in the previous year. The spring harvest was an unusually good one; the crops escaped the attack of rust, which at one time was apprehended: the yield was exceptionally high, and the grain when threshed plump and good. The experiments with foreign wheats and barleys gave as usual unsatisfactory results, and will probably be discontinued. Canadian oats gave a magnificent outturn of straw, but a very poor yield of grain, and it does not seem probable that this crop will be of much use except as a fodder: though for that purpose it may prove very valuable.

(7) *Demonstration Farm, Meerut.*

This farm is under the nominal management of Chaudhri Debi Singh, Rái Bahádur, but has really been worked by an official deputed from Cawnpore. During the year it became necessary to recall the actual manager to Cawnpore, and the farm was much neglected during his absence and was the reverse of a model when it was seen by the Director in August. The manager has now been allowed to go back; but it was anticipated that the question of continuing the present arrangements for the conduct of this farm would require to be considered when the period for which they were agreed to expired in 1894.

(8) *Enclosure of waste lands.*

There were originally four *úsar* reserves: two near Cawnpore, and two near Aligarh. For many years they were treated as fuel and fodder reserves; the grass was protected by enclosure, and many new varieties introduced, and trees were planted. The operations were successful, but not remunerative, and a few years ago more active attempts were made to reclaim the land by cultivation. These experiments were carried on at three of the reserves—Amramau, Cherat, and Gursikran; and as they had been conducted to a successful issue at Amramau, the experiment was brought to an end and the reserve disposed of.

Juhi Usar.—In this reserve the experiment has been confined to the sowing or planting of grasses and trees and their protection by enclosure. The land is now well covered with grass, and there are very few bare patches: the typical *úsar* grass *(Sporobolus pallidus)* is still predominant; but many other varieties have gained a footing and promise to do well. The trees in this reserve have done very well. *Babuls (Acacia arabica)* are most numerous; but *shisham (Dalbergia sissu), nim (Melia indica),* and paper mulberry *(Broussonetia papyrifera)* also do well; and there are a few vigorous specimens of the *dhák* (*Butea frondosa*). A number of trees have this year been marked for felling; and large numbers have been sown or planted to keep up the supply. A few trees, of which the products are useful in leather factories *(Terminalia* and *Phyllanthus)* have been experimentally planted. There can be no doubt that a great part of this reserve could now be successfully cultivated; but further attempts should be made to ascertain its possible usefulness as a fuel and fodder reserve.

Cherat and Gursikran Usars.—The cultivated area at Cherat is now 86 acres, of which 28 are let to tenants at a rental of Rs. 215 and the rest are managed direct. Owing to the heavy winter rains the outturn of spring crops was low; but the rice crops promised remarkably well. At Gursikran 106 acres have been brought under the plough, of which 84 were let to tenants at a rent of Rs. 502. The highest yields of wheat and barley were 7 and 7½ maunds per acre: on some plots the wheat was injured by a fungus. The rice crops on this reserve did not do well, the highest yield

being 5½ maunds per acre. At both these reserves, as at Juhi, special attention has been given to the question of the supply of fodder. Silos have been made both at Cherat and Gursikran. Hay-making is also being carried on on a larger scale than before; and a part of the Gursikran reserve will be made over to the neighbouring villagers to cut grass from either gratuitously or at a low price, the object being to interest them in the maintenance of the reserves and to teach them the possibility of increasing the supply of grass from waste lands.

The experiments in cultivation have shown that *úsar* lands, such as these at Cawnpore and Aligarh, can be cultivated if necessary; and where population is dense, as in parts of Oudh, cultivation may be seen carried on on land not very dissimilar in outward appearance to those where the Department has made its experiments and on somewhat similar lines. The reclamation of the *úsar* with the plough will be persevered with, but it is more important at present to ascertain the possibility of utilizing these lands for provision of fodder and fuel. The necessity of impressing on cultivators the advantages of improving and economizing their supplies of fodder, and of providing a supply of fuel, is generally recognised. The lands which were taken up by the Department were grazing-grounds originally, and are still surrounded by grazing lands. It is interesting and useful to show how these can be cultivated when the necessity arises; but this has now been done, and the original objects of the experiment will not be served by merely reclaiming the land and disposing of it as fit for the plough. Increased attention is therefore being given to the planting of trees and to ensilage and hay-making.

(9) *Distribution of wheat seed.*

The demand for good wheat seed continues to increase. In the year under review the total quantity distributed from the experimental station was 73,402lbs., against 26,975lbs. distributed in the preceding year. The increase is due to an exceptionally large demand for 800 maunds of Muzaffarnagar wheat for Burma. A small amount was also sent to the Panjáb: within the Provinces the largest quantity sent out was to Bánda.

(10) *Ploughing Fair.*

There are no special ploughing fairs; but ploughing matches are usually held at the different agricultural shows.

(11) *Boring apparatus.*

The two well-sinkers employed by the Departments made 40 experimental borings in districts of the Meerut Division during the year, and appear from the reports of the landowners employing them to have generally given satisfaction.

(12) *The Lucknow Museum.*

All the important alterations in and repairs to the Museum buildings were completed during the year, and they are now in excellent order with the additional accommodation provided.

The total number of additions made to the several sections of the Museum during the year amounted to Rs. 2,485, of which nearly half were presented by private individuals. A large and valuable collection of Himálayan and trans-Himálayan trophies was added to the zoological section, and a present of about 2,500 books of Oriental literature has been offered by Munshi Newal Kishore, C.I.E., of Lucknow, to the reference library.

A descriptive register of the art-wares, a detailed catalogue of the economic products; and a list of photographs in the museum have been drawn up. A collection of glazed pottery was procured for the Nágpur Museum. Forty-five duplicate specimens of art-wares and two carved wood panels were also despatched for the Imperial

Institute, London. Owing to breakages occurring in transit, the preparation of plaster casts illustrative of the architectural decorations at Fatehpur-Sikri was stopped during the year under review.

The number of visitors rose from 164,349 to 169,936, although the buildings were closed for some months on account of repairs. The number of women sight-seers has been steadily increasing during the past five years; the numbers admitted being 494, 645, 676, 711, and 733.

The total expenditure on the museum was Rs. 10,521 and the receipts, including the Municipal contributions, amounted to Rs. 1,325. Donations aggregating Rs. 365 were also received from the principal Nawábs and Talúqdárs of Oudh.

(13) *Saháranpur and Mussoorie Botanical Gardens.*

The expenditure on the two gardens together amounted to Rs. 21,477-6-5 as compared with Rs. 20,579 in the previous year, while the cash receipts were Rs. 22,424-8-7 as compared with Rs. 17,384, showing a cash profit of Rs. 947-2-2. The value of seeds and plants issued free to soldiers' gardens and other gardens in India and foreign countries amounted to Rs. 2,999-2-6, and the estimated saving to Government on drugs supplied to the Medical Department to Rs. 1,303-12-0. If the cash loss to the gardens on seeds and plants issued at a reduced rate to public gardens amounting to Rs. 188-12-7 be also taken into account, the direct and indirect gain to Government would come up to Rs. 5,438-13-3. The gardens thus constitute what may be called a profitable concern from a commercial standpoint.

The rainfall, though exceptionally heavy, was fairly distributed, and the season on the whole proved favourable for gardening operations.

The rapidly developing demand for seeds and plants noticed last year is still on the increase, there being an excess over the figures of the past year of Rs. 4,910 in their income.

All the fruit crops are reported to have been excellent except that of the vine, for which the climate appears unsuitable. The American dewberry is now considered as an established variety amongst small fruits, and the garden is in a position to supply seedlings should there be a demand for them. The Arabian date-palm plantation is in a satisfactory condition, though none of the female plants flowered. A species of loquat was imported from Malta, and though the cuttings all perished, yet some of the plants revived and the seedlings raised from the seed are making fair progress. The Florida peaches, which had not been very successful till 1893, gave them very encouraging results. Of the two varieties of Florida pears, "La coute" has borne fruit for the first time. The persimmons introduced from Japan are apparently promising ultimate success. Much improvement has been made in the vine borders, and 27 varieties of grapes were planted recently in a bed of rich friable loam made artificially Amongst vegetable and farm crops seeds of four varieties of American cow-pea, *vigna catiang*, a sort of *lobia* furnished by the Director, Botanical Department, were grown with so much success that orders have been given for the distribution of the small quantity of seed at present available among the District Officers of the Rohilkhand Division for trial in their districts. The attempt to raise sugarcane from seed again proved a complete failure.

Five trained gardeners were sent out during the year. Much difficulty is experienced in getting men of the proper caste to train. The Superintendent of the Garden has agreed to train a number of juvenile offenders to be sent from the Reformatory School at Bareilly, but great uncertainty exists as to whether they are likely to turn out good gardeners.

(14) *Lucknow Horticultural Gardens.*

The season was, on the whole, very favourable, the year having been characterized by frequent rain and much cloud—conditions which mitigated the severe heat of summer. There were, however, some heavy showers of rain in October, which proved injurious to most of the early vegetable and flower sowings.

Generally speaking the yield of fruit was good. Oranges, kághzi limes, peaches, álubokháras, and pine-apples gave fair or high outturns; but the yield of mangoes, lichees, pummelows, and jack-fruit was poor. Experiments made with several varieties of foreign oranges have produced fair results; but the hot climate of Lucknow appears to be unsuited for many of the imported trees. Wild plums (*Zizyphus jujuba*) failed completely, but the American dewberry has given encouraging results. Plants of five new varieties of strawberries have been imported. Some of the loquat seedlings obtained from Malta are doing well, and a kind of *bér* seed imported from Mauritius has germinated freely. Amongst vegetable and farm crops all varieties did well except peas, which were seriously damaged by the heavy rain of October. The sugarcane planted last year for seed is displaying vigorous growth, but has not as yet borne seed. Two varieties of Spanish or Italian gram, apparently superior to the native variety, were grown with fair success; but the seed of *Cytisus proliferus*, a fodder plant, received from the Horticultural and Agricultural Society of India, did not germinate at all. Amongst flowers selected varieties of *Hybrid amaryllis*, 157 in number, have been planted methodically in beds of improved soil, and it is now intended to bring out a catalogue.

The demand for vegetable seeds was much the same as during last year; that for fruit trees and acclimatized flower seeds was even greater. There has, however, been a considerable decrease in the number of trees and shrubs issued, which is reported to be due to less planting having been done in the local public gardens and parks, but the absence of any equally striking decrease in the revenue derived from this source is indicative of an increasing demand for the more expensive plants. Great progress was made in planting young trees of *Eucalyptus citriodora* and 12 full-grown trees, which had been planted in 1884, were cut down, and the timber sent to the Superintendent, Central Jail, Lucknow, for trial as *ballis* for buildings.

Including the value of trees distributed gratis, and the contributions of Rs. 1,500 from nazúl funds, the receipts aggregated Rs. 14,908. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,500 and exceeded the receipts by Rs. 592.

(15) *Arboriculture.*

Avenues.—The returns of avenues have been revised by some District Boards, and it now appears that the actual length at the beginning of the year was 8,012 miles, to which 219 miles of new avenues were added during the year under report. Of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th class roads 77, 39, 14, and 5 per cent. respectively of the total length are now provided with avenues.

The following table shows by Divisions the number of miles under avenues and of trees planted during 1893-94 :—

Division.	Length of avenues under operations during 1893-94.	Total length of avenues at the close of 1892-93.	Length of new avenues planted during 1893-94.	Total length of avenues at the close of 1893-94.	Total number of trees planted during 1893-94.
Meerut	536	781	47	828	21,884
Agra	424	1,399	7	1,406	11,806
Rohilkhand	467	741	37	778	6,520
Allahabad	827	1,907	24	1,931	8,829
Benares	338	726	33	759	11,511
Gorakhpur	149	415	2	417	1,679
Kumaun	47	43	4	47	775
Lucknow	443	845	54	899	7,199
Fyzabad	387	1,155	11	1,166	12,384
Total ...	3,618	8,012	219	8,231	82,587

The largest additions of new avenues are reported to have been made in Saháranpur, Bulandshahr, Moradabad, Jaunpur, and Sitapur. The expenditure on avenues was in all Rs. 58,944 as compared with Rs. 58,746. Of the total expenditure Rs. 45,782 were spent on the maintenance of avenues planted previously and Rs. 13,162 on new avenues.

Orders have been recently issued authorizing Commissioners to desire the District Engineers where necessary to look after trees on 1st class roads as part of their official duties. The operations on 1st class roads have accordingly been entrusted to the District Engineers in Dehra Dún, Aligarh, Farukhabad, Muttra, Moradabad, Basti, Azamgarh, and Lucknow; whereas in Gházipur, Budaun, Sháhjahánpur, Azamgarh, and Gorakhpur, where most of the work was formerly in charge of the Engineer, it was resumed by the District Boards.

Zamíndárs and other private individuals planted trees or maintained avenues on public roads at their own expense in Mainpuri, Etah, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jaunpur, Benares, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Sitapur, Hardoi, Bahraich, and Gonda. To promote private enterprise in Saháranpur rules have been framed and are under the consideration of the District Board. In Sultanpur also private persons are encouraged to plant trees. In Farukhabad claims made by zamíndárs to roadside trees have resulted in a suit against the Secretary of State. To prevent such disputes it is essential that wherever planting by private persons is allowed a record should be kept of all trees belonging to them.

Nurseries.—The number of nurseries maintained rose from 220 to 250. The number of trees left in the nurseries at the close of 1892-93 was 285,654, to which were added 176,262 during the year under review, making a total of 461,916. Of this number 142,574 were taken out and planted during the year, leaving a balance of 319,342 at the close of the year.

Groves.—The number of groves rose from 90 to 95, the area under groves being increased from 634 to 640 acres.

Financial Résumé.—The expenditure and income of each Division are shown in the following table:—

Division.	Charges.				Receipts.		
	Avenues.	Groves and nurseries.	Loppings and fellings.	Total.	Loppings and fellings.	Fruit, grass, &c.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut	11,809	2,463	143	14,415	16,559	1,197	17,756
Agra	9,308	1,093	97	10,498	4,537	2,287	6,824
Rohilkhand ...	7,508	676	13	8,197	2,897	6,832	9,729
Allahabad ...	14,032	2,504	242	16,778	4,186	2,461	6,647
Benares	4,659	983	145	5,787	3,140	2,652	5,792
Gorakhpur ...	2,181	736	285	3,202	1,054	958	2,012
Kumaun	239	951	...	1,190	20	128	148
Lucknow	4,130	2,198	189	6,517	2,042	1,578	3,620
Fyzabad	5,078	445	172	5,695	2,576	2,671	5,247
Total ...	58,944	12,049	1,286	72,279	37,011	20,764	57,775

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 72,279 against Rs. 72,229 in 1892-93 and the receipts to Rs. 57,775 as compared with Rs. 41,937. The actual cost to Government was thus Rs. 14,504 or less than half that of the preceding year (Rs. 30,292).

In addition to the districts of Bulandshahr, Bijnor, Pilibhít, Benares, and Gonda noticed in the last year's report the income exceeded the expenditure in Meerut, Aligarh, Mainpuri, Budaun, Moradabad, Cawnpore, and Bara Banki; while the districts of Allahabad, Basti, Ghazipur, and Unao realized an income which nearly covered their expenditure. As compared with last year there was an increase in the receipts of all but 10 districts of the United Provinces.

Vernacular copies of that part of the manual of arboricultural circulars compiled last year which deals with actual tree-planting have been printed and circulated among the District Boards and Tahsíldárs, with a view to enable them to supervise the work properly.

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(16) *Promotion of Horse-breeding operations through Civil Agency.*

Veterinary-Major Rayment, Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department, who continued to supervise these operations during the year, inspected the Imperial and Provincial stands and the Saháranpur-Rájpur line, visited several villages for the purpose of making inquiries regarding cattle breeds and diseases, attended six shows and the Simla Veterinary Conference, and submitted three separate reports, one on the provincial and two on the Imperial Military and Revenue sections of his work. The expenses of this Department are met from the fund constituted under the Local Rates Act of 1878. *Salutris* and other servants employed in districts have been placed under the several District Boards. The post of *salutris* has been declared to be one requiring professional skill, rules being at the same time made for the regulation of the office.

Horse-breeding.—In 1892-93 the Superintendent purchased 17 stallions, to which 13 were added during the year under report. Besides these, four stallions were purchased by private persons and the Court of Wards in addition to 12 bought during the preceding year. Thus there were, on 31st March 1894, 30 Provincial and 10 private stallions, besides 106 Imperial animals. Out of 83 applications for stallions, 21 were complied with during 1893-94, leaving 62 uncomplied with. Government bore two-thirds of the cost of keep of all the stallions issued except three, the full cost of which was met by private persons. There were no complaints regarding the stallions issued. Four thousand one hundred and thirty-four mares were covered by 17 provincial, 10 private, and 78 Imperial horses, statistics for the other stallions not being furnished by District Officers.

Mule-breeding.—On a special report on mule-breeding submitted by the Director of Land Records the provincial allotment for purchase of stallions in 1894-95 has been raised by Rs. 3,000. It is, however, difficult to obtain a good class of donkey stallions, and probably only Rs. 1,500 will be utilized in the purchase of donkeys in the year now current; 95 Imperial donkeys in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh covered 3,920 mares.

Prevention of disease.—Arrangements have been made to obtain from District Officers for the Veterinary Department early reports on the occurrence of contagious and infectious diseases. Veterinary-Major Rayment during his tour inspected several affected animals and advised the zamíndárs as to isolation, disinfection, &c. Rules for the prevention of contagious diseases have been prepared and circulated amongst zamíndárs; but vaccination has not yet been resorted to as a preventive.

Cattle-breeding.—Stud bulls of the Hissár and Kanwaria breeds have been distributed by the Department of Land Records from time to time. To extend operations on a larger scale, inquiries were made by the Department last cold weather, and arrangements are now being made to procure animals for issue.

General.—With a view to obtain an efficient staff, it was proposed to establish a veterinary hospital and school for *salutris* at Lucknow; but the project has for the present been allowed to stand over owing to financial pressure and to the Talúqdárs of Oudh having expressed their inability to assist the scheme.

(17), *Experiments in Dairying.*

The retention of Mr. Keventer, the Dairy Expert, having been sanctioned for another year, he returned to India in the middle of November 1893 and after visiting the Jail Dairy at Lucknow resumed the charge of the Government Dairy on the úsar reserve at Cherat in the Aligarh district. A special grant of Rs. 2,200 was sanctioned in December 1893 for the purchase of buffaloes for the dairy, which were obtained from Hissár in the Panjáb. A number of the cows on the reserve were at the same time sold as their milk is much less rich in butter-fat than buffalo milk. There were already 24 buffaloes in the farm and 22 additional animals were obtained from the Panjáb. The dairy herd did not escape from the rinderpest when that disease broke out in the neighbourhood in the summer of 1894; but the loss was chiefly amongst the calves. The quantity of butter sold during the year ending 31st March 1894 amounted to 26,111lbs. against 14,609lbs. issued in the preceding year. The receipts during 18 months ending 30th September 1894 amounted to Rs. 38,567 against an expenditure of Rs. 28,709, which does not, however, include the pay of the establishment. The dairy butter was in greater demand than in any previous season, and it has been supplied to places in every province of India except the Madras Presidency. It went as far as Kashmere in the north and Assam in the east. Ten persons including two sent by the Director of Land Records, Panjáb, were admitted to the dairy free of charge to receive instruction in cheese and butter-making. Information on the subject of starting dairies has also been furnished on application. The number of private dairies has been rapidly increasing. The dairy has now been leased to Mr. Keventer for five years from 1st November 1894 and the live-stock and plant of the dairy sold to him. His services, however, will still be available to give advice in dairy matters in any place in the Province.

Forests.

Areas.—The areas of the different classes of forests stood at the commencement and close of the year as follow :—

Circle.	Reserved Forests.		Protected Forests.		Unclassed Forests.	
	1st July 1893.	30th June 1894.	1st July 1893.	30th June 1894.	1st July 1893.	30th June 1894.
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
Central	1,704	1,712	94	94	32	32
Oudh	1,241	1,243	...	...	3	...
School	*798	†807	...	...	14	14
Total ...	3,743	3,762	94	94	49	46

* Inclusive of 78 square miles of leased forests. † Inclusive of 85 square miles of leased forests.

There was an actual addition of 13 square miles to reserved areas, of which three square miles were transferred from unclassed forests. Alterations due to corrections of area statements account for a loss of two square miles in State reserves, and add seven square miles to the reserves held under lease. The net gain thus appears as 19 square miles. In reality during the year a very large addition was made in the Central Circle to the area of protected forests, by the application of Chapter IV of the Forest Act, to the unassessed waste lands of the hill tracts of the Kumaun Division. The area had not been ascertained at the close of the year. In the Almora district alone the area is believed to be over 4,000 square miles. The simple measures of protection thereby applied to these extensive Himálayan forests through the agency of the District Officers will, it is hoped, arrest the further denudation of the hills, without curtailing the reasonable exercise of the privileges which the villages have immemorially enjoyed in respect of grazing and forest produce. The difficulty lies in the numerical weakness

of the revenue and police establishments at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner of a hill district. These establishments, however, are larger than any staff which the Forest Department could afford to maintain for the protection of these areas, though it may be necessary to give the District Officer some trained forest subordinates. Both on this account and also because the areas in question are often intermixed with village lands, the policy of retaining these protected forests under the management of the District Officer is obviously sound.

Forest Settlements.—Satisfactory progress was made on the lines described in the review of the annual reports for 1892-93. In the Central Circle the settlement of the submontane forests was completed. The protected forests of the Naini Tal and Almora districts were still under settlement as reserves. Some catechu-producing tracts were being reserved in Kumaun as suggested by the Government of India.* An officer was specially deputed to enquire into the question of bringing other Government lands of the Kumaun-Bhábar and the Tarái, at present administered by the District authorities, under the Forest Act, either as reserves or as protected forests. During a tour in the Kumaun hills Sir Charles Crosthwaite was struck with the denudation of the hill-sides at the higher elevations, brought about by the temporary cultivation of potatoes and the subsequent abandonment of the land as its fertility is exhausted. Steps were taken to prevent grants of land being made from the district forests by the Civil authorities for such temporary purposes, especially in localities where the forest protects the hill-side from erosion.

* Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, letter No. 547F., dated 13th May 1892.

There were practically no areas under settlement in the School Circle, and the 44 square miles so shown in the Oudh Circle comprised only village lands which had been received in exchange for disafforested reserved lands, and which were formally being brought under the provisions of the Forest Act.

Demarcation.—The boundaries of all forests have been demarcated by pillars. An area of 150 miles returned as undemarcated in the School Circle represented only the length along which pillars had still to be connected by paths or ditches. In the Oudh Circle the work of replacing old marks with suitable monoliths proceeded, and in the School Circle boundary paths or ditches from pillar to pillar were cut along 34 miles. Repairs were attended to in all Circles.

The chief survey operations were those conducted by the Imperial Forest Survey Department in Oudh, where 356 square miles were surveyed. The question of more definitely marking the boundary of Nepál, where it follows the course of the Mohan river, was raised by the Survey Officers, and referred to the Government of India for the necessary orders. The Conservator of the Oudh Circle again brought to notice the delay which takes place in the publication of the maps of areas surveyed. In the School Circle useful sheets of maps by ranges were drawn up for publication, and large scale maps of outer, as well as of enclosed, plot boundaries were prepared for record in the Jaunsár Division.

Working plans.—In last year's review it was said: "The Lieutenant-Governor recognises the difficulty that will be felt in giving effect to the new detailed working of the forests, systematised by working-plans, unless the necessary additions to the executive staff are promptly sanctioned." During the year under review improvement fellings were not carried out and material not sold in more than one instance, because Divisional Officers had not a sufficient staff for the work prescribed by working-plans.

Working-plans were completed for areas aggregating 1,025 square miles, while plans in course of preparation dealt with a further area of 1,600 square miles, and only 764 square miles were recorded as not being brought under systematic working. The progress thus shown sufficiently marks the attention paid to the working of the forests on lines approved by the Inspector-General of Forests, and reflected credit on Conservators. It is, however, obvious that well-considered plans can only be partially

effective so long as there is insufficient agency to carry out their prescriptions. The non-acceptance by the Military authorities of a working-plan for the forests within the Naini Tal Cantonment was brought to the notice of Government. The Conservator of the Central Circle was directed to submit the plan for consideration, together with a plan for the working of the adjoining municipal forests, the regulation of which was found necessary in consequence of the heavy demand on them for fuel for the pumping-engine of the Naini Tal water-works.

Plans of operations.—The view of the Conservator of Oudh that plans of operations need not be required where working-plans exist, was not endorsed by Government. As a matter of course yearly plans of operations are based on or are identical with the prescriptions of working-plans; but they seem none the less necessary on this account, since they show in concise form under proper headings, the whole of the works of the year, and in this way facilitate and support the estimates of revenue and expenditure.

Communications and Buildings.—The outlay on these works of improvement, which call for no special remark, is summarized in the following table :—

Circle.	Roads and bridges.		Buildings.		Other works.	Total.	Percentage on gross expenditure.
	New works.	Repairs.	New works.	Repairs.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central	7,134	24,370	11,893	5,876	1,737	51,010	16·06
Oudh	3,228	8,563	19,113	4,500	3,335	38,739	11·48
School	9,119	6,146	5,239	7,092	1,871	29,467	9·74
Total ...	19,481	39,079	36,245	17,468	6,943	1,19 216	12·45
Total, 1893-94 ...	58,560		53,713		6,943	1,19,216	12·45
Total, 1892-93 ...	71,261		48,570		7,656	1,27,487	10·87

Breaches of forest law.—In the Central Circle there was a marked decrease in the number of cases compounded; due chiefly to the abolition of the system under which *jhampán*-bearers of the hill-station of Naini Tal were admitted to the forests to collect firewood. Taking the three Circles collectively, both the cases taken into Court and the cases compounded showed a satisfactory decrease. The following comparative statement brings together the figures of the year :—

Circle.	Cases taken into Court.				Percentage of persons convicted to persons prosecuted.	Cases compounded under section 67.	
	Convictions.		Acquittals.				
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		Cases.	Persons.
Central ... 1892-93 ...	53	103	9	24	81	662	1,024
Central ... 1893-94 ...	40	64	2	15	81	391	683
Oudh ... 1892-93 ...	95	182	10	20	90	93	229
Oudh ... 1893-94 ...	49	87	18	37	70	104	200
School ... 1892-93 ...	8	26	4	9	74	135	362
School ... 1893-94 ...	7	26	...	...	100	127	289
Total ... 1892-93 ...	156	311	23	53	85	890	1,615
Total ... 1893-94 ...	96	177	20	52	77	622	1,172

The average compensation taken from persons concerned in offences compounded was Rs. 2-2-0 in the Central Circle, Rs. 5-3-7 in the Oudh Circle, and Rs. 2-11-0 in the School Circle. It was ascertained that no excess compensation had been levied in the School Circle. In the Oudh Circle, however, the Divisional Officer of Gonda had exceeded his powers on more than one occasion. This with other considerations led to his removal from a divisional charge.

On the whole a comparison of the record of offences with that of previous years, and with the area of the State property protected, bears out the view taken by officers in the Central Circle, that in proportion as forest laws and restrictions become more generally known to the people, and the latter realize that their enforcement is seriously intended, the necessity for prosecutions tends to decrease. It is too soon to expect a hearty acceptance of the principles of forest protection, even when on the most liberal lines, on the part of the people; as their natural inclination is to exploit the forests for their immediate necessities to the extent of destroying them. But it cannot be said that forest administration as pursued in these Provinces has given rise to active discontent amongst the agricultural classes, or that its restrictions and prohibitions are needlessly harsh and oppressive.

Protection from fire.—The results of fire-protective measures compare with those of 1892-93 as follows :—

Circle.		Total area of Circle.	Area attempted to be protected.	Percentage of area attempted to total area of Circle.	Area actually protected.	Failures.	Percentage of failures.	Cost during the year.	Cost per acres actually protected.
		Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Rs.	Pies.
Central ...	1892-93 ...	1,150,820	727,647	63·21	719,756	7,891	1·08	20,334	5·42
	1893-94 ...	1,176,793	792,323	67·32	753,570	38,753	4·89	23,851	6·07
Oudh ...	1892-93 ...	794,365	627,725	79·02	593,122	34,603	5·51	22,909	7·41
	1893-94 ...	795,287	611,098	76·84	568,564	42,534	6·96	21,859	7·38
School ...	1892-93 ...	460,796	424,663	92·16	423,659	1,004	0·23	4,783	2·16
	1893-94 ...	462,284	428,281	92·64	408,362	19,919	4·65	7,257	3·41
Total ...	1892-93 ...	2,405,981	1,780,035	73·98	1,736,537	43,498	2·44	48,026	5·31
	1893-94 ...	2,434,364	1,831,702	75·24	1,730,496	101,206	5·52	52,967	5·87

The protection of additional areas was attempted in both the Central and School Circles, while in the Oudh Circle there was a reduction of 17,000 acres in the area attempted.

The year under review was as unfavourable as the two previous ones had been favourable, and the results showed failures over considerable areas in all Circles. The percentages of failures rose from 0·23 to 4·65 in the School Circle, from 1·08 to 4·89 in the Central Circle, and from 5·51 to 6·96 in the Oudh Circle, and the cost was, as a matter of course, higher than in the previous year, except in the Oudh Circle, where the cost of new lines had kept the acreage rate high in 1892-93. The only conclusion to be drawn from the results, which, considering the excessive drought, were not unsatisfactory, is that the measures, which suffice in ordinary years, will only bring about successful protection in years of exceptional difficulty if the staff is equal to an emergency, and can put forth the necessary additional vigilance and activity. There were so many incendiary fires in the Pilibhít Division of the Oudh Circle that the Conservator considered that action should be taken under the final clause of section 25, Act VII of 1878, and the rights of pasture or to forest produce suspended.

Regulation of grazing and protection from cattle.—The figures given in the margin show that nearly two-thirds of the total area of the forests was open to horned cattle, and afforded grazing to over 664,000 buffaloes, cows, and bullocks. The grazing in the Oudh Circle was much heavier than in the other two, there being one animal to every acre of open forest. The extension of cultivation and the growth of population in the vicinity of the Oudh forests made the question of determining the number of animals to be grazed one of pressing importance. Up to the year under review villages within three miles of these forests had been allowed to graze as many cattle as they pleased at very low rates. In connection with the working-plans the number of cattle which each village was in future to be permitted to graze was, at the close of the year, being fixed on the basis of the cultivated acreage. The amount of timber and thatching grass which each village might obtain at one-third the market rates was similarly regulated. The object was to make sufficient provision for the requirements of the *bonâ fide* agriculturist, while the forests benefitted by the limit thus set to the hitherto indefinite demands to which they were exposed.

Circle.	Total forest area.	* Open to cattle.	Buffaloes grazed.	Bullocks and cows grazed.
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.		
Central ...	1,839	1,114	50,531	159,623
Oudh ...	1,243	604	57,484	303,843
School ...	821	607	14,017	79,120
Total ...	3,903	2,325	122,032	542,586

* Including 387 square miles closed for part of the year.

Nothing came of the attempt to catch and remove the wild herds of cattle in the Bhinga forests.

Natural reproduction—The absence of drought had a striking effect in enabling the seedlings of *chir* (*P. longifolia*) to survive their first summer, when as a rule they die off in great numbers.

Artificial reproduction.—The profits shown on the working of the Ráinikhet orchard justified the decision of Government that its maintenance was desirable. It was clear, however, from the history of the Johra and Rámgarh planting work that the results were not satisfactory, and that money was wasted.

Exploitation of forest produce.—With the greater facilities for export afforded by the railways, it was a matter of regret that the Oudh forests were in no single division exploited up to the limits laid down in the working-plans. The effect of short working was seen in a decrease of outturn of timber and fuel amounting to 26 lakhs of cubic feet, and in a more or less corresponding fall in revenue. It does not appear that there was any falling off in the demand for forest produce in this Circle. In the interest of the forest revenue, however, it is most desirable that the railway extension contemplated from Gonda to Balrámpur, for which the capital is locally available, should be commenced without delay, and that if possible the line should be continued to the north. And generally there can be little doubt that there is great room for the opening out of the forests by light railways which, even of the smallest gauge and worked only in the dry season of the year, would greatly facilitate the transport of all forest produce and give the less valuable products a market in the large towns of the submontane districts. The construction of light lines from the Oudh and Rohilkhand main system to Kotdwára and Najíbabad, and from the Bengal and North-Western system to Balrámpur and to Katewaghát, was on these grounds strongly advocated by this Government.

The account given by the Conservator of the School Circle of the operations carried on at the Forest School for the distillation of turpentine from pine resin collected in the Jaunsár forests showed that the industry can be made a profitable one. At present it is carried on departmentally under conditions that practically keep it in an experimental stage. There is a market for a much larger quantity of turpentine than the Forest School can supply, and there seems no reason why private enterprise should not undertake the industry. It was suggested that the same operations should be started in the Kumaun forests.

Gross yield and outturn of forest produce.—The following abstracts give the total outturn of the forests, and compare it with that of 1892-93 :—

Total Outturn of the Forests.

	In cubic feet (000's omitted).									
	Class.						By whom removed.			
	Total outturn.	Clear or regeneration fellings.	Selection fellings.	Improvement fellings.	Coppice fellings.	Unregulated fellings.	Government agency.	Purchasers.	Free grantees.	Right-holders.
Central Circle.										
Timber	9,62,	24,	4,31,	3,33,	...	1,74,	66,	6,89,	29,	1,78,
Firewood ...	40,56,	25,	8,	6,67,	...	33,56,	2,68,	12,48,	8,	25,32,
	Rs.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Minor produce ...	2,61,678	...	...	...	...	...	5,348	2,12,812	20	43,498
Oudh Circle.										
Timber	18,58,	...	57,	4,24,	33,	13,44,	1,50,	6,74,	7,67,	2,67,
Firewood ...	25,15,	...	...	5,05,	10,63,	9,47,	17,97,	4,95,	1.71,	52,
	Rs.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Minor produce ...	1,46,178	...	...	...	...	...	7,849	95,501	36,995	5,833
School Circle.										
Timber	9,14,	...	6,91,	1,12,	1,	1,10,	3,31,	4,90,	...	93
Firewood ...	19,45,	...	10,99.	28,	1,09,	7,09,	2,63,	2,74,	4,	14,04,
	Rs.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Minor produce ...	73,236	...	...	...	...	...	8,345	56,047	...	8,844,
Gross Total.										
Timber	37,34,	24	11,79,	8,69,	34,	16,28,	5,47,	18,53,	7,96,	5,38,
Firewood ...	85,16,	25,	11,07,	12,00,	11,72,	50,12,	23,28,	20,17,	1,83,	39,88
	Rs.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Minor produce ...	4,81,092	...	...	...	...	...	21,542	3,64,360	37,015	58,175
1892-93. (15 months : 1st April 1892 to 30th June 1893) Timber ...	61,89,	...	15,47,	7,19,	14,	39,08,	7,34,	29,78,	16,45,	8,33,
1892-93. (15 months : 1st April 1892 to 30th June 1893) Firewood ...	1,07,74,	...	15,39,	27,83,	8,71,	55,80,	44,11,	29,13,	12,56,	21,95
1892-93. (15 months : 1st April 1892 to 30th June 1893) Minor produce.	Rs. 5,32,169	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 52,169	Rs. 4,11,022	Rs. 25,682	Rs. 43,296

	Government Agency.				Purchasers.				Free grantees.				Right-holders.			
	Central Circle.	Oudh Circle.	School Circle.	Total.	Central Circle.	Oudh Circle.	School Circle.	Total.	Central Circle.	Oudh Circle.	School Circle.	Total.	Central Circle.	Oudh Circle.	School Circle.	Total.
Timber.	Cubic feet (000's omitted).															
1892-93 ... (15 months).	81,	3,58,	2,95,	7,34,	12,26,	10,45,	7,07,	29,78,	12,	16,18,	15,	16,45,	1,85,	6,48,	...	8,33,
1893-94 ...	66,	1,50,	3,31,	5,47,	6,89,	6,74,	4,90,	18,53,	29,	7,67,	...	7,96,	1,78,	2,67,	93,	5,38,
Firewood.																
1892-93 ... (15 months).	2,59,	36,90,	4,61,	44,11,	17,36,	7,02,	4,74,	29,13,	2,	2,73,	9,81,	12,56,	13,98,	1,93,	6,04,	21,95,
1893-94 ...	2,68,	17,97,	2,63,	23,28,	12,48,	4,95,	2,74,	20,17,	8,	1,71,	4,	1,83,	25,32,	52,	14,04,	39,88,

Compared with the preceding 12 months there was, in the Central Circle, a decrease in the outturn of timber, mainly of inferior kinds, and a large increase in the outturn of fuel and bamboos.

In the Oudh Circle there was the large decrease of 26 lakhs of cubic feet of timber and fuel to which reference has already been made. This was partially explained on the ground that under the prescriptions of the working-plan for the Gorakhpur forests the felling areas were reduced. It appeared, however, that two improvement felling coupes of 661 and 1,196 acres, which should have been felled over in 1894, were not disposed of. Had these been cut the shortage in Gorakhpur would have been considerably reduced.

The outturn for the School Circle also showed a falling off under timber, fuel, and bamboos, consequent on fewer standing trees being sold in Jaunsár, on the adoption of a revised factor for the conversion of stacked fuel to solid cubic feet, and on the bamboo extractors fearing floods from the bursting of the Gohna lake.

Financial.—The results for the forest year 1st July 1893 to 30th June 1894 were—

	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	...	16,36,725
Expenditure—A (Conservancy and works) ...	5,77,237	9,57,595
Ditto— B (Establishment)	3,80,358	
Surplus ...		6,79,130

These compare Circle by Circle with the figures of the previous forest year and with the average of the previous five financial years 1887-88—1891-92 as follows :—

Circle.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			Surplus.		
	Average of five financial years, 1887-88 to 1891-92.	Forest year, 1892-93.	Forest year, 1893-94.	Average of five financial years, 1887-88 to 1891-92.	Forest year, 1892-93.	Forest year, 1893-94.	Average of five financial years, 1887-88 to 1891-92.	Forest year, 1892-93.	Forest year, 1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	5,39,977	5,96,987	5,81,877	2,55,559	2,91,905	3,17,659	2,84,418	3,05,082	2,64,218
Oudh ...	6,25,203	7,50,226	6,76,417	3,73,460	3,75,645	3,37,307	2,51,743	3,74,581	3,39,110
School ...	3,93,567	3,99,055	3,78,431	2,72,099	2,86,027	3,02,629	1,21,468	1,13,028	75,802
Total for the Provinces.	15,58,747	17,46,268	16,36,725	9,01,118	9,53,577	9,57,595	6,57,629	7,92,691	6,79,130

The results, while comparing favourably with the financial years up to 1891-92, showed in all Circles a failure to maintain the figures of the previous forest year. They also fell short of those obtained in the financial year immediately preceding it. This was entirely due to a smaller outturn consequent on short fellings, and unless the proper measures are taken to exploit and dispose of the possible yield, the receipts will show even a more marked decrease, when the accumulated stocks in Oudh, which again added Rs. 1,40,000 to the revenues, come to be exhausted.

The net summary of the year's financial transactions worked out on the basis of differences of stocks and outstandings compared with the previous year is given in the margin. The cash surplus in Oudh, as these figures show, was in a considerable measure obtained from sales of stocks accumulated in previous years. The figures in the margin show the amount of stocks in each Circle at the beginning and end of the year (exclusive of dead stock). In the Central Circle stocks are always very small, as departmental operations are on a very restricted scale. In Oudh, departmental operations have now been much curtailed, but there are still a large number of sleepers and a good deal of fuel to be disposed of. In the School Circle the stocks were chiefly deodár sleepers from the leased Tehri forests.

	Central.	Oudh.	School.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash surplus	2,64,218	3,39,110	75,802
Increase or decrease of stocks in hand.	+22,718	−1,17,163	+ 36,020
Increase or decrease of debts due.	+6,400	+ 20,770	+ 11,726
Total ...	2,93,336	2,42,717	1,23,548

	Central.	Oudh.	School.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
At beginning of year ...	3,738	4,54,418	2,27,251
At close of year	10,661	3,14,221	2,59,045
	+ 6,923	−1,40,197	+ 31,794

Administration.—Mr. Wild, Conservator of Forests, was deputed to these Provinces in November 1893, and held charge of the School Circle during Mr. Gamble's absence on privilege leave for two months. He then took over the Central Circle, which had become vacant on Mr. Hill's promotion to officiate for three months as Inspector-General. With these exceptions the three Circles remained in the charge of Mr. H. C. Hill, Mr. Gamble, and Mr. Eardley-Wilmot throughout the year.

The Conservator of the Central Circle brought to notice the number of ranges in his Circle held by Foresters instead of by properly-qualified Rangers, and pressed for early sanction being given to the proposals for an increased subordinate establishment. The Conservator of the School Circle anticipated that "with an improved staff much improvement in work and revenue may be expected." It was hoped that this long-pending matter was in a fair way to final settlement; but the Government of India has since requested the Local Government to re-examine its proposals with reference to the principles of forest conservancy formulated in its Resolution No. 22F., dated the 19th October 1894. The increase to the clerical establishments, which likewise has now been long under consideration, is much needed in the interest of continued efficiency.

Mines and Quarries.

The following figures represent the receipts on account of mines and quarries and from mill rents for the year 1892-93 :—

	Demands.	Collections.	Recoverable balance.	Nominal balance.
Stone quarry receipts—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mirzapur	57,751	57,751	...	...
Naini Tal	35	35	...	...
Almora	37	15	22	...
Total ...	57,823	57,801	22	...
Water mill rents—				
Naini Tal	1,871	1,871	...	...
Almora	9,879	9,832	32	15
Garhwál	3,814	3,814	...	...
Total ...	15,564	15,517	32	15
GRAND TOTAL ...	*73,387	73,318	54	15

* Inclusive of arrear balance.

TRADE.

Registration of Traffic.

The following traffic was registered during the year:—

(1) Traffic with Tibet and Nepál.

(2) Internal traffic by road and river of the districts of Rae Bareli, Sultánpur, Partábgarh, Fyzabad, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Gházipur, and Ballia.

(3) Traffic by rail with the ports, Native States and other British Provinces.

Foreign Traffic.

The following table shows the total amount of import and export trade with the foreign countries of Tibet and Nepál during 1893-94 as compared with the preceding year. The total value of the trade has decreased from Rs. 95,76,824 to Rs. 90,12,218:—

	1893-94.		1892-93.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports—				
From Tibet	70,263	7,13,425	64,843	5,51,104
From Nepál	1,673,333	49,94,339	1,763,404	51,86,828
Total ...	1,743,596	57,07,764	1,828,247	57,37,932
Exports—				
To Tibet	41,865	2,77,541	59,115	2,84,308
To Nepál	229,560	30,26,913	239,761	35,54,584
Total ...	271,425	33,04,454	298,876	38,38,892

Tibet.—The total value of imports during the year under report was Rs. 7,13,425 and of exports Rs. 2,77,541 as compared with Rs. 5,51,104 and Rs. 2,84,308 in the preceding year. The amount of borax imported appears to have been less than that obtained in the preceding year, while there seems to have been an increase in the amount and value of salt and wood. An increase is also noticeable in the value of horses, sheep, and goats, while the value of cattle imported decreased by Rs. 23,585. The decrease in the export trade is under grain and sugar; while under cotton goods and metals an increase has taken place.

Nepál.—The total value of imports from Nepál in the year of report amounted to Rs. 49,94,339 and of exports to Rs. 30,26,913 as compared with Rs. 51,86,828 and Rs. 35,54,584 respectively in the year before. The amount and value of ghí and oil-seeds imported into these Provinces were below those of the preceding year; but, on the other hand, there was an increase in the value of rice and hides of cattle. Silver, which was imported in the preceding year to the value of Rs. 1,22,475, was not brought to these Provinces in the year under report. The decrease in exports was chiefly under cotton goods.

Analysing the district figures, it appears that there has been an increase in the total imports to the districts of Pilibhít, Kheri, Bahraich, and Naini Tal, and a decrease in those to Gonda, Basti, and Gorakhpur. Exports from Pilibhít, Bahraich, and Naini Tal increased, while those from Gonda and Gorakhpur decreased, chiefly under cotton goods. An increase in the imports of rice to the districts of Pilibhít and Kheri was more than counterbalanced by diminished imports to Gorakhpur. Imports of ghí to Pilibhít,

Bahraich, and Naini Tal slightly increased; while those to Gonda, Basti, and Gorakhpur show a corresponding falling off. The imports of oil-seeds to Pilibhit show a slight increase, while a large decrease is noticeable in the import of oil-seeds to Gonda, Basti, and Gorakhpur. Spices were imported to Pilibhit and Naini Tal in larger quantity than in the preceding year. Imports of timber to the district of Bahraich show an increase in the year of report; but the total imports of timber to the province as a whole remained as in the preceding year.

Rail-borne Traffic.

The total rail-borne traffic of these Provinces during the year 1893-94 amounted to 53,427,559 maunds valued at Rs. 32,25,20,653 as compared with 56,877,050 maunds valued at Rs. 31,21,39,831 in the preceding year. The imports and exports of the two years are shown below :—

	Weight in maunds.		Value in rupees.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Imports	21,787,066	25,679,962	12,60,70,898	13,67,10,073
Exports	35,089,984	27,747,597	18,60,68,933	18,58,10,580
Total ...	56,877,050	53,427,559	31,21,39,831	32,25,20,653

The import trade rose by 38,92,896 maunds, while a decrease of 7,342,387 maunds occurred in the exports of the Province during the year under report as compared with those of the previous year.

The following table compares the statistics of the more important articles of trade during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94. The increase in imports is most noticeable in the case of grains. There is also an increase in the import of coal, cotton-goods, and metals; but the imports of salt show a considerable decrease. The decrease under export is chiefly under wheat. Exports of cotton, indigo, oil-seed, and sugar show an increase :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	Difference.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Total imports	21 787,066	25,679,962	+3,892,896
Import of coal	8,953,564	9,526,300	+572,736
Ditto cotton-goods	1,024 742	1,069,487	+44,745
Ditto grain	1,219,833	3,815,340	+2,595,507
Ditto metals	1,552,494	1,780,150	+227,656
Ditto salt	4,495,424	4,113 930	−381,494
Total exports	35,089,984	27,747,597	−7,342,387
Export of cotton	786,715	1 003,908	+217,193
Ditto wheat	8,251,464	3,134,212	−5,117,252
Ditto indigo	35,319	61,379	+26,060
Ditto oil-seed	5,914,587	6,600,064	+685,477
Ditto sugar	5,015,546	5,556,935	+541,389

The following table shows the traffic which these Provinces transacted with the neighbouring provinces, ports, and Native States during the year under report and the preceding year :—

	Imports into the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.				Exports from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.			
	Weight.		Value.		Weight.		Value.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
British Provinces excluding chief seaport towns.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras ...	1,337	1,155	28,556	47,386	31,916	29,119	3,43,302	3,57,725
Bombay ...	493,631	785,603	66,06,649	66,42,733	1,128,040	879,947	49,09,403	55,52,209
Sind ...	1,669	1,484	20,141	14,975	214,009	282,641	9,77,341	17,07,257
Bengal ...	9,957,877	10,140,525	1,62,78,603	1,64,82,524	3,703,315	2,819,491	1,81,07,516	1,33,64,101
Panjáb ...	1,931,842	4,604,436	1,86,81,919	2,30,98,627	6,848,879	6,566,487	2,94,19,308	3,32,24,128
Central Provinces ...	492,943	920,774	29,50,942	37,19,044	901,204	851,796	51,55,350	60,73,395
Berar ...	13,817	59,525	2,76,223	12,46,700	160,251	122,791	11,75,078	12,11,408
Total ...	12,893,116	16,513,502	4,48,43,033	5,12,51,989	12,987,614	11,552,272	6,00,87,298	6,14,90,223
Native States.								
Rájputána and Central India.	5,088,753	5,056,531	1,77,82,477	1,70,73,156	4,589,443	3,389,303	2,07,27,834	1,96,77,230
Nizam's Territory ...	397	297	2,227	3,022	11,235	10,876	1,20,481	2,19,319
Mysore ...	165	54	3,002	1,216	1,274	3,393	28,945	90,954
Total ...	5,089,315	5,056,882	1,77,87,706	1,70,77,394	4,601,952	3,403,572	2,08,77,260	1,99,87,503
Chief seaport towns.								
Madras ...	618	889	9,313	20,909	51,741	122,095	10,45,606	10,83,657
Bombay ...	590,929	751,308	1,21,11,605	1,76,83,449	5,608,289	3,964,818	2,69,07,104	2,41,97,814
Karáchi ...	143,800	136 193	6,93,394	6,72,947	10,767	58,598	68,056	2,66,743
Calcutta ...	3,069,288	3,221,188	5,06,25,847	5,00,03 385	11,829,621	8,646,242	7,70,83,609	7,87,84,640
Total ...	3,804,635	4,109,578	6,34,40,159	6,83,80,690	17,500,418	12,791,753	10,51,04,375	10,43,32,854
GRAND TOTAL ...	21,787,066	25,679,962	12,60,70,898	13,67,10,073	35,089,984	27,747,597	18,60,68,933	18,58,10,580

The year's statistics of trade transacted by rail show that during the year under report the Provinces diminished their exports and increased their imports. The decrease in exports occurred mainly under wheat; while the increase in imports is under grain. Though very serious damage was done to the crops by the unfavourable character of the seasons, the spring and autumn harvests of 1893 were considered good on the whole, and it was not expected at the time that the province would curtail its exports and increase its imports of grain from the neighbouring provinces. In the Panjáb, however, the crops gave an excellent outturn and the scale this year was turned in favour of that Province. The prices of the principal food grains in the Panjáb were much lower than those prevailing in these Provinces; and apparently the traders found it profitable to import grain to these Provinces.

Road and river traffic.—The road and river traffic posts located in April 1891 in the districts of Rae Bareli, Partábgarh, Sultánpur, Fyzabad, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Gházipur, and Ballia were maintained during the year under report. In the district of Rae Bareli one post was abolished during the year and two new posts were established in the Ballia district in order to gauge the traffic which passes along the rivers Ganges and Gogra. The following table compares the traffic of 1893-94 with that registered in the preceding year :—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rae Bareli	239,218	240,530	362,691	270,275
Partábgarh	155,640	177,593	503,235	406,081
Sultánpur	413,263	439,657	732,523	606,888
Fyzabad	1,267,896	1,252,978	532,480	474,869
Jaunpur	1,186,624	1,165 678	746,186	795,495
Azamgarh	1,060,999	830,064	768,603	735.175
Gházipur	563,605	478,012	242,460	253,568
Ballia	37,962	620,438	133,027	612,874

The registration of three years' traffic of the eight districts mentioned above having been completed on 1st March 1894, the posts were abolished on that date and the registration staff moved to the Rohilkhand and Meerut Divisions, in which new posts were established in April following.

Public Works.

(*a*).—*Buildings and Roads Branch.*

The administrative measures carried out during the year in connection with the Buildings and Roads Branch of the North-Western Provinces were as follows :—

(i) The headquarters of the 1st Circle were transferred at the close of 1893 from Agra to Meerut.

(ii) The Naini Tal special sub-division, which had been formed for the carrying out of the water-works scheme and other important works at that station, was broken up during the year, the works having been completed for which the special sub-division had been created.

(iii) Consequent on the almost entire demolition of the station of Ballia by the eroding action of the river Ganges, the headquarters of the district was transferred during the year from Ballia to Korantadih. The construction of the new public offices required at the new district headquarters is being rapidly carried out.

Outlay and Expenditure.—Including outlay on contribution works, the total expenditure incurred in the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Province during the year 1893-94 was Rs. 51,10,908, or Rs. 4,82,319 less than the expenditure during the year 1892-93.

The total of the establishment charges for the year 1893-94 was Rs. 12,39,221. This amount, which includes a sum of Rs. 1,50,832 on account of charges for the Thomason Civil Engineering College and the Roorkee Workshops, is less than the corresponding total for the year 1892-93 by Rs. 52,917.

Distributed by service heads the expenditure was as under :—

	Rs.
Imperial	1,99,903
Provincial	27,62,943
Local	19,37,435
Contributions	2,10,627
Total ...	51,10,908

For the three main heads of expenditure, the figures were as follows:—

	Rs.
Original works	18,69,522
Repairs	21,00,650
Establishment (exclusive of Rs. 1,50,832 for the Thomason Civil Engineering College and Roorkee Workshops)	10,88,389

The following figures give the total actual expenditure for the four years 1890-91 to 1893-94:—

Service heads.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial { Military	14,128	6,305	14,916	30,680
Imperial { Civil	1,65,094	1,48,643	1,37,430	1,69,223
Provincial	30,44 266	40,60,376	32,34,224	27,62,943
Local (Incorporated)	21,13,381	20,16,044	18,48,258	19,37,435
Contributions	1,46,987	5,53,630	3,58,399	2,10,627
Total ...	54,83,856	67,84,998	55,93,227	51,10,908

The following works of importance were executed in the several circles during the year:—

1ST CIRCLE.

Gangrene ward in the Lady Lyall Hospital at Agra.—The preliminary operation in connection with this work and its progress at the end of 1892-93 were noticed in the report for that year. The building has since been completed and forms a very useful addition to the hospital buildings. The ward is mainly intended for patients suffering from diseases of an offensive nature, who require to be segregated. Thorough ventilation has been ensured by providing sliding shutters on all sides. The roof is formed of Allahabad tiles laid on wooden rafters resting on rail uprights. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 8,306 against an estimate of Rs. 8,954.

Constructing a Female Hospital at Farukhabad.—Subscriptions having been raised by the Farukhabad branch of the Dufferin Fund for the construction of a Female Hospital at that city, the necessary designs and estimates were prepared early in the year 1893. The Hospital as finally sanctioned has been designed on the lines of the standard plans for Medical buildings in these Provinces. The Hospital occupies a site next to the Charitable Dispensary in the city. The estimate amounts to Rs. 12,330, of which Rs. 5,000 were spent during the year 1893-94. The building was well advanced at the close of the year.

Constructing a road from the Girls' boarding-house to the Lady Lyall Hospital at Agra.—The boarding-house and the hospital though situated close to each other are separated by a deep ravine, which necessitated the students taking a long and circuitous route along a public road when proceeding to and from the hospital. A road has now been constructed which considerably lessens the distance and at the same time secures privacy. The road has been carried across the ravine between the two compounds over a masonry bridge of 15 feet span. The cost has been Rs. 3,016 against an estimate of Rs. 3,019.

2ND CIRCLE.

The works of importance undertaken in this circle during the year 1893-94 were (1) the construction of a Bacteriological Laboratory at Mukhtesar in the Naini Tal district, (2) the construction of new kacheri buildings at Naini Tal, and (3) the protective works in connection with the Gohna landslip in the Garhwál district.

(1) The construction of a Bacteriological Laboratory at Mukhtesar to replace the one at Poona having been decided upon by the Government of India, a design was prepared in accordance with the requirements of Dr. Lingard, the Imperial Bacteriologist. In order to provide the proper kind of fittings for the Mukhtesar

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Laboratory, photographs of the interior fittings of the Laboratory at Poona were furnished by the Government of Bombay. The estimate which amounts to Rs. 83,109 provides for the following items of work:—

(i.) Main building including Dr. Lingard's quarters.
(ii.) Assistant's quarters.
(iii.) Outhouses (main building).
(iv.) Shed for cows under treatment.
(v.) Mortuary.
(vi.) Shed for healthy cows.

Sanction to the estimate was accorded by the Government of India on 7th May 1894, and the buildings are now progressing rapidly to completion. The site which has been selected by Dr. Lingard is at an elevation of 8,000 feet above mean sea level.

(2) The present accommodation for the Deputy Commissioner, Naini Tal, Deputy Collectors and the vernacular offices of the Tarái District Office having been found to be unsuitable and insufficient, it was decided by Government to purchase the Cleveland Estate at Naini Tal, and, after demolishing the building, to construct all the kacheri buildings of the district on its site. A rough project was accordingly prepared and administratively sanctioned by Government for Rs. 1,00,000. The construction of subsidiary buildings for the kacheri, and the collection of materials for the main building, have been commenced in anticipation of sanction to the fair estimate, which is still under preparation.

(3) In September and October 1893, a very large landslip took place from the right bank of the Birhi Ganga river near the village at Gohna in the Garhwál district. The slip, which was some 5,000 feet in height and over one mile in length, set loose an enormous mass of rock and shale, which formed a dam right across the valley of the river and completely blocked its course. A lake was thus formed, in which at the end of March 1894 the water was daily rising. The dimensions of the dam thus formed were roughly as follows: height about 900 feet, length, in the direction of the stream, 2,000 feet at top and 11,000 feet along the bed of the river, width measured across the stream 3,000 feet at top and 600 feet across the bed of the river. It was calculated that the rise of the water in the lake would continue till some time after the 15th of August 1894, when it would overtop the dam. A heavy flood would in all probability then pass down the valleys of the Alaknanda and Ganges rivers debouching into the plains at Hardwár. The spot was visited in December 1893 by Lieutenant-Colonel R. R. Pulford, R.E., the Superintending Engineer of the Circle, who submitted a full report of the facts of the case and made proposals for dealing with it. A Committee was subsequently held at Lucknow on the 8th January 1894, consisting of Colonel C. W. I. Harrison, R.E., Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Hon'ble J. G. H. Glass, Chief Engineer of the Buildings and Roads Branch, and Lieutenant-Colonel R. R. Pulford, R.E., Superintending Engineer, II Circle, Provincial Works, at which the measures to be taken in connection with the slip were fully discussed. The Committee decided that it was not possible to construct any works which would ensure the lake water being let off under control. All that under the circumstances it was feasible to do was to take steps to allow the water to escape down the valleys of the Alaknanda and Ganges, with as little loss as possible to life and property. With this view the Committee approved of the proposals put forward in the Superintending Engineer's report. Briefly they were as follows:—

(i) To construct a temporary line of telegraph along the valleys of the Alaknanda and Ganges rivers from Gohna to Hardwár. This would allow of the daily rise of water in the lake being carefully watched and immediately reported. It would further enable the Civil authorities to warn the villagers and pilgrims along the valley, and to take all proper precautions when the flood was expected.

(ii) To dismantle the suspension bridges along the valleys of the rivers Alaknanda and Ganges, and to rebuild them after the flood had passed over them.

(iii) To post Public Works subordinates and Civil officers at a number of selected telegraph stations along the line, who would watch for the approach of the flood and issue the necessary orders for the protection of the people in the vicinity.

The Committee further approved of masonry pillars being erected at proper spots along the course of the flood, to indicate the safety limits below which the people should not be permitted to remain when the flood was expected.

The Superintending Engineer was directed to draw up a complete estimate for giving effect to the Committee's proposals, and to arrange for work being started in anticipation of the formal sanction of Government. The estimate amounting to Rs. 69,000 was duly prepared and sanctioned by Government, and at the end of the year 1893-94 the measures sanctioned by the Committee were being vigorously carried out.

(4) The additions to the Khurshed Manzil Building at Lucknow were finished, with the exception of some fittings recently asked for by the Honorary Secretary of the school. Some of the projects which have been recently sanctioned for the improvement of La Martinière Boys' School at Lucknow were taken up during the year, and for the most part completed.

3RD CIRCLE.

Additions and improvements to the Sadar Havalát attached to the Collector's kacheri at Mirzapur :—

	Rs.
Estimate	13,619
Outlay	14,131

The havalát barrack was burnt by an incendiary during March 1892. It has been re-roofed, a new barrack built, and enclosure wall extended. The work has been completed during the year. The excess over estimate is due to certain petty works, not provided for in the sanctioned estimate, having been carried out at the instance of the Inspector-General of Prisons and of the Civil Officers.

Constructing Library, Barristers' and Pleaders' Chambers attached to the High Court, Block No. II of the Public Offices at Allahabad.

A description of this work was given in the narrative portion of the report for 1892-93. It was completed at a cost of Rs. 87,706 against an estimate of Rs. 83,535, the outlay of the year being Rs. 7,685.

Constructing new record racks, fire-proofing upper floor, and making flooring impervious to white-ants in the High Court.—Estimate Rs. 11,525, outlay Rs. 11,609. The work consisted of dismantling the old wooden upper floors and ceilings and substituting jack arching and stone flagging. The old stone floors were taken up and relaid on sand and concrete which had received a good sprinkling of arsenite of sodium. In the vernacular record-rooms the old wooden racks were replaced by iron ones.

Additions and alterations to the High Court.—Estimate Rs. 8,804; work completed for Rs. 9,039. This work consisted of—

I.—Making a room over the portico.

II.—New daïses, prisoners' dock, &c., for bench-rooms.

III.—Making ornamental iron gate for upper corridor.

IV.—Opening out two new passages with new doors, gangways over walls of staircases, &c.

V.—Making new iron racks for and fire-proofing upper floors and ceilings of the English record-room, and also making the floors impervious to white-ants.

REPORT.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue realized during the year 1893-94, as compared with the revised estimate for that year and the actuals for 1892-93, are given below :—

	Service.	1893-94. Revised estimate.	1893-94. Actuals.	1892-93. Actuals.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial.	Military	600	679	378
	Civil works	...	...	...
	Total ...	600	679	378
Provincial.	Rent of buildings	18,200	20,991	15,201
	Sales of buildings, lands, &c.	22,000	1,185	6,263
	Ditto tools and plant		607	757
	Ditto produce		12,393	13,664
	Ditto old materials		2,695	1,72,465
	Recoveries of deferred fees from students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College.	...	...	...
	Fines, refunds and miscellaneous	6,000	3,628	6,905
	Profits from Roorkee Workshops	68,600	72,322	90,701
	Ferry receipts	25,000	30,647	39,423
	Unclaimed deposits	200	25	268
	Thomason Civil Engineering College receipts ...	27,000	28,648	27,942
	Total ...	1,67,000	1,73,141	3,73,589
Incorporated Local Funds.	Rent of buildings	4,100	2,996	3,058
	Sales of buildings	9,700	535	3,150
	Ditto tools and plant		597	757
	Ditto produce		5,996	5,875
	Ditto old materials		317	542
	Value of materials received from old buildings ...		56	55
	Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	200	179	85
	Unclaimed deposits	...	66	50
	Total ...	14,000	10,742	13,572

The actuals for the year were more than the revised estimate by Rs. 2,962 and Rs. 2,02,977 less than the actuals of 1892-93.

The budget grants, as finally revised, were as follows :—

		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	Military works	28,200	
	Civil works	1,82,000	2,10,200
Provincial		28,78,000	
Local		19,75,000	48,53,000
GRAND TOTAL ...			50,63,200

The actual expenditure of the year distributed by funds was—

			Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	Military works		30,680	
	Civil works		1,69,223	
				1,99,903
Provincial			27,62,943	
Local			19,37,435	
				47,00,378
Contributions				2,10,627
		GRAND TOTAL ...		51,10,908

and classified by service and main heads of accounts, the expenditure was as under :—

Service.	Original works.	Repairs.	Public Works Department establishment.	Thomason Civil Engineering College and Roorkee Workshops.	Tools and plant.	Increase or decrease in suspense balances.	Profit and loss.	Total.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military works ...	13,212	11,616	5,499	...	353	...	...	30,680
Civil do. ...	88,062	48,038	31,086	...	2,037	...	...	1,69,223
Total ...	1,01,274	59,654	36,585	...	2,390	...	...	1,99,903
Provincial.								
Civil buildings ...	6,58,069	2,89,527	6,40,180	1,50,832	11,199	−1,27,829	...	27,62,943
Communications ...	1,68,291	8,40,618						
Miscellaneous public improvements.	1,18,524	13,532						
Total ...	9,44,884	11,43,677	6,40,180	1,50,832	11,199	−1,27,829	...	27,62,943
Local (Incorporated).								
Civil buildings ...	1,43,516	58,220	3,99,000	...	15,000	...	...	19,37,435
Communications ...	5,18,103	7,86,907						
Miscellaneous public improvements.	...	16,679						
Total ...	6,61,619	8,61,816	3,99,000	...	15,000	...	...	19,37,435
Contributions ...	1,61,745	35,503	12,624	...	753	...	...	2,10,627
GRAND TOTAL ...	18,69,522	21,00,650	10,88,389	1,50,832	29,344	−1,27,829	...	51,10,908

The variations between actual outlay and the final grants are shown below :—

Service.	Final grants.	Actual outlay.	Outlay compared with grants.		Percentage of excess or short outlay.
			More.	Less.	
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(*a*) Military	28,200	30,680	2,480	...	+8·79
(*b*) Civil	1,82,000	1,69,223	...	12,777	−7·02
Provincial	28,78,000	27,62,943	...	1,15,057	−4·00
Local	19,75,000	19,37,435	...	37,565	−1·90
Total ...	50,63,200	49,00,281	2,480	1,65,399	−4·13
			−1,62,919		

The following table shows the lapses under the different heads :—

Service.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Excess or short outlay.	Profit and loss.	Increase or decrease in suspense.	Net short outlay.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Military ...	+2,212	−584	+799	+53	+2,480	...	...	+2,480
(*b*) Civil ...	−8,138	−1,962	−2,514	−163	−12,777	...	...	−12,777
Provincial ...	−61,116	+677	+24,012	−801	−37,228	...	−77,829	−1,15,057
Local ...	−39,381	+1,816	...	...	−37,565	...	...	37,565
Total ...	−1,06,423	−53	+22,297	−911	−85,090	...	−77,829	−1,62,919

It will thus be seen that the total expenditure under all branches, which in 1892-93 was Rs. 55,93,227, amounted during the year under review to Rs. 49,00,281, or including contribution works, to Rs. 51,10,908 against a budget grant of Rs. 50,63,200, and was distributed as follows :—

		Rs.
Imperial	(*a*) Military	30,680
	(*b*) Civil	1,69,223
Provincial	... ...	27,62,943
Local ...	... ...	19,37,435
Contributions	... ...	2,10,627
	Total ...	51,10,908

Taking the three main heads of original works, repairs, and establishment, the figures are—

	Rs.
Original works	18,69,522
Repairs	21,00,650
Establishment	10,88,389

viz.—

Original Works.

		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	Military works	13,212	
	Civil works	88,062	
			1,01,274
Provincial	Civil buildings	6,58,069	
	Communications	1,68,291	
	Miscellaneous public improvements ...	1,18,524	
			9,44,884
Local	Civil buildings	1,43,516	
	Communications	5,18,103	
	Miscellaneous public improvements ...	...	
			6,61,619
Contributions		...	1,61,745
	Total, Original Works ...		18,69,522

Repairs.

		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	Military works	11,616	
	Civil works	48,038	
			59,654
Provincial	Civil buildings	2,89,527	
	Communications	8,40,616	
	Miscellaneous public improvements ...	13,532	
			11,43,677
Local	Civil buildings	58,220	
	Communications	7,86,917	
	Miscellaneous public improvements ...	16,679	
			8,61,816
Contributions		...	35,503
	Total ...		21,00,650

Establishment.

	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	36,585	
Provincial	6,40,180	
Local	3,99,000	
Contributions	12,624	
Total, Establishment		10,88,389
Add for the Thomason Civil Engineering College and Roorkee Workshops		1,50,832
GRAND TOTAL, ESTABLISMENT ...		12,39,221

The sum of Rs. 10,88,389, which excludes the charges for College and Workshops, is Rs. 49,489 more than the amount, *viz.* Rs. 10,38,900, expended during 1892-93.

In addition, as will be seen further on, Tools and Plant cost Rs. 29,344.

Of the total sum expended on Establishment, one-fifth was spent on Direction and Accounts, and about four-fifths on Construction proper; distributed as under:—

	Rs.	Per cent.
Direction	2,04,501	or 16·50
Accounts	51,778	„ 4·18
Construction	9,82,942	„ 79·32

The following statement shows the financial adjustment of the outlay under service and main heads, and the proportionate percentage charge for establishment as compared therewith:—

Service.	Total final grant.	Actual outlay, including Establishment and Tools and Plant.	Establishment charges.	Outlay on works and repairs and suspense only.	Percentage on Establishment.		
					To grant, columns 2 and 4.	To outlay, columns 3 and 4.	To works only, columns 4 and 5.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Imperial { Military works ...	28,200	30,680	5,499	24,828	19·50	17·92	22·14
Imperial { Civil works ...	1,82,000	1,69,223	31,086	1,36,100	17·08	18·37	22·84
Provincial Buildings and Roads	27,28,000	26,12,111	6,40,180	20,60,732	23·47	24·50	31·06
Thomason Civil Engineering College Establishment.	1,50,000	1,50,832	1,50,832	...	...	...	...
Local Incorporated ...	19,75,000	19,37,435	3,99,000	15,23,435	20·20	20·59	26·19
Contributions	2,96,923	2,10,627	12,624	1,97,248	4·21	5·99	6·40
Total ...	53,60,123	51,10,908	12,39,221	39,42,343	23·12	24·24	31·43

Tools and Plant.

The expenditure under this head was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial { Military works	353	
Imperial { Civil works	2,037	
		2,390
Provincial		11,199
Local		15,000
Contributions		755
Total ...		29,344

which is 0·57 per cent. on the gross outlay of Rs. 51,10,908, and 0·74 per cent. on the expenditure of Rs. 39,70,172 on Works and Repairs.

Subjoined are the usual financial statistics of Production and Distribution. They show clearly the outlay incurred under the different heads, Imperial, Provincial, and Local.

A brief account of the works under construction during the year in the three Circles of Superintendence in the provinces is given below :—

1ST CIRCLE.

The following works of importance carried out in this circle during the year are described in the introductory remarks :—

(1) Gangrene ward in the Lady Lyall Hospital at Agra.

(2) Constructing a Female Hospital at Farukhabad.

(3) Constructing a road from the Girls' Boarding-house to the Lady Lyall Hospital at Agra.

The following other works were undertaken during the year :—

IMPERIAL SERVICES.

Military Works.

Constructing two wells and boundary pillars in the Rest Camp at Aligarh.—Completed at a cost of Rs. 2,069 against an estimate of Rs. 2,488.

Improving the Encamping-ground at Khatauli in the Muzaffarnagar district.—Completed at a cost of Rs. 3,469 against an estimate of Rs. 3,581.

Constructing metalled road and culvert near Dhamat Bridge in the Muzaffarnagar district.—Completed at a cost of Rs. 2,458 against an estimate of Rs. 2,388 for the work.

CIVIL WORKS.

Forest.

Constructing quarters for the students of the Forest School at Dehra.—The masonry work of this building, which is a double-storeyed one, has been completed, and an expenditure of Rs. 31,712 has been incurred against an estimate of Rs. 39,438.

Constructing Hospital and Hospital Assistant's quarters at the Forest School at Dehra.—Estimate Rs. 6,233; completed at a cost of Rs. 5,699.

Constructing a Gymnasium at the Forest School at Dehra.—Completed at a cost of Rs. 1,659, against an estimate of Rs. 1,684.

Constructing Servants' quarters at the Forest School at Dehra.—This work has been stopped for the present, and an expenditure of Rs. 154 has been incurred against an estimate of Rs. 2,416.

Constructing Laboratory for the Assistant Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India at the Forest School at Dehra.—Materials to the extent of Rs. 1,022 have been collected against an estimate of Rs. 2,660, but the work has been stopped under instructions from the Director of the Imperial Forest School.

Postal.

Constructing quarters for the Postmaster at Moradabad.—Completed at a cost of Rs. 2,605 against an estimate of Rs. 2,406.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

Civil Buildings.

Constructing a new Tahsíli at Chakráta in the Dehra Dún district.—Noticed in last year's report. Was completed at a cost of Rs. 8,364 against an estimate of Rs. 8,520

Additions and alterations to the Collector's Kacheri at Etáwah.—The progress made with this work during last year was noticed in the report for that year. The work has since been completed and provides a new room for the Treasury Officer, two new rooms for the treasurer, and a new strong-room for the storage of coin, at a cost of Rs. 4,447 against a revised estimate of Rs. 4,518.

Constructing quarters for the Tahsildar of Shekohabad in the Mainpuri district.—This work has nearly been completed, the expenditure incurred during the year being Rs. 2,306 against an estimate of Rs. 2,835.

Erecting a witness-shed for the Kacheries at Bareilly.—Estimate Rs. 2,705; completed for Rs. 2,735.

Joint Magistrate's residence at Bareilly.—The superstructure of this building, with the exception of the arched roof, has been completed, and an expenditure of Rs. 5,344 has been incurred against an estimate of Rs. 11,662.

The construction of racks for the revenue record-room of the Collector's Kacheri at Budaun was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,499 against an estimate of Rs. 2,582.

Enlarging Sadar Distillery at Moradabad—Noticed in the report for last year, has been finally completed at an outlay of Rs. 8,180 against an estimate of Rs. 7,331.

Law and Justice.

Additions and alterations to the Munsifi at Muzaffarnagar.—Estimate Rs. 3,844; outlay Rs. 4,033. Work completed.

Constructing a new Munsifi at Etah.—The building used by the Munsif for his Court is an old and dilapidated structure beyond repair. It has therefore been decided to construct a new building on a more convenient site adjoining the other Courts. The work has made good progress, and the building, which follows the standard plan, is approaching completion. An outlay of Rs. 2,655 has been incurred against an estimate of Rs. 5,660.

Constructing a new Munsifi at Bijnor.—Estimate Rs. 5,622; expenditure Rs. 5,230. Work practically completed.

Ecclesiastical.

The cemetery at Dehra has been extended at an outlay of Rs. 1,523 against an estimate of Rs. 2,513.

Police.

Constructing new barrack for 20 policemen in the Reserve Lines at Dehra.—With the exception of the tied arch roof, which has been turned, nothing remains to be done. The expenditure has been Rs. 1,477 against an estimate of Rs. 2,251.

Reroofing Reserve Police Barrack at Saháranpur.—Outlay Rs. 4,410; estimate Rs. 4,506. Work completed.

Constructing a new Police Hospital at Saháranpur.—Completed at an expenditure of Rs. 5,431 against an estimate of Rs. 5,426.

Constructing quarters for the Reserve Inspector of Police at Muzaffarnagar.—Materials to the extent of Rs. 3,112 have been collected against an estimate of Rs. 6,406 for the work.

Constructing Reserve Police Lines at Meerut.—The work is in progress and an expenditure of Rs. 16,687 has been incurred against an estimate for Rs. 31,494.

Additional accommodation in the Reserve Police Lines at Etáwah has been provided at a cost of Rs. 3,569 against an estimate for Rs. 3,500.

Constructing a new Hospital in the Police Lines at Etah.—Estimate Rs. 5,748; outlay Rs. 4,906. With the exception of the doors the work has been practically completed.

Reroofing the police-station at Kant in the Sháhjahánpur district.—The male and female Havaláts and Málkhána have been roofed in at an outlay of Rs. 874 against an estimate for Rs. 2,045.

Educational.

The museum attached to the Thomason College at Roorkee was re-roofed at a cost of Rs. 3,036 against an estimate for Rs. 3,068.

The purchase of a bungalow for the Thomason College Mess at Roorkee was concluded at the estimated cost of Rs. 9,000.

Medical.

Constructing quarters for four Nurses in the Lady Lyall Hospital at Agra.—Materials to the extent of Rs. 7,078 against an estimate amounting to Rs. 7,081 have been collected for the work.

Raising the enclosure wall of the Lunatic Asylum at Bareilly.—Completed at a cost of Rs. 3,072 against an estimate of Rs. 3,073.

COMMUNICATIONS.

1st Class Roads.

Constructing a Bridge over the Bindal River in mile No. 106 *of the Meerut, Roorkee, and Landaur Road, Dehra district.*—The abutments have been built and the iron work is being put in position. The approaches are in hand. An outlay of Rs. 15,039 has been incurred against an estimate of Rs 30,325.

Protecting Khandaur Nadi Bridge in mile No. 85 *of the Meerut, Roorkee, and Landour Road, Saháranpur district.*—Expenditure Rs. 6,453 against an estimate of Rs. 6,838. Four bays have been pitched and the spur is nearly completed. Collection in hand.

Raising and bridging mile No. 46 *of the Meerut, Roorkee, and Landaur Road, Muzaffarnagar district.*—Work completed, with the exception of consolidation, which remains to be done. Outlay Rs. 4,781 against an estimate of Rs. 5,017.

Protective works for the bridge over the river Hindan at Ghaziabad on the Grand Trunk Road in the Meerut district.—This work has been practically completed, and an outlay of Rs. 4,238 incurred against an estimate of Rs. 5,058.

Enlarging and improving the Inspection Bungalow at Shekohabad in the Mainpuri district—Has been carried out at a cost of Rs. 3,688 against an estimate of Rs. 3,500.

Renewing roadway and reconstructing two wing walls of Bridge No. 2, *in mile No.* 12 *of the Muttra, Kásganj, and Bareilly Road in the Budaun district.*—Completed at a cost of Rs. 6,537 against an estimate of Rs. 7,206.

Renewing roadway of the Gangan Nadi Bridge on the Meerut, Moradabad and Bareilly Road, Tigri section, Moradabad district.—The iron work for this bridge is in course of preparation at the Roorkee Workshops. The expenditure during the year has been Rs. 15,000 against an estimate of Rs. 26,311.

Enlarging culvert in the 13*th mile of the Meerut, Moradabad, and Bareilly Road, Moradabad section.*—Practically completed. Rupee 2,055 has been incurred as expenditure against an estimate of Rs. 2,140.

Boat Bridges and Ferries.

Providing new watertight covers for manholes and eyelet bolts for chains in the pontoons of the Pontoon Bridge at Agra.—Completed at a cost of Rs. 2,496 against an estimate of Rs. 2,501.

Widening the roadway over the breach in the Pontoon Bridge at Agra.—The measures adopted to close the breach, which occurred in 1892, have already been noticed in the report for last year. The work now carried out consists in widening the narrow road then constructed from 12 to 21 feet. Opportunity has also been taken to replace the heavy and defective wooden saddles on some of the pontoons by iron saddles of a stronger, but lighter design. Two new pontoons have also been constructed, and the total outlay has been Rs. 5,857 against an estimate of Rs. 5,878.

Constructing five boats with equipment for the Kosi Ferry in the Moradabad district.—Completed at an expenditure of Rs. 6,655 against an estimate for Rs. 7,176.

Constructing three boats with equipment for Rámganga Ferry in the Moradabad district.—Completed at a cost of Rs. 4,409 against an estimate of Rs. 4,450.

Constructing six boats for Local Ferries in the Moradabad district.—In progress. Expenditure Rs. 1,874 against an estimate of Rs. 5,430.

LOCAL INCORPORATED FUNDS.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Educational.

Additions to the Zila School at Saháranpur.—Superstructure completed. Roof in hand. Expenditure Rs. 4,876 against an estimate of Rs. 6,752.

Constructing a Tahsíli School at Muzaffarnagar.—Expenditure Rs. 7,847 ; estimate Rs. 7,187. Work completed.

Constructing a Boarding-house for the Bághpat School in the Meerut district.—In progress. Expenditure Rs. 1,011 against an estimate of Rs. 2,203.

The new tahsíli school at Kásganj in the Etah district, already noticed in the report for 1892-93, has been completed at a cost of Rs. 9,608 against an estimate of Rs. 9,388.

A new building for the tahsíli school at Ahsripur in the Etáwah district has been nearly completed. The expenditure has been Rs. 4,467 against an estimate of Rs. 5,867.

Providing additional accommodation to the tahsíli school at Bareilly.—Completed at a cost of Rs. 4,858 against an estimate of Rs. 4,863.

Constructing a branch school to the High School at Bijnor.—Completed at an outlay of Rs. 6,600 against an estimate of Rs. 6,690.

Constructing a new Middle Class School at Moradabad.—Superstructure completed. Expenditure Rs. 4,242 against an estimate of Rs. 7,768.

Medical.

Constructing outhouses for the Sadar Dispensary at Meerut.—Practically completed. The expenditure has been Rs. 4,018 against an estimate of Rs. 4,349.

Constructing Female Dispensary at Bulandshahr.—Completed with the exception of the roof of servants' houses, which is in hand. Expenditure Rs. 5,963 against an estimate of Rs. 7,205.

Constructing Female Hospital Assistant's quarters and three separate wards for female patients at Muttra.—This work, to which allusion was made in the report for last year, has been completed at a cost of Rs. 5,228 against an estimate of Rs. 5,288.

Constructing Female College Hospital at Mainpuri.—This work, which was put in hand in 1892, has been completed at a cost of Rs. 7,087 against an estimate of Rs 7,045.

Additions and alterations to the Sadar Dispensary at Mainpuri.—A separate scheme for providing medical aid to females having been sanctioned, certain items of this project were curtailed. The estimate was closed after an expenditure of Rs. 9,494 had been incurred against a sanctioned amount of Rs. 16,630, the outlay having been chiefly confined to improving the group of buildings in the dispensary compound.

Contribution Works.

Constructing a Muhammadan Boarding-house at Bareilly.—Completed at a cost of Rs. 3,864 against an estimate of Rs. 3,848.

Additions and alterations to the Dispensary at Khurja in the Bulandshahr district.—Completed at an outlay of Rs. 3,163 against an estimate of Rs. 3,179.

Constructing a new Dispensary at Tilhar in the Sháhjahánpur district.—Materials to the extent of Rs. 3,841 have been collected against an estimate of Rs. 10,895 for the work.

Communications.

Metalling first two miles of the Dehra-Rámpur-Mandi 2nd class road in the Dehra district.—Outlay Rs. 3,071; estimate Rs. 3,224. Work completed.

Reconstructing the Amarpur Nála Bridge on the Gogolheri and Bhagwánpur 2nd class road in the Saháranpur district.—Completed at a cost of Rs. 16,360 against an estimate of Rs. 19,252.

Raising and metalling seven miles of the 2nd class road from Jasrana to Mustafabad in the Mainpuri district.—This work was resumed and completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 12,892 against an estimate of Rs. 12,882. The importance of this road has considerably diminished since it has been decided to remove the tahsíl from Mustafabad to Jasrana.

Constructing a 2nd class road from Santhal Railway Station to join the Bareilly-Pilibhít road in the neighbourhood of Háfizganj in the Bareilly district.—With the exception of compensation for land, which has not yet been paid, the work has been completed, and an expenditure of Rs. 2,629 incurred against an estimate of Rs. 4,747 for the work.

Constructing an Inspection Bungalow at Dhámpur on the Bijnor and Dhámpur road in the Bijnor district.—Materials collected to the extent of Rs. 2,049 against an estimate of Rs. 3,673 for the work.

Metalling the Ujhani and Sahaswán road in the Budaun district.—Four miles metalled, and metal collected for five miles. Expenditure Rs. 14,619 against an estimate of Rs. 38,950.

Raising the Moradabad and Sambhal road in the Moradabad district from class 2 to class 1.—Miles from Nos. 5 to 10 metalled and earthwork and metal collection up to the 17th mile in progress. Expenditure incurred Rs. 24,253 against an estimate of Rs. 49,988.

Constructing a 2nd class Railway Feeder road from Puranpur to Dhanoraghát in the Pilibhít district.—Completed at a cost of Rs. 18,528 against an estimate of Rs. 19,323.

Constructing a 2nd class approach road leading from the bazár at Dhong to the 9th mile of the Pilibhít and Baheri 2nd class road in the Pilibhít district.—Earthwork completed and culverts in progress. Expenditure Rs. 1,794 against an estimate of Rs. 2,486.

Constructing a 2nd class approach road leading from the bazár at Kálinagar to Madhotánda in the Pilibhít district.—Completed, with the exception of surface dressing, which remains to be done. Expenditure Rs. 2,716 against an estimate of Rs. 2,993.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

River training and protective works at Titavi Bridge over the river Hindan on the Muzaffarnagar and Shámli road in the Muzaffarnagar district.—Work nearly completed, and an expenditure of Rs. 3,201 incurred against an estimate of Rs. 4,099.

Protective works at mile No. 23 on the Moradabad and Naini Tal road in the Moradabad district.—Completed at an outlay of Rs. 1,799 against an estimate of Rs. 2,594.

Constructing a submerged bridge over the Phaloda Nála on the Lucknow and Manglaur 2nd class road in the Saháranpur district.—Materials to the extent of Rs. 1,542 have been collected against an estimate of Rs. 3,834 for the work.

Constructing the Titavi Bridge over the river Hindan on the Muzaffarnagar and Shámli road in the Muzaffarnagar district.—Completed at an outlay of Rs. 82,905 against an estimate of Rs. 78,934.

Metalling the Shámli and Kairana Road in the Muzaffarnagar district.—Completed at a cost of Rs. 31,276 against an estimate of Rs. 31,994.

Metalling six miles of the Muzaffarnagar and Bijnor Road in the Muzaffarnagar district.—In progress. Expenditure incurred Rs. 22,582 against an estimate of Rs. 38,350.

Widening the Meerut and Sardhana Road in the Meerut district.—All metal collected and consolidation in two miles finished. Expenditure Rs. 1,767 against an estimate of Rs. 2,849.

Metalling the Meerut and Bághpat Road from Baleni to Bághpat in the Meerut district.—In progress. Outlay Rs. 8,396 against an estimate of Rs. 33,419.

Improving the Khurja and Pahásu 3rd class road in the Bulandshahr district.—The first eight miles have been practically completed. Work in progress. Expenditure incurred Rs. 5,390 against an estimate of Rs. 8,477.

Constructing a bridge over the Kurwan Nádi on the Aligarh, Khair, and Tappal road in the Aligarh district.—Completed at a cost of Rs. 10,076 against an estimate of Rs. 9,860.

Restoring the Káli Nadi Bridge on the Aligarh and Rámghát Road in the Aligarh district.—Work well in hand. Outlay Rs. 18,081 against an estimate of Rs. 29,529.

Constructing a bridge over the Kurwan Nadi on the Aligarh and Muttra 2nd class road near Iglas in the Aligarh district.—Expenditure Rs. 2,428; estimate Rs. 2,414. Work completed.

Constructing a rest-house at Khair on the Khair and Somna road in the Aligarh district.—Completed. Outlay Rs. 2,698 against an estimate of Rs. 2,490.

Reconstructing the Chatri bridge over the Káli Nadi on the Sasni Nadi, Dadan and Sankra road in the Aligarh district.—Materials have been collected to the extent of Rs. 6,096. This work was noticed in the report for last year.

Constructing an Inspection Bungalow at Atrauli on the Aligarh, Atrauli, and Rámghát road in the Aligarh district.—In progress, and expenditure to the extent of Rs. 1,309 incurred against an estimate of Rs. 4,824.

Constructing a submerged bridge over the Kurwan Nadi at Chandaus on the Somna and Tappal road in the Aligarh district.—In progress. Outlay incurred Rs. 1,501 against an estimate of Rs. 3,438.

Constructing an Iron Girder Bridge over the Isan Nadi near Tirwa on the Sardi Miran and Tirwa road in the Farukhabad district.—The fair project for this

work, which has been administratively sanctioned for Rs. 82,705, has not yet been sanctioned finally, and no expenditure has been incurred during the year. This work was noticed in the report for last year.

Metalling the Agra and Fatehabad road in the Agra district.—In progress. Nearly one-third of the length of the road remains to be metalled. Expenditure Rs. 18,100 against an estimate of Rs. 30,950.

2ND CIRCLE.

The following works of importance, undertaken in this circle during the year, are fully described in the introductory remarks:—

(1) The construction of a Bacteriological Laboratory at Mukhtesar in the Naini Tal district.

(2) The construction of new kacheri buildings at Naini Tal.

(3) The protective works in connection with the Gohna landslip in the Garhwál district.

Among the other works carried on during the year were the following:—

IMPERIAL SERVICES.

Military.

There were no important works under this head requiring special notice.

Civil.

Opium.—An expenditure of Rs. 5,006 was incurred during the year for collection of materials for constructing an opium-weighing godown at Khairabad, Sitapur district. Rough project for the work amounting to Rs. 15,537 was prepared and submitted for the administrative sanction of the Government of Bengal.

Postal.—Reroofing outhouses attached to the Hazratganj Post-office at Lucknow.—An estimate for this work was sanctioned for Rs. 8,610, and an expenditure of Rs. 4,573 incurred during the year on collection of materials.

Telegraph.—There was no important work under this head.

Minor Departments.—Certain additions and alterations to the Consulting Engineer's office at Lucknow. This work, which was noticed in last year's report, was completed during the year with a total expenditure of Rs. 6,637 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 6,758. Outlay during the year was Rs. 4,248.

Constructing a Bacteriological Laboratory at Mukhtesar in the Naini Tal district.—An estimate for this work amounting to Rs. 79,601 was submitted during the year for sanction of Government of India.

An expenditure of Rs. 18,277 was incurred on the work in anticipation of sanction to the estimate. The main building was built up to the plinth level, and two blocks of servants' houses and cook-house up to roof level.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

Civil Buildings.

Administration.—Constructing Tahsíl and Police Lines at Bázpur, Naini Tal district.—The work was practically completed at the end of the year. Expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 8,037. Total outlay up to 31st March 1894 was Rs. 12,729 against an estimate of Rs. 13,667.

Constructing new Kacheri buildings at Naini Tal.—An estimate for this work is under preparation. But an expenditure of Rs. 31,102 was incurred on collection

of materials and construction of subsidiary buildings in anticipation of sanction to the estimate. The subsidiary buildings have been completed except the Treasury guard.

Minor Departments.

The work of putting the Museum buildings at Lucknow into thorough repair noticed in the last year's report, was completed during the current year at a total cost of Rs. 23,972 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 24,932. Expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 10,972.

Law and Justice.—The work on the conversion of the opium weighment shed at Fyzabad into a Subordinate Judge's Court, noticed in the last year's report, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 4,789 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 4,454. Outlay during the year was Rs. 733.

An estimate for collection of materials for the construction of a new Judge's Court at Gonda was sanctioned during the year for Rs. 10,000, and an expenditure of Rs. 10,003 incurred thereon. The project for the building is still under preparation.

The construction of a Munsifi at Akbarpur in the Fyzabad district, noticed in the last year's report, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 5,819 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 5,889. Expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 426.

Constructing Subordinate Judge's Court at Lakhimpur, Kheri district.—This work, which was noticed in the last year's report, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 6,499, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 6,580. Expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 3,499.

Jails.—There was no work of any importance under this head.

Police.—The two works under this head noticed in last year's report, *viz.* (1) the reroofing of the Police Hospital at Lucknow and (2) the construction of a new Police Hospital at Bahraich, were both completed during the year with a total expenditure of Rs. 7,302 and Rs. 4,471, respectively, against sanctioned estimates of Rs. 8,167 and Rs. 4,489. Outlay during the year was Rs. 4,725 and Rs. 2,106, respectively.

Constructing temporary barracks for constables in the Reserve Police Lines at Lucknow.—Materials to the extent of Rs. 5,000 were collected at site. The estimate amounts to Rs. 11,178.

Educational.—There was no work of any importance under this head.

Medical.—Certain additions and alterations to the Lunatic Asylum at Lucknow.—This work, which was noticed in last year's report, was nearly completed, except the flooring of the old mill-house, the fitting up of the mill in new mill-house, the fitting up of doors in the office, and the drainage of the non-criminal enclosure. Expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1894 was Rs. 20,183 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 21,863. Outlay during the year was Rs. 18,777.

Miscellaneous.

An outlay of Rs. 438 was incurred during the year in the construction of a combined office for the Divisional Engineer and the District Surveyor at Fyzabad, which was stated to be completed in the last year's report. The total expenditure incurred on the work amounted to Rs. 12,697 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 12,238.

Communications.

The only work of any importance under this head was the improvement of the Fatehpur and Kauria Road in the Garhwál district, which was lately transferred

from the control of the Military Department. The road has been widened and dressed between Dogadda and Kotdwára, and railings have been fixed at bad places. Metalling the road from Kotdwára to Kauria has been completed with the outlay incurred during the year of Rs. 8,067 against an estimate of Rs. 7,896.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Carrying out protective measures in connection with Gohna slip and lake, Garhwál district.—This has been referred to in the preliminary remarks at the commencement of this report.

Contribution Works.

Constructing a Leper Asylum at Lucknow.—This work which was noticed in last year's report was finished, but the accounts have not yet been closed for want of funds. Outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 13,209.

Additions to La Martinière Girls' School (Khurshed Manzil) at Lucknow.—Work was completed, except some fittings recently asked for by the Honorary Secretary to the school. Outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 37,739.

Constructing a covered way from the library and chapel to the class room, La Martinière Boys' School at Lucknow.—This work was finished except the stone flooring and some of the plaster, which is in hand. Outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 8,064 against an estimate of Rs. 10,663.

LOCAL INCORPORATED FUNDS.

Civil Buildings.

Medical.—There was no work of any importance under this head.

Educational.

Constructing a Zila School at Almora.—This work, which was noticed in last year's report, is still in progress. Roofing is in hand. Outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 29,739.

Constructing Headmaster's quarters, Zila School, Almora.—The work was nearly completed, except the roofing. Outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 3,657 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 4,629.

The work on the construction of a branch school at Delhi Darwáza, Fyzabad, noticed in last year's report, was completed with a total expenditure of Rs. 5,730 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 5,385. Outlay during the year was Rs. 615.

Communications.

Constructing the Hawalbágh and Baijnath cart-road, Almora district.—This work was completed during the year at a total expenditure of Rs. 3,54,360, of which Rs. 67,927 were spent during the year. This road extends the cart-road system to the north of Almora as far as Baijnath, passing through the Kasauni Tea Estates and running up the valley of the Kosi to its source. Its length is 32½ miles and its width 14 feet. It crosses only one serious slip and has two iron girder bridges of about 70 feet span.

Constructing a suspension bridge over the Vishnu Ganga River at Taya, Garhwál district.—This work, which was noticed in last year's report, is still in progress. The masonry and iron work are completed. The roadway is nearly finished. The outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 3,840.

Improvement to the Bhim Tal and Mornaula 2nd class road, Naini Tal district.—This project, amounting to Rs. 13,541, provides for constructing two bridges on the Bhim Tal and Mornaula 2nd class road, to enable communication to be kept

up during the rains between Mukhtesar and Káthgodám or Naini Tal. The first is the Chapi Suspension Bridge of 113 feet span. The iron work was ordered from Roorkee and is all at site. The masonry is complete up to saddle level, and the anchorage fixed. The second bridge is the Padambari strutted timber bridge of 40 feet span. Masonry completed and woodwork at site and being fitted into position. Both bridges should be finished before the rains of 1894. The outlay incurred on the project during the year was Rs. 6,883.

Remodelling the Tons Bridge at Akharpur on the Fyzabad and Jaunpur road, Fyzabad district.—This work was commenced in January 1893. A revised estimate has been submitted to Government, amounting to Rs. 43,487. An outlay of Rs. 10,600 was incurred on the work during the year, and the following progress was made in addition to that of last year. The piers and abutments have been built up from the old foundation. Girders have been erected in position and the roadway laid over buckled plates. Kankar has been collected and partly consolidated. The remainder of the work should be completed by about the 15th of May 1894.

Strengthening pile bridge over Soan river on the Gonda and Balrámpur road, Gonda district.—Materials to the extent of Rs. 3,903 were collected up to 31st May 1894. In place of strengthening the old bridge, the Government has now ordered the bridge to be reconstructed over screw piles. A project for this latter design has been prepared and is under consideration.

Raising and metalling the Nawábganj and Lakarmandi road, Gonda district.—This work, which was noticed in full in the previous reports, is complete, except the consolidation of metal over the last mile running up to Lakarmandi, which will be done during the rains of 1894. The outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 7,890. The amount of sanctioned estimate is Rs. 36,136.

Raising, improving, and metalling the Dhamaur and Parshádipur road to Amethi, Sultánpur district, noticed in the last year's report, was completed during the year with a total expenditure of Rs. 9,571, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 10,149.

Metalling and raising to 1st class the Ajgain and Mohan 2nd class road, Unao district.—The following progress was made on this work during the year. Collection completed in miles 3, 4, 5, and 7. Five culverts built, and materials collected for the rest of the bridges and culverts. Land compensation was paid and earthwork completed as far as necessary. The expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1894 was Rs. 14,018, of which Rs. 8,291 were spent during the year.

Metalling the Rae Bareli and Sultánpur road, Rae Bareli district.—This work, which was started in 1887-88, was completed during the year with a total expenditure of Rs. 30,820 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 31,687. Outlay during the year was Rs. 1,518.

Metalling the Sitapur and Mehdighát road between Bagauli and Madhoganj, Hardoi district.—This work, which was noticed in last year's report, was completed with a total expenditure of Rs. 19,075, of which Rs. 629 were spent during the year.

Metalling Sitapur and Mehdighát road between Baghauli and Bargadiaghát road, Hardoi district.—Some progress was made on this work during the year to the extent of Rs. 6,933 or Rs. 8,917 up to 31st March 1894 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 17,517. Further work was suspended for want of funds.

Metalling Hardoi and Kanauj road, Hardoi district.—The work on this road was completed during the year with a total expenditure of Rs. 38,153, of which Rs. 7,366 were spent during the year.

Metalling the Hardoi and Farukhabad road, Hardoi district.—Some progress was made on this work during the year to the extent of Rs. 4,855, and further

progress stopped for want of funds. The total expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1894 was Rs. 5,597.

Metalling the Bari and Biswan road, Sitapur district.—Collection completed, consolidation done up to 15th mile. The remaining miles will be done during the rains of 1894. The outlay during the year was Rs. 5,563. The total expenditure up to the end of March 1894 was Rs. 28,057 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 33,145.

3RD CIRCLE.

In this circle the following works of importance were undertaken during the year, regarding which a full description has been given in the introductory remarks :—

(1) Additions and improvements to the Sadar Havalát attached to the Collector's Kacheri at Mirzapur.

(2) Constructing library, Barristers' and Pleaders' Chambers, attached to the High Court, Block No. II at Allahabad.

(3) Constructing new record racks in the High Court, fire-proofing the upper floor, and making the flooring impervious to white-ants.

(4) Additions and alterations to the High Court.

The following other works were carried out during the year :—

IMPERIAL SERVICES.

MILITARY.

Nil.

CIVIL WORKS.

OPIUM.

Gházipur district.—Constructing a corrugated sheet iron roof, chest shed No. 9, in the Opium Factory :—

	Rs.
Amount of estimate	8,464
Completed at a cost of	8,188

Constructing a new office building for the Superintendent of the Opium Factory :—

	Rs.
Amount of estimate	18,900
Outlay during the year	7,254

Superstructure commenced. Stone, wood, and iron work were at site. Bricks have been obtained from the Jail Department, but the supply was not equal to the demand.

Gorakhpur district.—Additions to opium buildings at Salempur :—

	Rs.
Estimate	12,682
Cost of completion	13,379

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Administration.

Allahabad district.—Constructing a tahsíli at Mejah :—

	Rs.
Estimate	19,794
Completed at a cost of	19,793

Constructing a tahsíli at Soraon :—

	Rs.
Estimate	16,187
Outlay to date of completion	17,481

Benares district.—Constructing a sadar tahsíli, amount of estimate Rs. 17,101, against which an expenditure of Rs. 633 was incurred for digging foundations and

putting in a layer of concrete. The work has, however, been abandoned and certain buildings attached to the Collector's Court will be altered to provide accommodation for the tahsíli.

Mirzapur district.—Constructing subsidiary buildings to the Sadar tahsíli :—

	Rs.
Estimate	5,370
Outlay	5,634

The old buildings have been made over to the new Jubilee Hospital at Mirzapur for the accommodation of the hospital staff, and new buildings have been constructed for the tahsíli officials.

Jaunpur district.—Constructing a court block with office for Sub-Registrar in the tahsíli at Kerakat :—

	Rs.
Estimate	5,045
Outlay	5,121

This is an unfinished work from last year, completed during 1893-94.

Gorakhpur district.—Constructing Commissioner's Kacheri :—

	Rs.
Estimate	28,604
Outlay	16,223

Some difficulty has been experienced in carrying out this work owing to the disappearance of the contractor who had taken up the work. The work is now being done by petty contract, and is progressing favourably.

Azamgarh district.—Additional accommodation to Collector's Court :—

	Rs.
Estimate	12,794
Work completed at a cost of	13,884

Additions and alterations and providing record racks to the Collector's Kacheri :—

	Rs.
Estimate	14,207
Completed for	15,046

Law and Justice.

Allahabad district.—Certain alterations to the High Court :—

	Rs.
Estimate	2,160
Completed for	2,150

This estimate included the following :—

I.—Constructing three iron record racks for the Court's library.

II.—Making floor of room No. 16 impervious to white-ants.

III.—Providing strong iron gratings and iron grated doors for verandah openings at record-rooms.

IV.—Providing wire mesh frames for doors of vernacular record-rooms.

Jhánsi district.—Constructing a Munsif's Court at Jhánsi :—

	Rs.
Estimate	5,655
Completed for	5,641

Gorakhpur district.—Additions to Judge's record-room, &c., at Gorakhpur :—

	Rs.
Estimate	30,311
Completed for	30,359

Police.

Fatehpur district.—Constructing quarters for the Reserve Inspector of Police :—

	Rs.
Estimate	5,499
Outlay	5,489

The timbering and tiling of the main roof, tiling of the verandah, terracing floor and pucka plaster of one of the main rooms remain to be finished to complete the work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Public Works Department Buildings.

Constructing combined offices for the District Board and District Engineer at Jaunpur :—

	Rs.
Estimate	8,625
Completed for	8,677

Half of the cost of this building has been met from Local Funds.

Contribution Works.

Cawnpore district.—Constructing a Lady Dufferin Hospital :—

	Rs.
Estimate	41,514
Expenditure to end of March 1894	34,099
Outlay of the year	8,088

Quarters for the Lady Doctor with outhouses have been constructed during the year.

Benares district.—Constructing wards for eye and infectious diseases in the Ishwari Memorial Hospital for women.—Contributions to the full extent of the sanctioned estimate, Rs. 12,000, have been paid. The buildings are named after the late Mahárája of Benares, the present Mahárája being the largest donor. They were undertaken in connection with the Countess of Dufferin Association for affording medical relief to the women of India. At the end of the year the superstructure had been built to a height of seven feet.

Constructing nurses' quarters in the Ishwari Memorial Hospital for women. This work, which is also in connection with the Countess of Dufferin Fund, was—

	Rs.
Completed at a cost of	4,235
Against a sanctioned estimate for	4,240

Constructing Victoria Jubilee Hospital at Mirzapur :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Amount of estimate	33,128	
Completed for	...	35,308

COMMUNICATIONS.

1st Class Roads.

Cawnpore district.—Constructing an iron girder bridge on mile 158, Grand Trunk Road :—

	Rs.
Estimate	18,110
Completed for	18,200

Basti district.—Extension of Fyzabad, Basti, and Gorakhpur Trunk Road :—

	Rs.
Estimate	73,364
Outlay	6,940

The metalling of the road from Bikramjote to Katra station on the Bengal-North-Western Railway has been completed. The proposed branch line to Lakarmandi station has been abandoned, as that station has been removed within a mile of the Katra station owing to the encroachment of the river Gogra.

Bánda district.—Purchase of and conversion of the railway bungalow into a dâk bungalow :—

	Rs.
Estimate	6,283
Completed at a cost of	6,200

Jhánsi district.—Constructing an Inspection-house at Dattia :—

	Rs.
Estimate	5,345
Expenditure up to end of year	3,870
Outlay of the year	1,590

The work is in progress.

Jaunpur district.—Constructing a new Inspection bungalow with outhouses at Kerakat on Jaunpur and Gházipur Local road :—

	Rs.
Estimate	5,086
Completed for	4,796

Adjustment through the Civil Department for payment on account of compensation for land is awaited.

This work should, properly speaking, be classed under "Local," as the building is on a Local road.

Boat Bridges and Ferries.

Pontoon bridge at Bhawapurghát on the Gházipur, Deorighát, and Gorakhpur Trunk Road, Gorakhpur district :—

	Rs.
Estimate	43,623
Expenditure up to end of year	36,850
Outlay of the year	15,023

The work is still in progress.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Benares district.—Special repairs to Shivalaghát :—

	Rs.
Estimate	8,027
Completed for	8,427

A description of the work was given in last year's report.

INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.

Civil Buildings.

Allahabad district.—Reroofing and additions and alterations to the Civil Hospital :—

	Rs.
Estimate	9,748
Outlay during the year	8,334

Work in progress.

Constructing a new branch dispensary at Meja :—

	Rs.
Estimate	5,184
Completed for...	5,176

Fatehpur district.—Constructing hospital for in-patients :—

	Rs.
Estimate	7,817
Completed for	8,197

This work is partly a contribution work, the amount of contribution received being Rs. 4,817.

Communications.

Allahabad district.—Conversion of Saidabad and Sirsaghát 4th class road to 2nd class :—

	Rs.
Estimate	9,461
Expenditure to date	12,017
Outlay during the year	964

This work was completed in 1892-93, but the accounts were finally closed in 1893-94.

Fatehpur district.—Raising the Khaga to Kishenpur 2nd class road to 1st class :—

	Rs.
Estimate	30,193
Outlay	30,086

Work in progress.

Cawnpore district.—Completing the raising and bridging of the Jhinjhak and Rasulabad 2nd class road :—

	Rs.
Estimate	5,872
Outlay	4,363

The earthwork and construction of culverts are approaching completion.

Bánda district.—Raising and bridging the Naraini and Kartal road (first portion), *viz.*, 1st to 11th mile :—

	Rs.
Estimate	17,602
Expenditure to date	15,868
Outlay of the year	834

This work was practically completed last year, all that has been done during the year being to complete the approaches to bridges and culverts.

Jalaun district.—Metalling Ait and Kúnch 1st class road :—

	Rs.
Estimate	13,209
Completed for...	12,519

This is a very important railway feeder road.

Converting Orai and Kúnch 2nd class road into 1st class :—

	Rs.
Estimate	39,008
Outlay	23,512

Miles 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 16, 17 and two furlongs of mile 18 consolidated and collection for metal in miles 1, 4, 9, 10, and 13 in progress.

Metalling Jalaun and Madhogarh road *viâ* Bangra :—

	Rs.
Estimate	49,950
Outlay	8,400

This road will open out the country west of Jalaun.

Collection of metal for nearly two coats miles 3 to 8 finished.

Hamírpur district.—Raising the Hamírpur to Rath 3rd class road to 2nd class :—

	Rs.
Estimate	38,096
Outlay	34,837

Out of 25 culverts, 22 were finished and three half-done. The work should be completed before next rains.

Lalitpur district.—Constructing a 2nd class road from Dhudhai to Dhaura railway station :—

	Rs.
Estimate	9,166
Completed for	9,133

Constructing a 3rd class feeder road from Bár to Hazárighát :—

	Rs.
Estimate	16,622
Completed for...	13,427

Constructing a causeway across the Jamni river on Khitwas-Saidpur 3rd class road :—

	Rs.
Estimate	5,671
Outlay	5,391

Constructing a 3rd class feeder road from Jakhlaun railway station to Betna :—

	Rs.
Estimate	22,211
Outlay	20,756

The work is in progress.

Constructing a causeway across the Narain river at Pirghát on Baladehat and Pirghát 3rd class road :—

	Rs.
Estimate ... ... —	8,461
Outlay	2,429

The work is in progress.

Constructing a 3rd class road from Hissár Khurd to Sirwans.—Completed for Rs. 8,522.

Metalling Lalitpur-Mahroni road :—

	Rs.
Estimate	59,578
Completed for	55,239

Jaunpur district.—Converting some of the worst miles of the Jaunpur and Kerakat road, *viâ* Pachhatia and Deokali, from 2nd to 1st class road :—

	Rs.
Estimate	9,342
Expenditure	3,029

Work in progress.

Converting two miles of Jaunpur and Kutáhan and three miles of Mathni and Mebrai from 2nd to 1st class road :—

	Rs.
Estimate	9,690
Outlay	8,167

Work in progress.

Gházipur district.—Raising and bridging the Saidpur and Sadat 2nd class road :—

	Rs.
Estimate	11,593
Outlay	7,289

Work well in hand and will be completed during 1894-95.

Gorakhpur district.—Ganeshpur-Senduria 2nd class road :—

	Rs.
Estimate	44,942
Outlay	28,300

Work in progress.

Basti district.—Rebuilding bridge over Ami Nadi on Basti and Mendawal road :—

	Rs.
Estimate	37,357
Completed for...	37,629

The original bridge, which collapsed, consisted of five spans of 25′. Iron girders of 50′ span have been substituted, the intermediate piers being removed.

Metalling Uska and Naugarh road :—

	Rs.
Estimate	39,699
Outlay	40,935

Completed.

Azamgarh district.—Metalling Azamgarh and Mau road :—

	Rs.
Estimate	56,029
Outlay	20,268

Work in progress.

Contribution Works.

Gorakhpur district.—Constructing new Sadar Dispensary :—

	Rs.
Estimate	18,818
Completed for	19,164

Salempur to Majhauli road :—

	Rs.
Estimate	15,820
Outlay	2,036

This work is being paid for by the Majhauli Rája. It consists of metalling the kachcha road from Salempur railway station to Majhauli, a distance of five miles.

Works carried out by the Agency of the Jail Department.

The following statement shows the principal works carried out by the Agency of the Jail Department :—

Serial number.	Project and work.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure up to 31st March 1893.	Allotment during 1893-94.	Expenditure during 1893-94.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Reconstructing inner boundary wall of the jail at Fyzabad.	6,831	2,471 0 0	3,300	3,322 8 0	Completed.
2	Additions and improvements to the jail at Mirzapur.	48,643	19,848 1 5	22,000	25,725 13 7	Nearly completed.
3	Constructing officials' quarters in the jail at Ghazipur.	7,798	2,050 0 0	5,700	5,700 0 0	Completed.
4	Constructing a new jail at Gorakhpur,	1,33,921	19,900 0 0	49,000	49,000 0 0	In progress.
5	Constructing quarters for jail officials and guards at the jail at Almora.	3,526	...	3,500	2,917 0 0	Completed.
6	Constructing officials' quarters in the Central Prison, Allahabad.	32,293	...	10,000	10,000 0 0	In progress.
7	Adding verandah to one side of all sleeping barracks in the Benares Central Prison.	13,842	...	6,000	6,000 0 0	Ditto.

Government Workshops at Roorkee.

The net profit during the year was Rs. 72,322 against Rs. 96,338 in 1892-93.

Ganges Navigation Works.

The usual operations were undertaken for maintaining a navigable channel for cargo-boats and steamers over that portion of the Ganges which lies between its junctions with the Gogra and the Jumna. The minimum depth of the channel is fixed at from four to five feet. The works for this purpose carried out during the year were of the usual nature, and were on the whole successful. The expenditure incurred up to the 30th June 1894 was Rs. 9,593.

The following shows the condition of the funds connected with (i) the Ganges River Works and Tolls, (ii) Ferry Fund, and (iii) Accommodation for Travellers :—

I.– Ganges River Works and Tolls.

	Rs.	Rs.
Unexpended balance on 1st April 1893	40,629	
Collections in 1893-94	10,227	
		50,856

Outlay on maintenance of Public Works Establishment—

	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) In the Civil Department	2,748	
(*b*) Do. Public Works Department	11,443	
		14,191
Unexpended balance on 31st March 1893		36,665

II.—Ferry Fund.

	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts collected in the Civil Department ...	5,58,233	
Ditto. Public Works Department ...	30,647	
Total Receipts		5,88,880
Expenditure incurred in the Civil Department ...	27,109	

Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department:—

		Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Works and maintenance ...	1,10,147		
(*b*) Share of Public Works Establishment	25,334		
(*c*) Ditto Tools and Plant ...	1,652		
		1,37,133	
Total Expenditure ...			1,64,242
Surplus Receipts ...			4,24,638

III.—Accommodation for Travellers.

	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts collected in the Civil Department		45,016
Expenditure by ditto	22,464	

Expenditure by the Public Works Department:—

	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Works and maintenance	53,637	
(*b*) Share of Public Works Establishment ...	12,106	
(*c*) Ditto Tools and Plant	789	
	65,532	
Total Expenditure ...		87,996
Excess expenditure over receipts		42,980

The corresponding excess in 1892-93 was Rs. 52,011.

Works of Public Utility.

An expenditure of Rs. 1,62,202, or nearly Rs. 50,000 more than that needed for the previous year, was incurred during 1893-94 on works of public utility by private individuals and from private contributions. The last statement of Appendix A shows the nature and the number of the works constructed in each Division.

The following statement shows some of the works on which large sums of money were expended :—

District.	Name of individual.	Description of work.	Amount.
			Rs.
Muzaffarnagar	Pandit Kalyan Singh ...	Dharmsála, masonry well, and reading-room at Khatauli.	8,272
Aligarh ...	Kuar Lekhráj Singh ...	Dispensary at Ghatana, tahsíl Khair ...	4,500
Naini Tal ...	Bachi Gaur	Dharamsála at Naini Tal	3,500
		Ditto Haldwáni	2,000
Fyzabad ...	Jiáwan, Kalwár	Masonry well at Seori Bahpur ...	5,000
Partábgarh ...	Ráni Raghuraj Kunwar ...	Lady Dufferin Hospital at Partábgarh ...	25,268
Allahabad ...	Shaikh Abdulla	Dharmsála at Manjhanpur ...	7,000
	Rái Bahádur Rám Charan Das ...	Eye Hospital at Allahabad	30,000
Fatehpur ...	Banarsi Lal	Masonry well and Sehdari at Gangpur ...	1,800
Gorakhpur ...	Majhauli Court of Wards Estate...	Metalled road from Bhatpur railway station to Majhauli.	15,829
Basti ...	Rái Bahádur Durga Parshad ...	Tanks at Rámnagar, tappa Adampur ...	4,000
	Zamíndárs and Raíses ...	Hospital at Dumariaganj	3,000
	Talúqdár, Bansi	Sarái at Bansi town	5,000

(*b*).—*Railways.*

The control of Provincial Railways was transferred to the Director-General of State Railways from the 1st January 1891.

(*c*).—*Canals.*

SECTION I.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Capital outlay during and up to the end of the year.—The direct and indirect capital outlay during and up to the end of the year is shown for each work and for each class of work in the following statement :—

Class.	Work.	During the year 1893-94.									Total direct and indirect charges to end of 1893-94.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Suspense account.	Loss by exchange.	Receipts on capital account.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Works. Protective Works (account head 35).	Betwa Canal ...	15,329	2,919	191	2,155	...	...	20,594	409	21,003	42,19,445
Works of which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue (account head 49).	Ganges Canal ...	1,19,089	25,633	1,695	—17,423	...	2,242	1,26,752	6,963	1,33,715	2,89,51,869
	Lower Ganges Canal.	2,45,282	54,297	3,538	—1,906	...	1,800	2,99,411	14,381	3,13,792	3,40,55,556
	Agra Canal ...	25,979	5,279	344	4,286	...	...	35,888	3,908	39,796	92,53,289
	Eastern Jumna Canal.	12,423	2,294	151	—4,617	...	213	10,038	1,321	11,359	34,96,265
	Total ...	4,02,773	87,503	5,728	—19,660	...	4,255	4,72,089	26,573	4,98,662	7,57,56,979
Minor Works. Works of which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept (account head 43).											
Works in operation ...	Dún Canals ...	24,585	5,582	...	...	...	...	30,167	807	30,974	6,67,808
	Rohilkhand Canals,	2,018	490	...	—2,695	...	62	—249	4,047	3,798	17,21,873
	Bijnor Canals ...	7,338	519	...	...	...	...	7,857	3,050	10,907	1,36,247
	Bundelkhand Lakes,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,398
	Total ...	33,941	6,591	...	—2,695	...	62	37,775	7,904	45,679	26,08,326
Surveys	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	189	...	...	...	...	...	189	...	189	1,75,529
	Cawnpore Branch Extension, Lower Ganges Canal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,746
	Sardah Canal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,572
	Total ...	189	..	...	...	...	...	189	...	189	2,81,847
	Total, Minor Works,	34,130	6,591	...	—2,695	...	62	37,964	7,904	45,868	28,90,173
	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,52,232	97,013	5,919	—20,200	...	4,317	5,30,647	34,886	5,65,533	8,28,66,597

The total expenditure to the end of the year includes Rs. 7,75,03,515 direct and Rs. 53,63,082 indirect charges. Of the direct charges, Rs. 7,45,75,374 have been provided from Imperial, and Rs. 29,28,141 from Provincial Funds.

Mileage of channels completed.—The following table shows the mileage of channels completed at the end of the year :—

Canals.	Mileage completed on 31st March 1894.				
	Canals.	Distributaries.	Drainage cuts.	Navigation escape and mill channels.	Total.
Betwa	168	353	31	15	567
Ganges	440	2,539	1,211	88	4,278
Lower Ganges	557	2,164	748	88	3,557
Agra	109	572	50	35	766
Eastern Jumna	129	646	339	18	1,132
Dún	...	74	3	...	77
Rohilkhand	...	373	16	3	392
Bijnor	...	57	...	...	57
Jhánsi Lakes	...	38	...	...	38
Hamírpur Lakes	...	28	...	...	28
Total ...	1,403	6,844	2,398	247	10,892

During the year 224 miles of new channel were opened, of which 178 miles are drainage cuts.

Twenty miles of channel on the Rohilkhand canals, formerly classed as "main canal," are now included under "distributaries"; and the tail portion of the Anúpshahr branch, erroneously classed under distributaries, is shown under canals.

Sanctioned estimates compared with expenditure to end of the year.—On all major productive and protective works the expenditure is now charged against open Capital Account.

Profit or loss based on realizations.—The next table gives the revenue actually realized and the charges against revenue during the last two years :—

	1892-93.				1893-94.				Increase or decrease in 1893-94.
	Protective Works.	Productive Works.	Minor Works.	Total.	Protective Works.	Productive Works.	Minor Works.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Realizations—									
Water-rates and miscellaneous revenue.	83,375	55,99,355	1,86,634	58,69,364	73,689	57,71,147	1,74,368	60,19,204	+1,49,840
Indirect revenue,	...	11,74,982	86,284	12,61,266	...	11,74,982	86,284	12,61,266	...
Total ...	83,375	67,74,337	2,72,918	71,30,630	73,689	69,46,129	2,60,652	72,80,470	+1,49,840
Charges—									
Direct charges...	99,283	24,29,258	1,61,970	26,90,511	99,124	24,38,835	1,44,210	26,82,169	−8,342
Indirect ditto ...	8,524	1,70,152	13,581	1,92,257	8,382	1,78,322	12,308	1,99,012	+6,755
Total ...	1,07,807	25,99,410	1,75,551	28,82,768	1,07,506	26,17,157	1,56,518	28,81,181	−1,587
Net revenue ...	−24,432	41,74,927	97,367	42,47,862	−33,817	43,28,972	1,04,134	43,99,289	+1,51,427
Interest charges	1,59,189	28,07,494	...	29,66,683	1,59,791	28,24,350	...	29,84,141	+17,458
Profit or loss ...	−1,83,621	13,67,433	97,367	12,81,179	−1,93,608	15,04,622	1,04,134	14,15,148	+1,33,969

The net results for the two years are shown below :—

Class of work.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Protective works	—1,83,621	—1,93,608
Productive do.	13,67,433	15,04,622
Minor do.	97,367	1,04 134
Total profit ...	12,81,179	14,15,148

From all classes of works there was a net profit of Rs. 14,15,148. This is an increase of Rs. 1,33,969 compared with the previous year and of Rs. 6,31,620 compared with the average of the previous five years.

On productive and minor works the net profit is over 16 lakhs, but the Betwa Canal, the only protective work in these Provinces, has again been worked at a serious loss. Including interest on capital, the charges exceed the receipts for the year by nearly two lakhs. This work, however, was made for dry years, of which there has not been one since the opening of the canal in 1885.

Total receipts, charges, and interest to the end of the year.—The next table shows the total receipts (realizations), charges, and interest from the opening of the canals to the end of 1893-94 :—

	Protective Works.	Productive Works.	Minor Works.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct and indirect receipts to end of 1893-94 ...	5,32,281	14,02,40,022	60,13,941	14,67,86,244
Ditto revenue charges ditto ...	8,31,899	5,88,92,797	42,71 083	6,39,95,779
Net revenue	—2,99,618	8,13,47,225	17,42,858	8,27,90,465
Interest charges to end of 1893-94	16.74,809	6,90,89,748	...	7,07,64,557
Net revenue, deducting interest charges ...	—19,74,427	1,22,57,477	17,42,858	1,20,25,908

The charges incurred on the Betwa Canal have exceeded the receipts by 19¾ lakhs. From Productive works the net revenue to the end of the year has exceeded the charges, including interest, by over 122½ lakhs.

Provincial contract.—Under the contract entered into with the Government of India on 1st April 1892, the Local Government retains the *direct* revenue from productive works and minor irrigation works, but pays interest to the Imperial Government on the total capital outlay from all sources on irrigation major works; and also on the capital outlay from Imperial Funds on minor works and navigation (Rs. 23,35,555).

The results for the past two years are shown in the following table :—

Financial results of the Provincial Contract.

	1892-93.	1893-94.
Revenue—	Rs.	Rs.
Productive Works—Gross earnings	55,99,355	57,71,147
Minor Works	1,86,634	1,74,368
Total ...	57,85,989	59,45,515
Expenditure, Provincial—		
Productive Works—Working expenses...	24,29,258	24,38,835
Minor Works—Capital Account	49,025	37,964
Ditto Working expenses	1,61,970	1,44,210
Ditto neither Capital nor Revenue	96,067	70,393
Total ...	27,36,320	26,91,402
Net revenue	30,49,669	32,54,113
Interest charges payable to Government of India	29,00,916	29,17,772
Surplus or deficit	+1,48,753	+3,36,341

Net profits on Capital outlay.—The next table gives for the last 11 years the net profits on the capital outlay calculated on realizations :—

Year.	Capital outlay to end of each year.	*Profit from direct revenue.*		*Profit from total revenue, direct and indirect.*	
		Amount.	Percentage on Capital.	Amount.	Percentage on Capital.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84	*6,90,92 987	32,57,533	4·71	42,07,164	6 09
1884-85	*7,02,83,698	38,16,283	5·43	47,65,914	6·78
1885-86	†7,51,49,595	20,22 644	2·69	29,72,275	3·96
1886-87	†7,70,59,223	21,96,857	2·85	31,53,012	4·09
1887-88	†7,87,67,319	18,26,835	2 32	27,85,495	3·54
1888-89	†7,99,83,651	19,91,345	2·49	29,51,762	3·69
1889-90	†8,08,73,972	19 56,782	2 42	30,21,492	3·74
1890-91	†8 13.57,472	26 60,305	3·27	38,53 558	4·74
1891-92	†8,18 92,783	32,28,020	3·94	44,60 111	5 45
1892-93	†8,23 01,064	29,86,596	3·63	42,47,862	5·16
Average for 10 years ending with 1892 93.	...	25 94,220	...	36,41 864	...
1893-94	†8.28,66,597	31,38,023	3·79	43 99,289	5·31

* Excluding Betwa Canal. | † Including Betwa Canal.

Net profits on the four Productive Works.—The following table compares for the past 11 years the net profits and percentages on the four canals classed as productive, also calculated on realizations :—

Year.	Upper Ganges.		Lower Ganges.		Agra.		Eastern Jumna.		Total Productive Works.	
	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Per-centage on Capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Per-centage on Capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Per-centage on Capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Per-centage on Capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Per-centage on Capital outlay.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1883-84 ...	19,47,341	6·96	10,25,633	3·82	3,91,443	4·50	7,75.742	26·05	41,40,159	6·24
1884-85 ...	23,68,011	8·43	10,25 231	3·72	5,10,672	5·76	8,08,276	26·37	47,12,190	6·98
1885-86 ...	14,67,781	5·22	6,88,180	2·42	1,87,448	2·11	6,35,706	20·48	29,79,115	4·35
1886-87 ...	17,35,644	6·17	4,23,495	1·41	3,13,552	3·49	6,99,277	22·44	31,71,968	4·51
1887-88 ...	14 68,752	5·20	3,57,769	1·14	2,21,018	2·44	7,16,981	22·86	27,64,520	3·84
1888-89 ...	15,91,785	5·62	4,20,474	1·30	2,10,152	2·31	6,62,475	20·53	28,84,886	3·95
1889-90 ...	15,17,935	5·35	5,79,892	1·75	2,91,009	3·19	5,93,641	17·79	29,82,477	4·03
1890-91 ...	20,37,858	7·14	6,65,425	2·00	3,65,183	3·99	7,45,176	22·00	38,13,642	5·13
1891-92 ...	21,86,711	7·61	10,88,343	3·25	3,46,390	3·77	7,54 866	21·84	43,76,310	5·84
1892-93 ...	20,67,055	7·17	11 26,080	3·34	2,80,040	3·04	7,01,752	20·14	41,74,927	5·54
Average for 10 years ending with 1892-93.	18 38,887	...	7,40,052	...	3,11,691	...	7,09,389	...	36,00,019	...
1893-94 ...	20,94,404	7·23	11,57,544	3·39	2,16,647	2·34	8,60,377	24·61	43,28,972	5·71

The net revenue from the Lower Ganges Canal is again the highest recorded, but the percentage on capital outlay must remain low until the Cawnpore branch and Ghátampur distributary extensions are completed.

Assessments and working expenses.—The revenue assessed and the working expenses are given for each canal below :—

Class of work.	Canal.	Gross revenue assessed.		Charges.				Net revenue.	
		Water-rates &c.	Share of land revenue.	Works of improvement and maintenance.	Establishment and tools and plant.	Leave and pension allowances.	Total.	Direct.	Direct and indirect.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective	Betwa ...	64,673	...	37,908	61,216	8,382	1,07,506	—42 833	—42,833
Productive.	Ganges ...	25,36,936	7,15,593	5,05,299	5,54,980	74,303	11,34,582	14,02,354	21,17,947
	Lower Ganges ...	16,36,942	2,09,586	3,32,280	4,68,808	62,073	8,63,161	7,73,781	9,83,367
	Agra ...	6,03,098	...	1,16,867	1,37,865	18,146	2,72,878	3,30,220	3,30,220
	Eastern Jumna	9,21,562	2,49,803	1,45,557	1,77,179	23,800	3,46,536	5,75,026	8,24,829
	Total ...	56,98,538	11,74,982	11,00,003	13,38,832	1,78,322	26,17,157	30,81,381	42,56,363
Minor	Dún ...	61,494	24,980	20,208	19,718	2,697	42,623	18,871	43,851
	Rohilkhand ...	67,975	50,070	26,346	61,606	8,589	96,541	—28,566	21,504
	Bijnor ...	7,591	8,172	4,867	3 905	531	9,303	—1 712	6,460
	Jhánsi Lakes ...	2,468	1,299	1,686	2,203	194	3,793	—1,325	—26
	Hamírpur do. ...	2,582	1,763	2,127	1,544	297	4,258	—1,676	87
	Total ...	1,42,110	86,284	55,234	88,976	12,308	1,56,518	—14,408	71,876
	Total 1893-94	59,05,321	12,61,266	11,93,145	14,89,024	1,99,012	28,81,181	30,24,140	42,85,406
	Total 1892-93	54,36,461	12,61,266	12,62,986	14,27,525	1,92,257	28,82,768	25,53,693	38,14,959
	Increase ...	468 860	...	...	61,499	6,755	...	4,70,447	4,70,447
	Decrease ...	...	...	69,841	...	...	1,587	...	...

NOTE.—The figures for 1892-93 in columns 3, 9, and 10 now shown are more correct than those given in the statement for that year.

Gross revenue assessed, direct and indirect.—Details of the gross revenue (assessments) for the past 11 years are given below :—

Years.	Direct revenue assessed.							Indirect revenue.	Total revenue.
	Occupier's rate.	Owner's rate.	Plantations.	Water-power.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84 ...	54,05,911	5,86,003	1,47,199	73,632	33,742	54,618	63,01,105	9,49,631	72,50,736
1884-85 ...	40,03,058	4,05,681	1,56,708	64,630	24,992	52,177	47,07,246	9,49,631	56,56,877
1885-86 ...	43,21,185	4,42,866	1,58,165	85,950	26,181	49,038	50,83,385	9,49,631	60,33,016
1886-87 ...	35,31,976	3,15,094	1,76,098	78,666	31,022	50,959	41,83,815	9,57,155	51,40,970
1887-88 ...	39,03,962	3,93,463	1,80,953	71,242	25,576	50,349	46,25,545	9,58,660	55,84,205
1888-89 ...	41,80,276	4,06,792	1,86,649	71,075	26,530	50,804	49,22,126	9,60,417	58,82,543
1889-90 ...	46,58,828	4,05,347	1,99,394	78,451	28,263	52,522	54,22,805	10,64,710	64,87,515
1890-91 ...	51,42,352	4,17,418	1,55,741	71,053	19,612	56,935	58,63,111	11,93,253	70,56,364
1891-92 ...	53,06,234	4,09,170	2,14,090	71,422	21,982	65,150	60,88,048	12,32,091	73,20,139
1892-93 ...	47,83,006	3,10,751	1,72,586	72,530	18,498	69,090	54,26,461	12,61,266	66,87,727
Average for 10 years ending with 1892-93.	45,23,679	4,09,259	1,74,758	73,865	25,640	55,164	52,62,365	10,47,644	63,10,009
1893-94 ...	52,66,886	3,12,737	1,77,014	73,705	17,331	57,648	59,05,321	12,61,266	71,66,587

SECTION II.—AGRICULTURAL.

The year.—Throughout April and May light showers prevailed; but except in the eastern divisions, these did not diminish the demand for canal water.

The monsoon current set in early and gave abundant rain in all divisions during the month of June. There was a long break in August, but rain fell again just as the demand for canal water was becoming general. The total rainfall was above the average, and its distribution throughout the rainy season was favourable to all crops. By the 24th of September the rains had apparently ceased.

October opened with fine, dry, and settled weather, which promised soon to lead to a good demand for canal water. In the middle of the month, however, a cyclonic storm passed over these Provinces, and gave copious rain to nearly the whole canal-irrigated tract.

In November again there was a light but general fall of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

During January, February, and March the rainfall, though not quite so great as in the corresponding months of the previous year, was much in excess of the average, and fell at most seasonable times for unirrigated crops.

Both seasons therefore, but more especially the rabi, favoured the cultivator rather than the canal.

Area irrigated by canals.—The area irrigated by all canals, including the Tarái and Bhábar Canals, was 1,754,510 acres.

The following statement shows the area irrigated by the canals under the direct control of the Irrigation Department during the last 11 years :—

Years.	Ganges Canal.	Lower Ganges Canal.	Agra Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Betwa Canal.	Dún Canals.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bijnor Canals.	Bundelkhand Lakes.		Total.
									Jhánsi Lakes.	Hamírpur Lakes.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1883-84 ...	1,011,990	653,820	245,300	277,358	...	14,276	86,251	6,509	715	1,455	2,297,674
1884-85 ...	683,939	534,833	128,002	166,407	...	12,553	85,198	4,547	412	1,414	1,617,305
1885-86 ...	741,636	462,302	176,721	215,356	12,356	12,306	79,927	6,588	996	1,488	1,709,676
1886-87 ...	574,440	359,003	122,096	203,429	8,608	12,472	78,554	4,183	309	721	1,363,815
1887-88 ...	601,904	470,942	124,557	176,243	24,135	15,398	93,694	8,510	589	1,316	1,517,288
1888-89 ...	628,260	519,022	124,434	185,026	32,609	15,138	89,193	7,643	1,567	1,861	1,604,753
1889-90 ...	807,574	499,894	178,254	243,817	24,282	19,220	95,140	9,262	474	1,486	1,879,403
1890-91 ...	821,652	642,632	152,118	237,422	33,953	16,984	98,272	8,730	673	1,678	2,014,114
1891-92 ...	832,864	660,963	164,981	223,437	30,606	20,521	96,914	11,970	1,148	1,626	2,045,030
1892-93 ...	722,478	584,009	107,054	227,430	22,422	15,190	105,737	12,474	1,548	1,504	1,799,846
Average for 10 years ending with 1892-93.	642,674	538,742	152,352	215,592	18,897	15,406	90,888	8,041	843	1,455	1,784,890
1893-94 ...	656,757	525,853	165,220	201,664	18,804	9,659	62,705	2,487	941	1,107	1,645,197

Compared with 1892-93, there is a decrease of 154,660 acres distributed thus :—

Canal.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1892-93.	Percentage of increase or decrease as compared with 1892-93.
	Acres.	
Upper Ganges	−65,721	−9·10
Lower ditto	−58,156	−9·96
Agra ditto	+58,166	+54·33
Eastern Jumna	−25,766	−11·33
Betwa	−3,618	−16·14
Dún	−5,531	−36·41
Rohilkhand	−43,032	−40·70
Bijnor	−9 987	−80·06
Jhánsi Lakes	−607	−39·15
Hamírpur Lakes	−397	−26·46
Total ...	−154,649	−8·59

The decrease is most marked on the three canals which irrigate in the submontane tracts, where the rainfall in both seasons practically did away with all necessity for canal water.

The Agra Canal alone shows a marked increase. The increase is evenly divided between the kharíf and rabi, and is due to an ample supply in the early kharíf season, and to the fact that the October storm gave no rain to the districts of Gurgaon and Muttra.

The area irrigated by the Tarái and Bhábar Canals under the Commissioner of Kumaun during the past six years is shown below :—

Year.	Tarái Canals.	Bhábar Canals.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1888-89	25,931	85,895	111,826
1889-90	25,856	88,824	114,680
1890-91	13,286	90,849	104,135
1891-92	28,462	82,242	110,704
1892-93	25,586	80,921	106,507
Average for five years	23,824	85,746	109,570
1893-94	26,842	82,471	109,313

Kharíf and rabi areas.—The next table shows the kharíf and rabi areas irrigated by canals under the Irrigation Department during the last 11 years :—

Year.	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Total area.	Percentage.	
	April to September.	October to March.		Kharíf.	Rabi.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
* 1883-84	825,747	1,471,927	2,297,674	35·94	64·06
* 1884-85	773,603	843,702	1,617,305	47·82	52·18
† 1885-86	702,259	1,007,417	1,709,676	41·08	58·92
† 1886-87	541,821	821,994	1,363,815	39·73	60 27
† 1887-88	612,436	904,852	1,517,288	40·36	59·64
† 1888-89	653,443	951,310	1,604,753	40·72	59·28
† 1889-90	649,737	1,229,666	1,879,403	34·57	65·43
† 1890-91	727,489	1,286,625	2,014,114	36·12	63·88
† 1891-92	766,215	1,278,815	2,045,030	37·47	62·53
† 1892-93	706,221	1,093,625	1,799,846	39·24	60·76
Average for 10 years ending with 1892-93,	695,897	1,088,993	1,784,890	38·99	61·01
† 1893-94	744,381	900,816	1,645,197	45·25	54·75

* Excluding Betwa Canal. † Including Betwa Canal.

Crops irrigated.—The areas of the different crops, kharíf and rabi, irrigated during the last 11 years are shown in the following statement :—

Crops.	1883-84. *	1884-85. *	1885-86. †	1886-87. †	1887-88. †	1888-89. †	1889-90. †	1890-91. †	1891-92. †	1892-93. †	Average for the past 10 years.	1893-94. †
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Annual—												
Sugarcane ...	155,147	153,652	175,944	168,452	197,532	224,245	158,484	198,577	245,667	216,362	189,406	207,537
Kharíf—												
Rice ...	111,512	92,687	100,706	109,513	102,367	110,137	132,554	167,868	149,045	174,843	125,123	138,875
Indigo ...	294,429	392,302	297,314	164,013	212,756	224,177	223,633	224,663	174,546	138,521	234,635	264,652
Cotton ...	93,545	66 791	60,580	41,835	47,912	35,990	62,967	69,887	88,647	68,690	63,684	63,776
Other crops ...	171,114	68,171	67,715	58,008	52,088	59,112	72,374	66,585	108,531	107,917	83,162	69,778
Total ...	670,600	619,951	526,315	373,369	415,123	429,416	491,528	529,003	520,769	489,971	506 604	537,081
Rabí—												
Wheat ...	824,982	512,324	550,891	495,370	508,263	545,153	713,199	736,297	755,786	655,116	629,738	558,126
Barley ...	286,073	108,267	118,569	70,881	79,937	92,142	113,505	107,352	108,821	68,963	115 451	56,439
Other cereals and mixed cereals and pulses.	245,863	168,290	221,088	160,518	217,937	240,247	251,340	296,889	282,272	265,615	235,006	195,953
Gram ...	61,123	16,954	42,087	27,793	33,091	32,279	70,960	57,158	55,557	34,510	43,151	32,640
Peas ...	37,254	7 986	20,979	27,634	22,461	13,066	16,629	26,092	25,778	30,297	22,818	23,630
Poppy ...	16,370	10,762	15,629	14,679	12,957	8,819	10,847	12,744	11,290	9,816	12,391	10,149
Other crops ...	262	19,119	38,174	25,119	29,987	19,386	52,911	50,002	39,090	29,196	30,325	23,642
Total ...	1,471,927	843,702	1,007,417	821,994	904,633	951,092	1,229,391	1,286,534	1,278,594	1,093,513	1,088,880	900,579
GRAND TOTAL...	2,297,674	1,617,305	1,709,676	1,363,815	1,517,288	1,604,753	1,879,403	2,014,114	2,045,030	1,799,846	1,784 890	1,645,197

* Excluding Betwa Canal. † Including Betwa Canal.

The decrease under sugarcane is attributed to the substitution of indigo for that crop rather than to the enhancement during last kharíf season of the water-rates in force on the older canal; that under rice, millets, maize, and fodder is due to a more favourable rainy season. The area under indigo is the highest since 1885; the increase is due to the high prices realized in the previous year.

Area under wheat.—The area under wheat, omitting that irrigated from the Tarái and Bhábar Canals, was 558,126 acres, a decrease from the previous year of 96,990 acres due to the favourable winter rains. The area under wheat irrigated from each canal is given below :—

Canal.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
					Area.	Percentage of wheat to whole rabi area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges	350,797	334,572	328,734	302,958	272,258	75
Lower ditto	167,377	225,434	247,744	174,192	149,573	47
Agra	33,585	26,425	33,862	31,880	39,035	42
Eastern Jumna	119,626	102,666	94,202	101,170	79,188	83
Betwa	5,251	10,996	8,707	9,426	8,683	62
Dún	7,576	6,245	8,873	4,335	1,506	41
Rohilkhand	25,741	27,186	28,252	26,263	7,320	64
Bijnor	2,903	1,552	4,175	4,026	154	112*
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works ...	343	1,221	1,237	866	409	23
Total ...	713,199	736,297	755,786	655,116	558,126	62

* Part of the total area under wheat on the Bijnor Canals was irrigated in kharíf; the area under that crop thus exceeds the whole rabi area.

Tarái and Bhábar Canals.—The crops irrigated by the Tarái and Bhábar Canals are given in the following table :—

Crops.	1892-93.		1893-94	
	Area.	Percentage.	Area.	Percentage.
	Acres.		Acres.	
Annual—				
Sugarcane	1,309	1·23	4,375	4·00
Garden and orchards	320	·30	920	·85
Total ...	1,629	1·53	5,295	4·85
Kharíf—				
Rice	41,957	39·40	34,944	31·97
Cotton	169	·16	98	·09
Other crops	4,030	3·78	5,879	5·38
Total ...	46,156	43·34	40,921	37·44
Rabí—				
Wheat	28,070	26·36	28,131	25·73
Barley	2,589	2·43	3,888	3·56
Gram	809	·76	1,369	1·24
Oil-seeds	17,165	16·11	18,703	17·11
Other crops	10,089	9·47	11,006	10·07
Total ...	58,722	55·13	63,097	57·71
Total whole year ...	106,507	100·00	109,313	100·00

SECTION III.—NAVIGATION.

Revenue and expenditure.—The gross revenue (realizations) and expenditure during the past two years are exhibited in the statement below :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
Revenue.		
Upper and Lower Ganges Canal	11,763	11,046
Agra Canal...	6,512	5,985
Total Receipts	18,275	17,031
Expenditure.		
Upper and Lower Ganges Canal	14,027	15,844
Agra Canal...	8,463	12,675
Total Expenditure	22,490	28,519
Excess of expenditure over receipts	4,215	11,488

The large increase in expenditure is due to a special clearance of the Agra navigation channel.

Traffic statistics.—Some details of traffic are given in the following statement :—

	1892-93.			1893-94.		
	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	Agra Canal.	Total.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	Agra Canal.	Total.
Traffic in tons	102,861	26,400	129,261	99,278	25,942	125,220
Ton mileage	4,849,660	1,033,885	5,883,545	5,639,537	813,256	6,452,793
Value of goods carried... Rs.	2,321,149	470,372	2,791,521	2,263,525	334,841	2,598,366
Number of passengers	415	221	636	37	52	89

The length of navigation channel open during the year was—

Upper and Lower Ganges Canal...	412
Agra Canal	123
Total ...	535

SECTION IV.—PROGRESS OF WORKS.

Direct outlay of the year compared with grants.—In the following statement the total outlay of the year under the several service heads in the budget estimate of the Irrigation Branch is compared with the original and final grants of the year:—

Head of service.	Outlay.	Budget grant.	
		Original.	Final.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective works	20 594	18,000	14 000
Major works—Working expenses	99,355	1,05,000	1,00,000
Major works of which the Capital account is not charged against Revenue.	4,72,089	7,00,000	4,97,000
Total Imperial ...	5 92,038	8,23,000	6,11,000
Provincial.			
Major works—Working expenses	24,47,293	23,79,000	23,77,000
Minor works—Capital account	37,964	72,800	40,100
Ditto working expenses	1,44,312	1,42,790	1,45,200
Ditto works of which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.	70,393	84,410	89,700
Total Provincial ...	26,99,962	26,79,000	26 52,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	32,92,000	35 ,02,000	32,63,000

Under "Imperial" the large decrease from the original grant is due to the weather having been unseasonable for brick manufacture, to certain contemplated drainage works being abandoned as too costly, but chiefly to numerous important estimates not having been sanctioned in time to admit of the grant being utilized within the year.

Capital outlay on Works.—The capital outlay on "Works" shown in the first statement in this section on canals was distributed as below:—

Class.	Work.	Head works.	Main canal and branches.	Distributaries.	Drainage works.	Total.
Major Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective works	Betwa Canal ...	...	...	15,329	...	15,329
Works of which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue.	Ganges Canal ...	...	– 9,690	32,202	96,577	1,19,089
	Lower Ganges Canal ...	1,08,356	24,827	97,766	14,333	2,45,282
	Agra Canal ...	...	18,612	7,367	...	25,979
	Eastern Jumna Canal ...	...	6,696	2,824	2,903	12,423
	Total Major Works ...	1,08,356	40,445	1,55,488	1,13,813	4,18,102
Minor Works.						
Works of which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.	Dún Canal ...	...	...	24,585	...	24,585
	Rohilkhand Canals ...	...	...	2,018	...	2,018
	Bijnor Canals ...	...	...	7,338	...	7,338
	Bundelkhand Lakes ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	33,941	...	33,941
Surveys	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	...	189	...	...	189
	Total Minor Works ...	...	189	33,941	...	34,130
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,08,356	40,634	1,89,429	1,13,813	4,52,232

Betwa Canal.—On the Betwa Canal the Umri and Bhojapur minor distributaries were practically completed, and a large number of masonry outlets constructed on the Kathaund branch.

Ganges Canal.—On the Ganges Canal, 108 miles of drainage cuts were opened during the year, of which 86 are in the Bulandshahr Division alone. In the Northern Division the Nagla Koil drainage cut was completed and work started on the Pur drain. In the Anúpshahr Division the Jhabar and Tissa cuts were completed. In the Meerut Division the widening of the Sardhana drain and the excavation of the Ujhera drain were completed, and work commenced on improvements to the Nagan nadi and on the Rahkara drain. In the Bulandshahr Division drainage works were pushed with great vigour; the Parauri, Biláspur, Pisawah, Deorala, Bhatola, Harchana, and the Kapna drains were completed and good progress made on thirteen other drainage works.

Lower Ganges Canal.—On the Lower Ganges Canal good progress was made on the permanent River Training works at Narora and on remodelling the distributaries of the Etáwah and Cawnpore branches.

Sixty-four miles of new drainage cuts were opened during the year.

Agra Canal.—On the Agra Canal the regulator at mile 9½ was nearly completed; the Madhuri Kund and Junsuthi minors were opened for irrigation and the Lalpur drain extension completed. The question of outlets for the drainage of this canal has now been practically settled, and some of the most urgent works will be put in hand at once.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—On the Eastern Jumna Canal the capital outlay was small, no important works being under construction.

Dún Canals.—Capital outlay on the Dún canals was confined to lining with masonry the Mianwála Branch of the Kalanga Canal, and to remodelling two branches of the Katapathar Canal.

Bijnor Canals.—On the Bijnor canals, the remodelling of the Puraini and Kiratpur branches was nearly completed.

Under "Extensions and improvements" chargeable to revenue, the expenditure was as follows:—

		Rs.
Protective works.	Betwa Canal	3,577
Productive works.	Ganges	1,16,061
	Lower Ganges	29,026
	Agra	9,897
	Eastern Jumna	35,124
	Total ...	1,90,108
Minor works	Dún	1,058
	Rohilkhand	4,042
	Bijnor	1,664
	Hamírpur Lakes	256
	Total ...	7,020
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,00,705

The expenditure was nearly a lakh less than that of the previous year, and was incurred on numerous miscellaneous works for the improvement chiefly of distributaries and drainage works.

Repairs and maintenance.—The expenditure on repairs and maintenance during the year :—

Class of works.	Canal.	Expenditure on repairs.	
		1892-93.	1893-94.
		Rs.	Rs.
Protective works	Betwa	33,398	34,331
Productive works	Upper Ganges	3,82,479	3,89,238
	Lower „	2,89,241	3,03,254
	Agra	94,856	1,06,970
	Eastern Jumna	1,17,706	1,10,433
Minor	Dún	21,924	19,150
	Rohilkhand	20,394	22,304
	Bijnor	2,121	3,203
	Bundelkhand Lakes	4,612	3,557
Agricultural works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.	Ganges Canal	9,064	8,561
	Lower Ganges Canal	1,177	3,186
	Eastern Jumna	1,231	1,442
	Betwa Canal	158	...
	Dún	149	88
	Jhánsi Lakes	...	153
	Total ...	9,78,510	10,05,870

The total expenditure is 2·72 per cent. in excess of the previous year, but is 5·16 per cent. below that of 1891-92.

(d).—Telegraphs.

The following statement shows the mileage of telegraph lines and wires in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of 1893-94, and the extensions made during the year :—

Mileage of lines.			Mileage of wires.		
At the end of 1892-93.	Added during 1893-94.	Remaining at end of 1893-94.	At end of 1892-93.	Added during 1893-94.	Remaining at end of 1893-94.
4,674	81	4,755	16,363	777	17,140

During the year 14 Government Telegraph Offices were opened.

Statistics regarding Telegraph Offices generally are given in the following table :—

Description of offices.	Number open at end of 1892-93.	Opened during 1893-94.	Closed during 1893-94.	Number open at end of 1893-94.	Number of telegrams despatched from Government Telegraph Offices during 1893-94.	Increase over preceding year.	Indian share of collections.
Government offices ...	129	14	...	143	2,63,248	14,581	2,95,265 12 6
Railway and Canal offices....	295	9	6	298			
Offices not open for paid telegrams.	155	28	12	171			
Total ...	579	51	18	612			

No Government Telegraph Offices were closed during the year.

POST-OFFICES.

(a)—Imperial Post.

The year 1893-94 was a very busy year in this department. A number of important changes were introduced. Of these the chief administrative measure was the amalgamation of the Oudh Circle with that of the North-Western Provinces on the 1st of May 1893, which resulted in a net saving of Rs. 748 per month to the Government. The headquarters of the United Circle are at Lucknow.

The district post of the Kumaun Division, which had previously been managed by the local Civil authorities, was taken over by the Postal Department.

It was decided in May 1893 that security should be demanded from all extraneous agents whose remuneration was increased or under whom new post-offices were opened.

The system of serving writs of demand of revenue and of other Government dues through the post-office was extended to the whole of Oudh, and proved so successful that it has recently been extended to the North-Western Provinces also.

The recommendation of the Postal Committee regarding the payment of money-orders by cheques to firms and other unofficial payees was carried out: it affected only the Allahabad and Sháhjahánpur offices.

The pay of Departmental Postmasters was raised to Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 per month.

Special measures were taken to improve the delivery work of the Lucknow office.

The status of signallers of combined post and telegraph offices was considerably raised, the Director-General of Telegraphs having been induced to enhance the salaries of a large number of these men.

A great impetus was given to the policy of appointing educated men to the Department. Rules as to promotion were framed which, while safeguarding the claims of deserving men already serving in the post-office, afford a fair field to new-comers for making their way in the Department.

The following statement shows the number of post-offices of all classes and of letter-boxes which existed at the beginning and close of the year 1893-94 and the postmen and village postmen employed :—

Particulars.	Post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village post-men.	Total.
Existing on 31st March 1893 ...	1,221	1,670	1,722	305	4,918
Opened or entertained in 1893-94 ...	81	186	89	189	545
Closed or discontinued in 1893-94 ...	55	32	189	24	300
Balance on 31st March 1894 ...	1,247	1,824	1,622	470	5,163
Increase or decrease ...	+26	+154	−100	+165	+245

The number of sub-post-offices fell by 9: the number of branch post-offices increased by 35, 29 being abolished and 64 new ones opened.

The number of combined post and telegraph offices in the circle rose from 109 to 124, the income derived from these being Rs. 1,59,177 against Rs. 1,43,823 in the previous year.

The following statement shows the distance over which mails were conveyed by railway, mail carts, and runners as compared with the mileage under each of these heads for the previous year :—

	Railways.		Mail Carts.		Runners.		Total.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
				Miles.				
North-Western Provinces ...	2,211¼	2,841¼	450	627	1,572	1,653¾	42,33¼	5,122
Oudh ...	563		153		796		1,512	
Total ...	2,774¼	2,841¼	603	627	2,368	1,653¾	5,745¼	5,122

There were three highway robberies in British territory, at Azamgarh, Moradabad, and Etah respectively, and one in foreign territory (on the Sipri-Jhánsi line).

Village delivery work shows the following result as compared with last year:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
Number of articles issued for delivery	47,829,106	48,569,846
Ditto returned undelivered	834,470	944,060
Ditto actually delivered	46,994,636	47,625,786
Percentage of undelivered articles	1·76	1·94

The number of value-payable articles posted during the year at head and sub-offices was 197,652, on which the sum specified for recovery was Rs. 23,68,793, and the commission that accrued to the post-office amounted to Rs. 42,133. The figures for the previous year were 130,776 articles, the amount for recovery being Rs. 15,39,762 and the commission realized Rs. 27,685.

The number of insured articles sent through the post as compared with that of the previous year was as under:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
Number of articles	23,004	22,705
Amount of insurance fee, Rupees	13,162	12,169

The money-order transactions of the post-office in these provinces during 1893-94 are in the following statement compared with those of the previous year:—

Year.	Issues.			Payments.	
	Number of money-orders.	Value.	Commission charged.	Number of money-orders.	Value.
North-Western Provinces.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1892-93	979,885	1,79,82,374	2,38,311	1,300,868	2,59,24,547
Oudh.					
1892-93	200,422	36,54,084	47,842	438,659	77,66,771
	1,180,307	2,16,36,458	2,86,153	1,739,527	3,36,91,318
1893-94, North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,306,863	2,38,71,579	3,26,029	1,863,351	3,54,81,358
Increase	126,556	22,35,121	39,876	123,824	17,90,040

The number of land revenue money-orders issued in 1893-94 was 140,237 as against 134,898 in 1892-93, and their value Rs. 30,68,812 as against Rs. 30,31,816 in the previous year, the amount realized by the post-office as commission being Rs. 40,004 in the year under report and Rs. 38,864 in the preceding year. The number of miscellaneous revenue money-orders issued was 18,391 as compared with 17,419 in the previous year, the value being Rs. 3,59,423 against Rs. 3,42,893 in 1892-93. The commission realized was Rs. 4,778, against Rs. 4,572. During 1893-94 70,059 rent money-orders were issued as against 63,862 in the previous year.

The total value of these was respectively Rs. 9,11,506 in the year under report; and Rs. 8,37,598 in 1892-93. The amount realized as commission was Rs. 14,496 as against Rs. 13,297.

The number of British postal orders of all classes sold during the year 1893-94 was Rs. 7,102 of the aggregate value of Rs. 75,810, including exchange. The corresponding figures for 1892-93 were Rs. 3,268 and Rs. 35,769 respectively.

The savings bank transactions of the post-office compare as follows with those of the preceding year :—

Year.	Number of accounts.		Deposit.		Withdrawals.		Balance at credit of depositors.
	Opened.	Closed.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
				Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
N.-W. P. and Oudh.							
1893-94 ...	23,291	15,791	122,636	53,84,702	77,795	49,36,012	78,74,043
1892-93, N.-W. P.,	15,882	11,719	85,256	40,11,471	54,581	34,08,601	61,25,682
Oudh.							
1892-93 ...	11,200						13,93,208

The number of complaints against the department was 607 as against 767 in the previous year.

The amount paid through the agency of the post-office by salt traders for the salt required by them was Rs. 1,28,770 as against Rs. 28,45,233, showing a falling off of Rs. 27,16,463.

(*b*)—*District Post.*

The subjoined table shows the total number of post-offices and letter-boxes which existed, and of postmen and village postmen employed at the commencement and close of the year 1893-94 :—

	District post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.	Total.
Existing on 31st March 1893 ...	348	586	50	692	1,676
Opened or entertained in 1893-94 ...	32	14	...	40	86
Closed or discontinued in 1893-94 ...	27	9	...	27	63
Balance on the 31st March 1894 ...	353	591	50	705	1,699
Increase ...	5	5	...	13	23

The 32 branch district post-offices opened were in the following districts: one in Allahabad, one in Bahraich, two in Bareilly, two in Budaun, one in Hardoi, one in Meerut, two in Naini Tal, one in Orai, two in Pilibhít, one in Sitapur, three in Sháhjahánpur, eight in Almora, and seven in Garhwál. The 27 closed were in the following districts : one in Agra, two in Aligarh, two in Allahabad, one in Bareilly, three in Bulandshahr, two in Cawnpore, three in Etáwah, two in Fatehgarh, one in Mainpuri, one in Meerut, two in Muzaffarnagar, one in Sháhjahánpur, one in Naini Tal, one in Gházipur, three in Jaunpur, and one in Muttra. The total length of district post lines in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year was 92,103¾ miles against 8,113¼ miles in the previous year.

The subjoined statement shows in abstract the number of articles posted at and delivered from district post-offices during 1893-94 and the previous year:—

	Articles received from district post-offices for despatch by imperial post-offices.			Articles sent from imperial post-offices for delivery by district post-offices.		
	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.
1892-93	2,465,066	24,266	2,579	3,180,048	59,043	23,909
1893-94	2,343,422	23,336	4,620	3,291,980	59,018	21,078
Increase	...	...	2,041	111,932	...	...
Decrease	1,21,644	930	...	...	25	2,831
Percentage of increase... ...	...	...	79·1	3·5	...	...
Ditto decrease ...	4·9	3·8	...	...	·04	11·8

The total number of articles received for delivery and posted for despatch during the past two years were as follows:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
Received for delivery	3,263,000	3,372,076
Posted for despatch	2,491,911	2,371,378

The above shows an increase of 3·3 per cent. in the number of articles received for delivery as compared with the figures for 1892-93, and a decrease of 4·8 per cent. in the number posted for despatch.

The total number of articles returned undelivered during the year was 101,114, or 2·9 per cent. of the total number received for delivery.

The total cost of maintenance of the district post in the united provinces was Rs. 1,82,803-12-1:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
North-Western Provinces	1,43,978	6	0
Oudh	38,825	6	1

The budget allotment for the year including expenditure on account of contingencies was Rs. 1,85,000, as in the previous year.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(A.)—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

1.—Land Revenue, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The monsoon of 1892 gave a sufficient and opportune supply of rain, and except in some of the eastern districts the autumn harvest was good, and in the Agra Division excellent. The year was remarkable for wet and cloudy weather: the winter rains were unusually heavy and prolonged; showers fell in March and April, and there was general rain in May, which injured the grain on the threshing-floors, and in places rendered it unfit for regular storage. In the heavy soils of Bundelkhand damage was caused by rust and blight: in 12 districts, especially in the Gorakhpur Division and in Bundelkhand, there was serious destruction of the ripening crops by hail; but in the province in general and especially on unirrigated lands the harvest was unusually good, and the year was one of agricultural prosperity. The prices of all food grains were distinctly easier than they have been for several years past, and the coarser grains were comparatively cheap in most parts of the province. The year was unusually healthy; cholera nowhere assumed a virulent epidemic form; malarial fevers were much less prevalent, and many districts enjoyed a comparative immunity from small-pox.

Though the supply of fodder was generally ample, there was considerable mortality among cattle, particularly in Kumaun, in the Meerut Division, and in parts of Bundelkhand, and the necessity for the spread and application of veterinary knowledge among the agricultural population was again pressed upon the Government. In the presence of cattle epidemics the people are careless or apathetic. No effort is made to segregate diseased animals; disinfection is not attempted, and no remedies in which the people have confidence are at hand. The subject occupied the attention of the Government of India and of the Local Government during the past year. A bacteriological laboratory is in process of construction in the Kumaun hills, where experiments can be made on the virus of rinderpest and other diseases and where a prophylactic may possibly be discovered.

For the treatment of epidemics the chief need of the present time is to obtain a sufficient number of trained *salutris* who, working under the orders of the newly-established Veterinary Department, will explain the importance of segregation and disinfection and will give practical aid in the treatment of disease. As no such class of men exists in these Provinces, it was proposed to establish a veterinary school at Lucknow for the instruction and training of *salutris*. It was thought that the Talúqdárs' Association would be able to assist Government in carrying out a scheme so full of promise for the benefit of the agricultural classes. But they have announced their inability to do so. It is much to be regretted that Hindus, who profess a special and religious regard for cattle, will make no endeavour to save the lives of the thousands of animals which perish annually from preventible and curable disease. The Government is ready and anxious to aid, but nothing can be effected unless there is some movement in this direction among the people themselves and their leaders.

Great progress has been made in clearing the account of outstanding balances. The total balance of arrears of previous years has been reduced from Rs. 3,23,341 to Rs. 36,689. At the beginning of the year the outstanding balance of land revenue borne on the roll amounted to Rs. 8,10,839. All the arrears in Oudh have been either

collected or remitted. In the North-Western Provinces, after deducting remissions amounting to Rs. 4,60,309, the net recoverable balance stood at Rs. 3,28,625, of which all but Rs. 7,977 was collected within the year or soon after its close. It is explained that 82 per cent. of this recoverable balance was due from estates attached or under Government management, or was held under suspension. The result is highly satisfactory, and in the Agra Division, where the realizable outstanding arrears were reduced to Rs. 4,669, the work of the Collectors was deserving of praise. The outstanding account of occupier's rate was nearly clear. At the close of the year there were hardly any arrears in Etah and Mainpuri, and the net amount for future adjustment was only Rs. 2,412.

The figures for current demand also furnish matter for congratulation. The demand of land revenue borne on the roll, owing to reduction of assessment in the distressed tracts of the Agra Division, fell by Rs. 49,546 from Rs. 5,93,95,078 to Rs. 5,93,45,532. Collections, however, rose by Rs. 70,635 from Rs. 5,88,56,119 to Rs. 5,89,26,754. Excluding nominal items, the percentage of collections to demand was 100 in Oudh and 99·35 in the North-Western Provinces. The recoverable balance which at the close of 1891-92 was Rs. 2,95,494 is at the close of 1892-93 Rs. 46,798, and of this sum Rs. 24,149 were collected soon after the close of the year. The balance was thus reduced to Rs. 22,649; and if from this be deducted the revenue suspended on account of hail and other calamities, and that awaiting adjustment by refund, the recoverable arrears amounted to only Rs. 10,389.

There were no districts in which the state of the arrears required special orders of Government.

On 1st October 1892 the land revenue on the roll was Rs. 5,93,45,533; on 1st October 1893 it was Rs. 5,94,90,937, being an increase of Rs. 1,45,404 due mainly to enhancement of land revenue at the regular revision of settlement of Jhánsi, Unao, and Partábgarh.

In the revenue from canals, a decrease is observable. The demand for occupier's rate fell from Rs. 51,17,921 in 1891-92 to Rs. 46,73,812. The copious winter rains reduced the need of artificial irrigation for the spring crops or rendered irrigation entirely unnecessary. The recoverable balance was Rs. 10,727, the bulk of which was due from villages affected by hail.

In State properties the total demand including outstandings was Rs. 8,00,316, of which Rs. 7,90,341 were realized. The largest balance was in the Bánda district, where the arrears of previous years were Rs. 2,527, and where the total collections fell short of the current demand by Rs. 2,218. The management of the Bánda estates has been noted as unsatisfactory for some years, but it is hoped that the personal attention now given to the district by the Members of the Board of Revenue will lead to permanent reform.

The convenience of remitting revenue by money-order continues to be appreciated by the small revenue-payers of the North-Western Provinces, especially by the small proprietors of the Gorakhpur Division and of the Ballia and Gházipur districts. The total number of money-orders issued was 151,264, and though this number is slightly less than the number issued in the previous year (152,012), yet the value of the money-orders increased.

The continuous increase of rent law litigation is one of the difficulties of the administration. The number of suits and applications in the North-Western Provinces which rose last year from 230,812 to 255,765, has now risen to 263,646. This increase is perhaps not unconnected with the ever-growing number of legal practitioners, but the more the statistics of the different divisions and districts are examined the more perplexing do they become, and the more impossible it is to reduce the local variations and the steady general increase to any general law. A good harvest is cited as the reason of an augmented as well as of a diminished cause-list, and it is evident that

District Officers are unable to offer other than conjectural explanations. The disposal of this great mass of litigation is creditable to the staff of Assistant Collectors, and the names of many have been brought to the notice of Government as having worked hard and well. The Board's report indicated two besetting faults in Assistant Collectors—a tendency to grant unnecessary adjournment, and a proneness to decide cases on some unimportant technical ground, and not on the real merits.

Out of a total of 95,213 suits, suits for arrears of rent amounted to 84,419 or 88·07 per cent. of the total number, as compared with 89·77 per cent. in the two previous years. The number of contested cases increased, and though the work done was greater than in the preceding year, and though the pending file was reduced by 564 cases, there were still a large number of suits pending in Benares and Rohilkhand.

Ballia again showed the longest duration of contested cases (two months and 28 days) and the largest number of suits pending for more than three months. The Azamgarh district accounted for the majority of the long-pending cases in the Gorakhpur Division.

The total value of rent money-orders again increased, and the amounts remitted were largest in Bijnor and Bulandshahr, where the relations between landlord and tenant are unsatisfactory. The increase can only be considered as a matter of regret.

Applications in the North-Western Provinces have more than doubled since 1881 and in 1892-93 numbered 168,433, being an increase on the previous year of 5,357, or 3·28 per cent. Bulandshahr had again the largest number (1,462) of applications for enhancement of rent; and though the pending file was reduced from 1,573 to 1,425, it was still very large. There were only two of these cases pending for more than three months.

The returns of applications connected with ejectment under the Rent Act for the two years 1891-92 and 1892-93 are compared in the annexed table :—

Applications under—	Number.			Percentage of increase.	Remarks.
	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.		
Section 35, Class XVIII ...	19,347	19,684	337	1·7	To eject tenants with rights.
Ditto 36, do. XIX ...	64,353	65,665	1,312	2·	To eject tenants-at-will.
Ditto 39, do. XX ...	17,753	19,138	1,385	7·8	To contest liability to ejectment.
Ditto 40, do. XXI ...	41,122	42,986	1,864	4·5	By landlords for assistance to eject.
Total ...	142,575	147,473	4,898	3·4	

The total area in acres affected by notices to eject was—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	Percentage of increase.
Section 35 ...	116,647	136,602	17·1
Ditto 36 ...	312,341	340,522	9·

Occupancy tenants were ejected from 43,167 acres, ejectment having actually taken place in 36·29 per cent. of the cases concerning which notices were issued as compared with 37·60 per cent. in 1891-92 and 38·68 per cent. in the previous year. Though the protected area has increased the area held under some kind of right showed for the first time for many years a decline, and the statistics of the Cawnpore district are remarkable as proving that the area held under occupancy right has diminished by no less than 97,944 acres from the area, 520,143 acres, attested at last settlement.

On the other hand, while the number of applications to eject tenants-at-will increased by 2 per cent. applications by tenants to contest liability to ejectment increased by over 7 per cent. There is here no indication of a lack of appreciation of occupancy right. The undoubted benefits of the Rent Act in protecting tenants are, however, attended with a serious drawback in the amount of litigation produced.

In Oudh the increase in ejectment proceedings was considerable. The total area affected rose by 22 per cent. Actual eviction took place from 8,908 holdings with an area of 50,191 acres. Not much more than half of this area was relet. According to the return the average rise in the rent of relet lands from which statutory tenants were ejected was between 13 and 14 per cent.; but it was reported that while the enhancements were far in excess of the limit allowed by law, they were not in themselves either unjust or unreasonable. The tenants are not in fact protected from illegal enhancement; the law is disregarded and illegal enhancements are recorded on the rent-rolls. A still greater evil is the habit of dishonest subterfuge which is encouraged by the existing law. The practice of levying a premium on the grant or renewal of a tenancy is reported to exist in every district except Unao and Gonda. When the premium is not paid in cash, bonds for the amount repayable by instalments within the statutory term are executed. The device of letting land after ejectment to a nominal tenant (generally a servant of the landholder) and of sub-letting at an enhanced rent to the actual cultivator is practised in several districts. A large proportion of the land vacated in 1892-93 was recorded as khudkásht with the intention of depriving the actual tenants of statutory rights. The conversion of cash rents into rents in kind is another method by which rents are enhanced and the enhancement kept from appearing on the rent-roll. A report from the Board of Revenue on the amendment of the Rent Act is awaited.

These fraudulent devices seem to have been adopted only within the last few years, and to have been suggested by the approach of the settlement. During his recent tour through Oudh the Lieutenant-Governor satisfied himself that the recorded rents are by no means inadequate on the whole. In the estates of many honourable landlords the genuineness of the rent-roll can be proved, and it is by comparison with such rent-rolls that false and fictitious rents may be detected, and when detected rejected as a basis of assessment.

There were 3,303 appeals for disposal by Judges; 1,587 were pending at the close of the year, and of these 1,006 had been pending for more than three months. In Oudh the pending file rose from 867 to 953: in the North-Western Provinces from 576 to 634. The average duration in both Provinces rose from seven months and twenty-three days to nine months and seven days, and in Oudh it was twelve months and three days. These statistics are considerably worse than those for 1891-92.

The appellate work of Commissioners is growing at a rate which threatens seriously to interfere with their more important duties as executive officers. In Benares every third case is appealed, and in every Division except Allahabad the pending file was heavy at the close of the year.

The statistics of minor coercive processes indicate generally that the revenue was collected without difficulty. The experiment of serving writs of demand through the post has succeeded in Oudh and has been extended to the Rohilkhand Division.

The Agra Division required exceptional treatment, and it was almost exclusively in that Division that the severer processes of transfer, annulment of settlement and sale, were used. All but two of the sales occurred in the three districts of Farukhabad, Mainpuri, and Etah. Omitting the mahâls belonging to the spendthrift Chaudhri of Bishangarh, two properties were sold in Farukhabad, 16 in Mainpuri, and 12 in Etah. Stringent measures were unavoidable to make the people understand that default without reasonable excuse would not be tolerated. The measures were carried out with care and discrimination, and it is hoped that the example will cure the chronic habit of default which had begun to prevail.

The disposal of partition work was on the whole satisfactory. In some districts unnecessary adjournments were noticed, and insufficiency of amíns was no excuse for an increase in the pending file. The Board of Revenue expressed an opinion that the cost of partitions of minute mahâls should not, as a matter of course, be rateably divided among

the co-sharers. This reform as well as that proposed last year to encourage imperfect partitions, involves an alteration of the Revenue Act, and the Lieutenant-Governor resolved to appoint a committee of Revenue Officers during 1894 to advise the Government on the several proposals which have been made for the amendment of Act XIX of 1873.

Advances under the Land Improvement Act showed a marked decrease, especially in the Fyzabad and Meerut Divisions. Small proprietors who require these advances are often unable to take them unless their co-sharers agree to combine in carrying out works for the common benefit. Landholders who are really anxious to make improvements seldom fail to obtain advances, and if loans are pressed on zamíndárs there is a danger that the money will be spent otherwise than on the improvement for which it was taken. Of Rs. 1,07,021 which fell due during the year, Rs. 1,04,324 were realized.

Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were freely given to relieve the losses caused by special calamities, such as hailstorms and floods. The amount advanced in the Agra Division (Rs. 54,741) was nearly the same as in the preceding year, and aided in promoting the recovery of the deteriorated tracts. Collections were 88 per cent. of the sums falling due.

The year was one of prosperity for the agricultural classes. The harvests were favourable, and there was no scarcity or distress. The tea crop in the Dún was exceptionally good: the outturn of indigo was large and the price high. An indication of the prevalence of a higher standard of comfort may be found in the fact that visitors to Rája Shyam Singh of Tájpur now despise the gift of common grains with which they were well content a few years ago, and say they get better at home. An estate in Gházipur permanently settled at Rs. 5,972 sold for nine lakhs. Both landholders and tenants have been prosperous, and the statistics of litigation prove the value of land. The landlords as a class resent the existence of a protected tenantry, and in many districts strain every nerve to prevent the accrual of a right of occupancy. In the protracted disputes in certain estates in Bulandshahr the victory remained with the landholders, but it is satisfactory that by the intervention of the Collector the evicted tenants have been provided with land and are settling down in their new holdings, though without the right of occupancy which they claimed, but failed to establish. The general prosperity of the agricultural classes does not extend to the small traders and manufacturers. The village grain-dealer finds that his profits are taken away by the uniformity of prices over large areas and the competition of wealthier capitalists. It has been noted in Mainpuri that the old trading families have become poor or have removed elsewhere, and that their place is not occupied. In the centres of trade on the railways a large capital is necessary for success.

The great wants of the province are still more bridges, better roads, and drainage of saturated tracts. Considerable progress towards the supply of these wants was made during the year, and as far as the provincial finances permit the demands of the province in these respects will be kept steadily in view.

One officer has given an interesting comparison of the district of Budaun at the present time with its state as he knew it twenty years ago. It has not participated in the general progress of the Province. Rents have risen, but the rise is due less to increased production than to diminished fluctuation of prices, and to steady pressure on the part of the landholders. Budaun is a district where a railway would be very beneficial; and a railway through the districts of Azamgarh and Gházipur, while increasing the value of land, would be of the greatest service to the inhabitants of those districts. It would redeem them from their present isolation, bring them into contact with the outside world, and render them less liable to become the prey of credulity and agitation.

Eight districts, two in the North-Western Provinces and six in Oudh, were under settlement during the year. The Board of Revenue, as required by the Government of India, supplied a statement showing the incidence per square mile of the expenditure so far incurred in the districts under settlement. But except in Jhánsi they are not the final rates which alone are of real value. The figures given show a tendency to a somewhat high rate of expenditure. In Garhwál the expenditure owing to the nature of the ground has been very heavy. It is to be regretted that a cadastral survey was thought necessary.

The whole question of settlement came under review in 1893 in connection with the issue of revised instructions to Settlement Officers; and though the main principle was adopted that the work of assessment should be separated from that of preparing a corrected record of rights, yet the arrangements for the preparation of the record have not yet been worked out in full detail. In Oudh the Settlement Officers have been directed to discontinue the preparation of the record, and it has been decided that the assessments should be based on the recorded rent-rolls, when the Settlement Officer by inspection of the village and by comparison has satisfied himself that the rent-rolls are genuine. For the North-Western Provinces and the remaining districts of Oudh the Board have submitted a programme of operations which will provide for the correction of the existing record by the agency of the Land Record establishment, and for the timely preparation of statistics which the assessing officer may accept without further scrutiny. The cost of settlement proper will, it is hoped, be much reduced, and the Land Record establishment, strengthened and trained by professional surveyors, will be independent of temporary aid.

The adoption of the scheme sketched above will very largely enhance the importance of the Land Record establishments. The patwáris especially must be made thoroughly efficient. In Oudh, where the revision of patwáris' circles and pay schedules has yet to be undertaken, map correction had not been carried out by patwáris, and only a small percentage of them (10 to 15 per cent.) were reported by Settlement Officers as able to make the required corrections. Too many patwáris have been exempted from examination, and the present patwári schools do not receive the needful technical supervision. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that the first step should be to provide for the regular training of patwáris and of kanúngos also, district by district, under professional Surveyors. Once the patwáris feel that they are masters of their maps the whole series of records will become easier for them, and the work of testing and supervision will be facilitated.

2.—Canal Revenue.

[*Note.*—See Chapter IV, Public Works, *(c)* Canals.]

3.—Customs.

Blank.

4.—Opium.

Blank.

5.—Salt.

Blank.

Note.—Headings 3 and 5 are blank; as "Customs" is an Imperial head of account, and "Salt" is under the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. For "Opium" see under "Excise."

6.—Excise.

The chief change in the excise system during the year consisted of a return to the ordinary distillery system in the three entire districts of Bulandshahr, Gházipur, and Partábgarh, and in the cities (together with some of the surrounding country) of Meerut, Agra, and Jaunpur, a measure which resulted in the transfer of some 5,000 square miles from the tract under the modified to that under the ordinary distillery system. As in 1891-92 the seasons were good, while the prices of materials for manufacturing liquor were even cheaper than in the previous year. The real receipts for the year* under the various heads show that the total income from all sources rose by 3½ lakhs, an increase of 4¾ lakhs from country liquor, drugs, opium, and *tári* being counterbalanced by a fall of 1¼ lakhs from English liquor, *madak*, and *chandu*, and miscellaneous items. The decline in the case of English liquor was nominal, and has been made good by the receipt of arrears of duty from Bengal: that under *madak* and *chandu* is the natural result of the prohibition of consumption on licensed premises.

	1891-92.	1892-93.	+ or —
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
* Country liquor	31,74,895	35,69,594	+3,94,699
English do.	4,53,514	3,64,070	—89,444
Drugs	6,84,289	7,07,742	+23 453
Opium	7,50,251	7,98,687	+48,436
Madak and *chandu*	35,848	9,426	—26,422
Tári	78,546	87,456	+8,910
Fines and miscellaneous ...	7,931	2,533	—5,398
Total ...	51,85 274	55,39,508	+3,54,234

A rise in the receipts from country liquor occurred under every head, and the total increase of nearly four lakhs was thus distributed:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Still-head duty on country liquor	19,49,847	22,33 836	+2,83 989
Distillery fees	862	871	+9
License fees for sale of country liquor ...	8,52,141	9,28,409	+76,268
Out-still licenses	2,39,661	2 51,514	+11,853
Farming	1,32,384	1,54,964	+22,580
Total ...	31,74,895	35,69,594	+3,94,699

This being the second year of the working of the new system of differential rates of still-head duty, the figures are of exceptional interest. In 1891-92 the unusually low total receipts as compared with the average of normal years were attributed to the recent introduction of the new system: the statistics of 1892-93 prove, as was to be expected, that on the further continuance and experience of the system the decline in the receipts from licensed vendors has been arrested: in addition to a rise of over 2¾ lakhs from still-head duty, following upon an increase in consumption of 157,741 gallons—the result of the good seasons and low prices of materials—the provinces have regained three-quarters of a lakh in license fees.

The small increase of 3·4 per cent. in the receipts from hemp drugs was only to be expected in an exceptionally good season: the increased consumption in Rohilkhand is receiving consideration. Proposals have been made for the levy of an import duty and have been placed before the Hemp Drugs Commission, whose report will be awaited before any action is taken. Of the increase of Rs. 48,436 derived from opium, license fees yielded about Rs. 10,000 and sales of opium about Rs. 14,000, the rest consisting of money to be refunded after the close of the year. As the consumption of opium decreased by 562 seers, the increase under sales was entirely due to the enhancement by this Government of the price of opium, a measure which has had very satisfactory results. The general and uncontrolled smuggling of opium in districts where the poppy is cultivated requires serious attention. Prosecutions in 1892-93 declined in number.

Among matters which are receiving attention are the further reduction in the number of distilleries, the more effective control of excise peshkárs, the proper allocation of shops, the variations in the recorded consumption of liquor and in the receipts in

different tracts, and the necessity of placing a qualified officer in charge of excise in each district or of close superintendence of excise affairs by the District Officer himself. The small number of covenanted officers at the disposal of the Government in late years has caused frequent transfers of Assistants, and has acted injuriously on the excise administration.

7.—Stamps.

The gross receipts from sale of stamps show an increase under each main head as compared with 1892-93 :—

	Non-judicial stamps.	Court-fee stamps.	Copy stamps.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	17,42,352	50,57,553	3,52,576	71,52,481
1893-94	17,74,956	50,78,200	3,96,706	72,49,862
Increase ...	32,604	20,647	44,130	97,381

The increase in income from non-judicial stamps occurred mainly in the North-Western Provinces ; that from Court-fee stamps occurred in Oudh, there being a decrease over the North-Western Provinces as a whole. In regard to copy stamps, Oudh gave more than its proportionate share of increase.

8.—Income Tax.

The following table compares the results of the present year with those of 1892-93 :—

Year.	Salaries, pensions, and annuities.		Profits by companies.		Interest on securities.	Other sources of income.		Fines and penalties.	Total collections.	
	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.		Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.		Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1892-93 ...	8,708	3,99,528	38	81,321	33,463	66,865	17,33,256	657	75,611	22,48,225
1893-94 ...	8,897	4,31,736	37	83,821	33,840	67,332	17,70,122	728	76,266	23,20,247
Difference,	+189	+32,208	—1	+2,500	+377	+467	+36,866	+71	+655	+72,022

The increase in the demand under " other sources of income " accompanied as it was by a diminution in the number and success of objections and by a decrease in all coercive processes (which was most marked in respect of attachments and sales), points to generally careful and vigilant administration. Nearly 70 per cent. of the increase occurred in respect of incomes of Rs. 2,000 and upwards, whilst the tax on incomes of the lowest class decreased by Rs. 4,977. The realization of arrears left much to be desired in respect of punctuality. The small number of writs of demand issued in certain districts points, as was mentioned in the report for 1892-93, to the issue of irregular notices, and steps are being taken to ensure that this practice is effectually checked.

9.—Currency.

The value of the notes in circulation varied from Rs. 1,09,20,845 in April 1893 to Rs. 1,84,90,170 in December following. It fell, as compared with the outstandings of the previous year, by Rs. 42,28,310 in March and April, to increase, however, by Rs. 50,26,575 between May and August; October and December also showed increases of Rs. 5,85,850 and Rs. 36,77,475 respectively, while in September and November and the remaining months of the year under review decreases occurred aggregating Rs. 77,10,750. The increases were due chiefly to large issues of notes to the Bank of Bengal for coin and foreign notes; the decreases resulted mainly from large receipts of notes from

other circles. The monthly average circulation shows a considerable increase; Rs. 1,39,61,548 against Rs. 1,30,84,132 for 1892-93. The amount, however, represented by the notes in circulation was considerably less at the close of the year than that on the 31st March 1893, in consequence of large receipts in January and February of cancelled notes of the Allahabad Circle (to a large extent of high denominations) mainly from Calcutta and Lahore. One of the most noticeable points connected with the note circulation was the large number of notes of high denominations issued to the Bank of Bengal, especially last autumn, for foreign notes and coin which subsequently found their way to Calcutta, to some extent doubtless in connection with the loan operations and the scarcity of Secretary of State's bills. The increase noticed last year in the circulation of notes of all the lower denominations up to Rs. 100 was maintained. The number of notes of the three higher denominations unredeemed on the 31st March 1894 was less by 285,795, and 211 respectively than the number in circulation on the corresponding date of the previous year.

The notes issued during the year were as under :—

Denomination.	Number.	Value.
Rs.		Rs.
5	11,759	58,795
10	66,121	6,61,210
20	33,612	6,72,240
50	25,310	12,65,500
100	42,900	42,90,000
500	6,630	33,15,000
1000	9,717	97,17,000
10,000	2,581	2,58,10,000

The number and value of foreign circle notes cashed by the Allahabad Currency office were as follows :—

Circle.	Number.	Value.
		Rs.
Calcutta	92,913	1,13,07,035
Lahore	16,558	10,45,885
Madras	3,946	3,68,970
Calicut	144	3,075
Bombay	18,280	11,23,500
Karáchi	1,650	50,365
Rangoon	226	4,530
Total ...	1,33,717	1,39,03,360

Sums aggregating Rs. 4,800 were paid under indemnity bonds during the year on account of the value of 12 mutilated notes, and 73 half-notes reported to have been lost: 34 in the post and 39 owing to other causes. Shroff-marked and defaced coins to the value of Rs. 5,74,813 and Rs. 12 respectively were received in the Allahabad circle during the year.

The receipts and issues of small coins were—

	Receipts.	Issues.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Half rupees	38,636 0 0	21,039 0 0
Quarter rupees	68,904 8 0	54,790 8 0
One-eighth rupees	44,345 0 0	39,979 0 0
Copper	...	53,405 10 2
Total ...	1,51,885 8 0	1,69,214 2 2

Temporary currency agencies were more largely utilized than in any previous year for the transfer of surplus funds from treasuries during the revenue season. Two new agencies were opened in November 1893: one at Bulandshahr and the other at Etáwah. A sum of 40 lakhs was remitted from agencies to the Panjáb in the course of the year. The total receipts at agencies during the year amounted, including shroff-marked coin, to Rs. 1,84,55,500, while they closed on the 31st March 1894 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 1,42,75,000, or Rs. 66,00,000 more than in the preceding year.

Two forged notes were received during the year, both of the Calcutta circle and of the Rs. 500 denomination. In the case of one of the notes the Sub-Treasurer, Ram Charan, of the Háthras tahsíl was convicted of having issued it as genuine, and was sentenced to eight years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500. He was also implicated in the issue of the second note, but as adequate punishment was considered to have already been inflicted, no further steps were proposed to be taken unless the sentence passed in the first case was set aside on appeal.

No notes bearing any advertisement on the reverse were received during the year.

Home notes to the number of 1,89,898 and worth Rs. 4,31,18,905 were cancelled in 1893-94. Both the value and the number of the notes were largely in excess of the cancellations of the preceding year, the former showing an increase of Rs. 2,63,55,990 and the latter of 50,748. There was a general increase in the number of pieces cancelled under all denominations.

Twenty-seven notes of an aggregate value of Rs. 460 were credited to Government.

The difference of three between the ledger balance of the circulation account and the issue registers to which reference was made in the reports of the three previous years still remains unreconciled.

No coin was available for cashing Lahore and Calcutta notes until September 1893, since when a very large surplus was at the disposal of the Allahabad circle, the balance available standing on the 31st March 1894 at the abnormally high figure of Rs. 1,12,33,699.

Statement showing the transactions at Currency Agencies during the year 1893-94.

	Receipts of coin.					Payments of coin.					
	Opening balance.	Received from treasuries as transfers.	Received from Bank of Bengal.	Received from currency agencies.	Total.	Paid to treasuries as transfers.	Paid to Bank of Bengal.	Remitted to Panjáb.	Remitted to currency agencies.	Closing balance.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lucknow	14,00,000	27,75,000	2,00,000	4,00,000	47,75,000	6,00,000	8,00,000	...	...	33,75,000	47,75,000
Cawnpore	1,25,000	32,00,000	2,00,000	...	35,25,000	10,75,000	...	...	...	24,50,000	35,25,000
Agra	4,75,000	28,50,000	8,00,000	1,50,000	42,75,000	5,00,000*	2,00,000	...	...	35,75,000	42,75,000
Moradabad	11,75,000	11,55,500†	...	...	23,30,500	11,80,500‡	...	5,50,000	...	6,00,000	23,30,500
Meerut	28,75,000	19,50,000	...	...	48,25,000	8,25,000§	...	34,50,000	...	5,50,000	48,25,000
Fyzabad	6,00,000	6,50,000	...	...	12,50,000	2,00,000	...	...	4,00,000	6,50,000	12,50,000
Muzaffarnagar	7,00,000	7,50,000	...	...	14,50,000	10,25,000‖	...	...	...	4,25,000	14,50,000
Aligarh	3,25,000	5,75,000	...	...	9,00,000	3,00,000	...	...	1,50,000	4,50,000	9,00,000
Benares	...	14,00,000	...	...	14,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000	...	...	11,00,000	14,00,000
Bareilly	...	2,00,000	...	...	2,00,000	2,00,000	...	...	...	...	2,00,000
Sitapur	...	7,00,000	...	...	7,00,000	1,00,000	...	...	...	6,00,000	7,00,000
Bulandshahr	...	2,00,000	...	...	2,00,000	...	...	...	...	2,00,000	2,00,000
Etáwah	...	3,00,000	...	...	3,00,000	...	...	...	...	3,00,000	3,00,000
Total ...	76,75,000	1,67,05,500	12,00,000	5,50,000	2,61,30,500	61,05,500	12,00,000	40,00,000	5,50,000	1,42,75,000	2,61,30,500

* Includes Rs. 1,32,420 uncurrent coin.
† Ditto 55,500 value of home notes.
‡ Ditto 50,000 uncurrent coin.
§ Ditto 21,085 ditto.
‖ Ditto 1,00,000 ditto.

B.—Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

Provincial and Local Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1893-94.

Provincial Finance.—The general financial results of the year 1893-94 were as under :—

	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balances ...	49,56,000	10,85,000	60,41,000
Receipts	3,30,86,000	1,08,47,000	4,39,33,000
Total ...	3,80,42,000	1,19,32,000	4,99,74,000
Expenditure	3,33,37,000	1,06,48,000	4,39,84,000
Closing balances	47,05,000	12,84,000	59,90,000

The year was the second of the current provincial contract for which the amount of the annual provincial receipts and charges had been calculated at Rs. 3,15,29,000. The opening balance under provincial consisted of two items: the ordinary provincial balance, amounting to Rs. 26¾ lakhs; and a grant of Rs. 22¾ lakhs specially reserved for police reforms. Four-fifths of the local balance consisted of the Patwári Fund surplus and most of the rest of the Oudh Village Chaukidári Fund.

The corresponding figures for the year 1892-93 were—

	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balances ...	51,24,000	8,54,000	59,79,000
Receipts	3,25,31,000	1,07,57,000	4,32,87,000
Total ...	3,76,55,000	1,16,11,000	4,92,66,000
Expenditure	3,26,99,000	1,05,26,000	4,32,25,000
Closing balances	49,56,000	10,85,000	60,41,000

The actuals for 1893-94 as compared with those of the previous year show—

(a) in receipts—a rise of Rs. 5½ lakhs in Provincial and of Rs. 90,000 in Local;

(b) in charges—an increase Rs. 6,38,000 in Provincial and of Rs. 1,22,000 in Local; and

(c) in closing balances—a fall of 2½ lakhs in Provincial and a rise of two lakhs in Local.

The differences of over half a lakh between the receipts of the two years were th following :—

	Provincial.	
	+	−
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	64,000	...
Stamps	73,000	...
Excise	56,000	...
Interest	1,13,000	...
Jails (XVI-B., Law and Justice)	60,000	...
Police	99,000	...
Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	56,000	...
Miscellaneous	...	96,000
Major Works in charge of Public Works officers ...	2,14,000	...
Civil ditto	...	2,00,000

The revision of the settlements in the districts of Jhánsi and Unao, the extension of loan operations, the development of jail industries, and the imposition of an unusually large body of punitive police on certain districts account for the increase under Land Revenue, Interest, Jails, and Police respectively. The Stamp revenue has shown an annual improvement for some years past, while the Excise revenue, which was aided by a favourable season, has benefited from the raising of the price of opium and the complete establishment of a new excise system. The heading "Scientific and Minor Departments" includes receipts from fairs, which were abnormally large in 1893-94 on account of a Kumbh fair being held at Allahabad: the income from public gardens was also better than in the preceding year. By far the largest increase, however, occurred under the head of Irrigation: the seasons were favourable to the operations of the

Department, and the area irrigated was extensive. The main item of decrease in the above list is that of Public Works, where the falling off is attributable to the fact that in the previous year a very large sum was realized from the sale of the bridge of boats at Bahramghát in the Fyzabad district to the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company. The decline in miscellaneous receipts occurred under the minor head of "unclaimed deposits."

The principal differences in expenditure were—

Heads.	Provincial.		Local.	
	+	−	+	−
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	2,84,000	...	...	...
Stamps	20,000	...	...	...
Interest	51,000	...	...	...
General Administration	48,000	...	...	...
Courts of Law	3,57,000	...	...	...
Jails	42,000	...	...	...
Police	2,00,000	...	64,000	...
Education	27,000	...	...	...
Medical	53,000	...	...	...
Superannuation	48,000	...	...	...
Stationery and Printing	...	30,000	...	...
Miscellaneous	24,000	...	...	...
Minor Works (in charge of Public Works officers) ...	...	54,000	...	...
Civil ditto ...	...	4,71,000	89,000	...

The charges under Land Revenue, General Administration, Courts of Law, Police, Education, and Medical were considerably increased by the grant of exchange compensation allowance. Apart from this factor, the extension of survey and settlement operations augmented the Land Revenue expenditure; while that under Courts of Law was increased by the employment throughout the year of a fifth High Court Judge, by special payments of leave allowances, and by the cost of the prosecution in the Himálaya Bank case.

The increased expenditure under Stamps, Interest, and Jails, consequent upon extended operations, follows to a certain extent the increased receipts under the same heads noticed in the preceding paragraph. In addition to the employment of an unusually large body of punitive police, further effect was given during 1893-94 to the police reorganization scheme; and under Local, additional expenditure was incurred principally in respect of village chaukidárs in Oudh owing to the extension of the cash-payment system. The expenditure under Medical was affected by the tour charges of Civil Surgeons in their new capacity of District Superintendents of Vaccination, and by higher grants to hospitals, dispensaries, and the Chemical Examiner's office. Under Superannuation an annual rise occurs. By improved administration economy was effected in the expenditure on Stationery and Printing. On the other hand the writing off of the loan to the Naini Tal Municipality involved an increase in the Miscellaneous charges.

The decrease under Minor Works was mainly due to the non-utilization of the full amounts provided for drainage works in connection with certain canals. There were also savings under establishment. Civil Works show a falling off under Provincial on account of the large contribution for municipal water-works made in 1892-93; under Local an excess is recorded, due to the high expenditure on first class roads in many districts

The actuals of 1893-94 may be thus briefly compared with the original estimates for the year :—

	Estimates.		*Actuals.*	
	Provincial.	Local.	Provincial.	Local.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balances	51,47,000	10,92,000	49,57,000	10,84,000
Receipts	3,22,37,000	82,91,000	3,30,86,000	83,46,000
Contribution from Provincial	...	+26,33,000	...	+25,01,000
Expenditure	3,02,61,000	1,07,72,000	3,08,36,000	1,06,47,000
Contribution to Local	+26,33,000	...	+25,01,000	...
Closing balances	44,90,000	12,44,000	47,06,000	12,84,000

While the opening balance (Provincial) was nearly two lakhs below the estimate, the Provincial receipts and expenditure (including contribution) of the year exceeded the estimates by 8½ lakhs and Rs. 4,43,000 respectively, the result being that the closing Provincial balance on 31st March 1894, though less by Rs. 2,51,000 than the opening balance, was, as at present reported, Rs. 2,16,000 higher than was anticipated. The survey charges, however, have not as yet been adjusted. In Revenue the improvement over the estimate was, apart from the causes already noticed in the foregoing comparison of actuals, chiefly due to the irrigation receipts having been nearly 3¾ lakhs better than the estimate.

In Provincial expenditure the more remarkable variations from the estimates were—

	Rs.
Assignments and compensations	+58,000
Land Revenue	−1,48,000
Stamps	+20,000
Forest	−21,000
General Administration	+33,000
Courts of Law	+3,92,000
Jails	+35,000
Education	+32,000
Medical	+62,000
Superannuation	+44,000
Stationery and Printing	+35,000
Miscellaneous	+29,000
Major Works (in charge of Public Works officers)	+58,000
Minor Works (ditto)	−47,000
Civil Works (ditto)	−57,000

To the reasons for these variations which may be gathered from those already given as accounting for differences from the figures of the previous year may be added the following : the transfer of the allowances to certain Rájas from Land Revenue to Assignments and Compensations ; the non-adjustment of Survey charge ; extra educational grants-in-aid ; unforeseen expenditure on raw materials and temporary establishment in the Government Press.

Of the closing provincial balance of 47 lakhs, 19⅓ lakhs represent the balance of the grant for police reforms and the remainder, 27⅔ lakhs, the true provincial balance.

Cash balances and resource operations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1893-94.

Minimum Balances.—The following table gives in lakhs of rupees, the minimum working balances estimated during the past five years, 1889-90 to 1893-94 as necessary for the province at the beginning of each month and also those proposed for the year 1894-95.

Years.	1st October.	1st November.	1st December.	1st January.	1st February.	1st March.	1st April.	1st May.	1st June.	1st July.	1st August.	1st September.
1889-90	1,27	1,00	1,06	1,29	1,69	1,59	1,57	1,36	1,68	2,19	2,28	1,75
1890-91	1,32	1,00	1,06	1,30	1,71	1,56	1,54	1,36	1,81	2,19	2,24	1,77
1891-92	1,35	1,00	1,06	1,31	1,69	1,66	1,63	1,46	1,91	2,28	2,31	1,77
1892-93	1,34	1,00	1,06	1,34	1,67	1,67	1,63	1,44	1,89	2,26	2,31	1,80
1893-94	1,31	1,00	1,06	1,34	1,66	1,61	1,63	1,43	1,94	2,18	2,12	1,69
1894-95	1,31	1,00	1,06	1,34	1,66	1,61	1,63	1,43	1,91	2,18	2,12	1,69

Cash Balances.—The following statement gives, in lakhs of rupees, the distribution of the balances actually held on the 1st day of each month during the year 1893-94, as compared with the corresponding figures of the year preceding it; it also shows how far the balances in 1893-94 differed from the estimated minima :—

	Actuals, 1892-93.			Actuals, 1893-94.			Estimates, 1893-94.
	Principal Treasuries in Agencies of the Bank of Bengal.	Other treasuries.	Total.	Principal Treasuries in Agencies of the Bank of Bengal.	Other Treasuries.	Total.	
On the 1st of October ...	40	80	1,20	48	1,06	1,54	1,31
Ditto November ...	39	75	1,14	28	78	1,06	1,00
Ditto December ...	40	81	1,21	35	97	1,32	1,06
Ditto January ...	55	1,12	1,67	49	1,46	1,95	1,34
Ditto February ...	52	1,27	1,79	48	2,07	2,55	1,66
Ditto March ...	40	1,05	1,45	37	2,05	2,42	1,61
Ditto April ...	53	1,07	1,60	33	1,73	2,06	1,63
Ditto May ...	42	99	1,41	36	1,09	1,45	1,43
Ditto June ...	61	1,32	1,93	81	1 63	2,44	1,94
Ditto July ...	58	1.60	2,18	78	2,50	3,28	2,18
Ditto August ...	44	1,73	2,17	44	2,52	2,96	2,12
Ditto September...	46	1,37	1,83	37	2,10	2,47	1,69
On the 30th of September,	48	1,06	1,54	37	1,75	2,12	1,31

The year was one of abnormally high balances throughout, the estimated minimum being in every month exceeded, and in most by a very considerable sum. This was due to the great decrease in the drawings by the Comptroller-General, at whose disposal large sums were placed at the ordinary seasons of the year, but were utilized only to the extent given below (transferred to Bank or Currency)—

During December	15	lakhs.
Ditto January	19	do.
Ditto February	5	do.
Ditto March	3	do.
Ditto June	22	do.
Ditto July	44	do.
Ditto August	8	do.
Total ...	116	do.

against 2,68 lakhs in the previous year and 2,53 in 1891-92. The lowest opening balance was in November 1893, when 1,06 lakhs only were in hand, while the highest (3,28) was recorded in July 1894. Apart from the fact of the general high level of balances due to the cause noticed above, there was nothing in connection with them worthy of special remark.

Movement of Funds.—The local remittances made during the year were—

	Rs.
In specie	4,25,08,395
„ currency notes	78,68,550
„ small silver and copper coin	18,26,813
Total ...	5,22,03,758

Those in 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 5,91,68,193.

Of the remittances classed as specie a sum of Rs. 87,91,996 represents transfers made through Currency, without the actual movement of coin, from one treasury to another. This figure of transfers as compared with that of 1892-93 (70,51,400) represents a considerable economy effected in the cost of supplying funds to treasuries. Specie remittances also include Rs. 2,90,442 worth of shroff-marked and other uncurrent silver coin removed from outlying treasuries to Allahabad and other central treasuries for eventual transmission to the Calcutta mint.

The combined value of specie remittances exclusive of transfers and remittances of shroff-marked coin, was Rs. 26,14,216 less than in 1892-93. This was partly due to the number of transfers made, and partly to the maintenance of high balances in most of the outlying treasuries which were not as usual moved into the central treasuries, the space in which has for some time been fully occupied. The Comptroller-General's drawings being low during the year, concentration of funds was not found necessary.

There was a considerable decrease, amounting to over 60 lakhs, under note remittances as compared with the year 1892-93. But the figure for that year was, as stated in last year's report, abnormally high, and included a very large number of foreign notes which found their way into the Government Treasuries and had to be remitted to the Allahabad currency office for exchange. This year only Rs. 34,85,170 of such notes were thus remitted as against Rs. 1,02,42,310 worth included in the previous year's figures, a decrease which is believed to be due not to the diminution in the number of notes of foreign circles finding their way into these Provinces so much as to the great demand which exists for notes of all kinds, which has led to the absorption of many foreign notes without their finding their way to the currency office. The demand for home notes has been greater than ever, and seven lakhs more of them were remitted to treasuries than in the previous year, in spite of the fact that owing to the state of the Allahabad Treasury balance and the difficulty found in storing the coin there it has been necessary at times to curtail the supplies of these notes issued to outlying treasuries.

The remittances of small silver and copper coin made during the year consisted of—

	Rs.
Half rupees	4,24,000
Quarter rupees	4,26,800
Eighth rupees	2,46,000
Double pice	39,443
Single pice	6,85,288
Half pice	2,650
Pie pieces	2,632
Total ...	18,26,813

The demand for small coin during the year was somewhat less than in the two preceding years, and the only increases appear under double and single pice. The former was due to the collection of this coin for remittance to Akola and Amraoti to which treasuries Rs. 90,000 worth were sent from these Provinces. As regards single pice, though the remittances made showed a larger aggregate total than in the previous year; the actual absorption of the coin was smaller.

The monthly distribution of the remittances in question was as follows :—

	Rs.
October ...	34,81,296
November...	54,44,818
December...	60,83,348
January ...	38,24,705
February ...	18,90,770
March ...	41,18,548
April ...	52,49,635
May ...	70,33,594
June ...	29,30,375
July ...	38,81,060
August ...	47,11,484
September	35,04,125
Total.	5,22,03,758

The remittances were of the usual nature, made chiefly for the purpose of supplying treasuries with funds during the opium seasons and of collecting the surplus balances at central points during the revenue seasons. The operations directed towards the latter object were, owing to the want of room at the central treasuries already referred to, not so extended as usual, and the surplus money of outlying treasuries was in many cases allowed to remain in them: this also obviated in some cases the necessity for return remittances during the opium season.

The supply bills issued on local treasuries during the year 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 35,34,400, as follows :—

	Rs.
By Agra ...	3,87,400
„ Dehra Dún	2,34,200
„ Lucknow	7,37,100
„ Naini Tal	2,36,400
„ Allahabad	1,40,500
„ Bareilly	80,000
„ Cawnpore	14,78,800
„ Benares	1,41,000
„ Fyzabad	99,000
Total	35,34,400

This figure was less than that of 1892-93, when the very high total of Rs. 42,81,000 was reached. The special causes accounting for this increase were noticed in the last year's report. Had the state of the Allahabad balance permitted it, the figure recorded during the year would have been higher than it now stands, as larger amounts of supply bills could have been taken up by Banks, whom of late it has not always been possible to accommodate fully. The issues were as usual mainly to the Bengal and other Banks and were highest at Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Agra.

The remittances made during 1893-94 to supply the opium treasuries in these Provinces are shown below in thousands of rupees :—

March and April season.	
From Local Treasuries ...	... 57,72,*
Do. Bengal ...	... ...
September season.	
From Local Treasuries ...	... 33,84,†
Do. Bengal ...	... ...

* From February to July 1894.

† From October 1893 to January 1894 (1,94) and August and September 1894 (31,90).

Foreign Bills.—The supply bills on other Governments issued during the year amounted to Rs. 10,30,100 as follows :—

Issued by—	On India.	On Panjáb.	On Bombay.	Total.
Dehra Dún	3,58,300	87,900	2,72,500	7,18,700
Naini Tal	83,900	70,000	1,01,700	2,55,600
Roorkee	...	3,600	52,200	55,800
Total ...	4,42,200	1,61,500	4,26,400	10,30,100

The figure for the year under report is almost double those of the two preceding years. This is attributable almost wholly to the drawings of the Dehra Dún treasury on Calcutta and Bombay. The drawings of the Naini Tal treasury, however, were also high. Dehra Dún and Naini Tal issued bills as usual on Calcutta, Amritsar, Delhi, Ludhiána, Bombay, and Karáchi, while Roorkee issued bills on Delhi, Ludhiána, and Bombay.

The supply bills of other Governments which were paid in these Provinces during the year under review amounted to 5,18,720—a high figure, due mainly to the special drawings of the Accountant-General of Bengal who, under the orders of the Comptroller-General, granted supply bills to the extent of Rs. 3,80,000 in favour of Messrs. Ralli Brothers of Calcutta on Bareilly in May and June 1894. There was also an increase in the monthly drawings of the treasuries classed under India. Of the total amount of these bills Rs. 1,34,476 were drawn by India, Rs. 3,80,000 by Bengal, and Rs. 4,244 by the Panjáb.

Shroff-marked and other uncurrent silver coin.—Shroff-marked and other uncurrent silvers coin were received in these Provinces during the year to the extent given in the following table :—

	Rs.
Balance on 1st October 1893 both in currency and treasury	12,84,161
Received from other Provinces	46,300
Total ...	13,30,461
Issued to Calcutta	13,23,965
Balance on the 1st October 1894	5,74,656
Total ...	18,98,621
Local receipts	5,68,160

The amount (5,68,160) differs very little from that of Rs. 5,62,000 in the preceding year. Coin of this kind seems to be found mostly in the North-Western portion of these Provinces. Nearly one-third of the whole amount received during the year was paid into treasuries in the Meerut Division, those of Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr and Aligarh contributing no less than Rs. 1,70,000 worth between them. A considerable amount was also received in some treasuries of the Agra and Rohilkhand Divisions.

Absorption of small coin.—The following statement shows in detail the absorption of small coin in these Provinces during the year 1893-94 :—

	Half rupees.	Quarter rupees.	One-eighth rupees.	Double pice.	Single pice.	Half pice.	Pies.	Total.
Balance on the 1st October 1893.	1,58,875	2,51,360	2,08,472	1,25,575	4,03,868	20,348	7,473	11,75,971
Receipts from other Provinces,	2,60,000	2,39,000	90,000	...	3,59,000	6,000	5,000	9,59,000
Total ...	4,18,875	4,90,360	2,98,472	1,25,575	7,62,868	26,348	12,473	21,34,971
Issues to other Provinces ...	5,000	8,000	5,000	96,000	16,000	...	...	1,30,000
Balance on 30th September 1894.	2,36,910	4,21,099	2,66,495	44,737	5,79,256	25,026	9,216	15,82,739
Total ...	2,41,910	4,29,099	2,71,495	1,40,737	5,95,256	25,026	9 216	17,12,739
Local { Net Receipts ...	...	...	...	15,162	...	...	...	15,162
Local { Dc. Issues (or absorption).	1,76,965	61,261	26,977	...	1,67,612	1,322	3,257	4,37,394

Under each head, except those of half pice and pies, which are unimportant, there was a considerable fall in the net absorption this year. The number of Hindu marriages, at which small coin is freely used in the way of largesses, were this year comparatively few, owing to the small number of days in it marked as auspicious for such ceremonies. The receipts under double pice were almost equal to those of previous years. Small silver, and especially copper coin, is largely received at the treasuries into which railway receipts are paid, *i.e.* Jhánsi, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Gorakhpur. The amount of surplus copper coin is especially great at the latter as the outlet for it in the district is circumscribed owing to the circulation of "Gorakhpuri" pice. When the marriage season is at its height the demand for copper and small silver is generally high all over the Provinces, and in the opium treasuries noted in the margin a similar demand occurs at the two seasons of the year at which payments are made to cultivators. Muttra and Benares, as important places of Hindu pilgrimage, also absorb large amounts of these kinds of coin, while the flow of large numbers of visitors to and from Naini Tal and Mussoorie leads to a demand for small change for the payment of coolies, who are also largely employed by the Public Works Department and in other ways.

Etáwah, Mainpuri, Sháhjahánpur, Gházipur, Rae Bareli, Fyzabad, and Gonda.

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CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

1.—Census of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

(Vide Chapter VI pages 241 to 252 of Report for 1892-93.*)*

2.—Births and Deaths.

[See Sanitation Section.]

3.—Emigration.

(a)—Inland Emigration.

Emigrants were recruited during the year under report from two districts only, *viz.* Gházipur and Bánda. The following statement shows the number of emigrants recruited, garden sardárs, local agents, depôts maintained or opened, emigrants recruited but not embarked, &c.:—

Districts.	Emigrants.		Dependants.		Garden sardárs.	Local agents.	Emigrants recruited, but not embarked.		Depôts newly opened.	Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.		
Gházipur ...	153	80	...	...	14	...	...	...	1	
Bánda ...	3	5	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Total ...	156	85	2	...	14	...	...	*1	1	

The total number of emigrants recruited during the year under report was 241, of which 156 were males and 85 females, against 339 males and 267 females, total 606, recruited in 1892. The following table shows enlistment of emigrants from 1885 to 1893:—

Year.	Number of emigrants.	Year.	Number of emigrants.
1885	220	1890	118
1886	282	1891	162
1887	231	1892	606
1888	257	1893	241
1889	341		

* The sudden fall in 1893 in the number of emigrants may be attributed to the excellent harvest of that year, people being provided with ample means of subsistence at home.

The garden sardárs in Gházipur are reported to have followed the usual method of accommodating the emigrants. A house was rented and the emigrants lodged therein until their number was sufficient for despatch.

A new depôt was opened during the year in Gházipur by one A. N. Bose of Calcutta.

The district of Bánda has for the first time supplied recruits to the labour districts. Of eight emigrants recruited from this district, one female with her two sons was not embarked.

No labourers are reported to have left any of the districts without being recruited under the Act with a view to being placed under contract with the labour districts.

The following statement shows the actual receipts and expenditure :—

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
Heads.	Amount.	Heads.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
(1) Fees from license of recruiters ...	...	(1) Refund of emigration fees ...	...
(2) Fees from registration of emigrants,	233 0 0	(2) Establishment	29 2 0
		(3) Contingencies	...
Total ...	233 0 0	Total ...	29 2 0

(b)—Emigration beyond India.

The following abstract gives the results of registration comparatively for the two years 1892 and 1893. Although there was a decrease of 2,179 in the number of emigrants registered, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh again furnished the largest number of recruits :—

	1892.	1893.
Bengal and Behar	5,138	4,682
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	12,087	10,364
Total ...	17,225	15,046

The number of emigrants registered in each district of these Provinces in which registrations were effected was—

Cawnpore	1,731	Azamgarh	180
Fyzabad	1,678	Fatehpur	93
Benares	1,633	Bara Banki	39
Allahabad	298	Sultánpur	32
Gházipur	892	Muttra	27
Lucknow	712	Ballia	26
Gorakhpur	633	Aligarh	18
Gonda	428	Jhánsi	16
Jaunpur	400	Farukhabad	12
Agra	351	Hardoi	12
Basti	247	Bánda	10
Bareilly	205	Etáwah	7
		Total ...	10,364

Cawnpore, Fyzabad, and Benares again maintained their position as the largest recruiting fields in these Provinces.

The following figures show the number of emigrants that were registered during the years 1892 and 1893 as natives of these Provinces :—

	1892.	1893.
North-Western Provinces	10,262	7,626
Oudh	3,766	4,165
Total ...	11,028	11,791

Classifying the total number of persons that were registered according to place of birth 50·5 per cent. were natives of the North-Western Provinces and 27·5 per cent. natives of Oudh.

The following shows the native districts of the registered emigrants :—

Basti	1,159	Fatehpur	149
Azamgarh	1,011	Bahraich	134
Gonda	876	Mainpuri	119
Gházipur	764	Etáwah	110
Fyzabad	717	Aligarh	100
Jaunpur	703	Sitapur	92
Gorakhpur	622	Sháhjahánpur	73
Sultanpur	579	Budaun	65
Benares	543	Muttra	61
Rae Bareli	423	Etáwah	48
Allahabad	416	Moradabad	47
Partábgarh	384	Meerut	38
Ballia	316	Bánda	35
Cawnpore	289	Jalaun	35
Mirzapur	286	Bulandshahr	26
Unao	274	Kheri	19
Lucknow	253	Jhánsi	16
Bara Banki	252	Pilibhít	13
Farukhabad	178	Almora	12
Bareilly	174	Hamírpur	11
Agra	171	Muzaffarnagar	10
Hardoi	162	Other districts	26
		Total ...	11,791

The number of emigrants from these Provinces who actually proceeded to the several colonies during the year was 8,106 against 9,127 in the previous year. The following statement exhibits the colonies to which the emigrants proceeded :—

	Demerara.	Trinidad.	St. Lucia.	Jamaica.	Mauritius.	Natal.	Fiji.	Surinam.	Grand Total.
North-Western Provinces.	2,647	1,001	87	154	178	377	485	479	5,408
Oudh	1,451	319	36	92	77	144	201	378	2,698
Total ...	4,098	1,320	123	246	255	521	686	857	8,106

4.—Dispensaries.

During 1893 the number of hospitals and dispensaries rose from 315 to 328. One dispensary in the Mirzapur district was closed on account of the failure of local support. Fourteen new ones were opened, of which eight are controlled by District Boards, four are Female Hospitals in connection with the Dufferin Fund Association and aided by the State under the grant-in-aid rules, one an aided Mission Dispensary, and one an unaided Female Dispensary. Notwithstanding that the year was unusually healthy, the attendance continued to increase. The number of patients treated in the hospitals existing at the beginning of the year was 3,603,286 as against 3,432,351 in 1892. In the 14 hospitals and dispensaries opened during the year 74,549 patients received relief, the total increase on the figures of 1892 in the number of patients being thus 245,484. The districts in which the largest increases occurred stand in the order given in the margin. The largest decreases are found to be—in Gházipur, 33,234; Naini Tal, 7,177; Partábgarh, 4,537; Meerut, 2,695; Sháhjahánpur, 2,510; Bánda, 2,489. Doubtless the healthiness of the year accounted for a considerable part of the decrease in these districts; but it is stated that in Gházipur in 1892, the returns of attendance were fabricated to a considerable extent so as to cast doubts upon their substantial accuracy.

Gonda	51,238
Aligarh	41,517
Sitapur	22,506
Bara Banki	21,851
Basti	21,374
Allahabad	19,212
Lucknow	15,053
Gorakhpur	13,119
Moradabad	8,726

The following table exhibits the statistics of men, women, and children who were treated at the various hospitals as in-door and out-door patients:—

	1892.	1893.	Increase per cent.
Women	693,502	726,173	4·7
Children	839,065	910,214	8·5
Men	1,899,784	2,041,448	7·4
Total ...	3,432,351	*3,677,835	7·1

The rate of increase in the number of women treated was not so great as in previous years, though the total number treated is over one-fourth as many again as the number treated in 1890 (577,803).

The daily average number of in-patients compares as follows for the two years:—

	1892.	1893.
Women	556·77	583·51
Men	1,615·59	1,654·51
Children...	147·17	177·40
Total ...	2,319·53	2,415·42

There was thus a slight increase in the numbers of all kinds of patients. In three only of the women's hospitals was the daily average in excess of the number of beds; but in no case was the overcrowding serious. In nine male hospitals also the average number was in excess of the accommodation, but not seriously, except in the Colvin Hospital at Allahabad and in the Bareilly and Muttra Hospitals. The total number of beds increased from 2,161 to 2,299 for males and from 997 to 1,064 for females.

The number of surgical operations performed was 167,217 as against 166,338 in 1892. The figures included 27,206 major and 140,011 minor operations in 1893 as against 25,244 major and 141,094 minor operations in the preceding year. Among hospitals for males Ballia stands first with 876 major operations. Next come Bareilly with 828, Moradabad with 796, Agra with 749, Khurja with 735, and Mirzapur with 700. In hospitals for females the greatest number of major operations were performed at Ghazipur (561), Bareilly (520), and Gorakhpur (441).

The total expenditure increased from Rs. 7,28,352 in 1892 to Rs. 8,73,027 in 1893, an increase of 19·9 per cent. The income, however, also increased from Rs. 9,25,834 to Rs. 10,79,070, or 16·5 per cent. The increase in expenditure was mainly on account of buildings and investments, while the income was swollen principally by special grants from Government amounting to Rs. 53,111, and contributions aggregating Rs. 1,14,642 from Local Funds. Of this latter sum Rs. 77,305 represents expenditure incurred by District Boards on dispensary buildings, and Rs. 31,752 other dispensary expenditure charged to District Board funds, because it could not be met from the dispensary fund. The Government has frequently had occasion to take notice of cases in which a district has failed to maintain the prescribed income from private sources, and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals has been addressed regarding the dispensaries shown to be in this position in 1893. Of the actual receipts during the year (Rs. 8,68,550) Government contributed Rs. 3,38,812, or 39 per cent., as against Rs. 2,82,919, or 37·6 per cent. in 1892.

Agra Medical School.

The total number of male students under instruction was 193, being 33 more than in the previous year, and in excess of the number at the school in any of the preceding three years. The distribution of the students according to standing in the school is shown in the following table:—

	Military.	Civil.	From Rajputana.	Private.	Total.	
Class I	10	20	6	2†	38	
Class II	19	28	3	...	31	+19
Class III		33	3	...	36	
Class IV	30	32	4*	3	69	
Total ...	59	113	16	5	193	

* Includes one from Ulwar State.

† Includes one failed pupil, who was permitted to appear for re-examination

Of the students in class I, eight military students passed outright, and two had to appear again in one subject each. Of the civil students all were successful in their final examination except one. One private student only was completely successful, and one student, who had failed in the previous year, passed on presenting himself for re-examination. The second-year military students do not appear to have attained a very high general level. In the examination no less than 7 out of 19 military pupils failed to obtain 200 marks, while only 1 of the 28 civil pupils was similarly unsuccessful. The first-year students did well on the whole, though several of them were specially weak in practical anatomy.

The classes for females did not succeed so well as those for males. The staff of the school has a very difficult task before it owing to the low standard of general education among the female pupils, and the Government is doing all in its power to effect an improvement in the instruction of girls. It is hoped that in a few years there may be a considerable advance in this direction, and that the Agra Medical School will thus be in a better position to train really efficient female practitioners. Only three students completely passed the final examination, but three others were allowed to reappear in certain subjects. One student, who had failed similarly in the preceding year, gained her diploma and found employment under the Dufferin Fund Committee. The result of the examination of the third-year class, which was much larger than in the preceding year, did not promise much better results. On the other hand, it is satisfactory to observe that Champa Rai, a Hindu lady from Ulwar, greatly distinguished herself at the final examination. She was awarded the Viceroy's Silver Medal, the "Lady Dufferin Prize," and the "Saraswati Medal." She is the first Hindu pupil who has gained all the prizes of her class.

5.—Lock Hospitals.

Blank.

6.—Sanitation.

The ratio of births per thousand of the population in 1893 was greater than in the preceding year. The figures for 1893 and 1892 were respectively 40·95 and 36·17 per mille of the census population. On the population deduced by a consideration of birth and death returns subsequent to the census the ratios were 40·55 and 36·23. The birth-rate for 1893 is the highest recorded since 1884, and the rise was doubtless due to the exceptional healthiness and prosperous condition generally of the people. The total number of births, 1,920,831, exceeded that of 1892 by 224,404, and was about 10,000 less than the number recorded in 1884 and higher than that recorded in any subsequent intermediate year. The number of recorded girl births was the highest of the past 13 years, while the number of boys born was only exceeded during the same period in 1884. The localities in which the greatest variations from the provincial average of 40·95 for districts and 40·61 for municipalities occurred are shown in the following table :—

In districts.		*In municipalities in the plains.*	
Moradabad	51·29	Amroha	58·56
Bareilly	49·13	Atrauli	57·17
Etah	48·66	Sahaswan	56·92
Naini Tal	29·87	Bareilly	30·38
Ghâzipur	28·39	Bela	28·37
Dehra Dún	26·60	Brindaban	21·38

The provincial death-rate calculated on the population according to the census was 24·10 as against 34·11 in the preceding year. The corresponding ratios calculated on the deduced population were 23·86 and 34·17 per mille respectively. The death-rate for 1893 was less than in any preceding year, and the total number of recorded deaths (1,130,217) was less than in any of the past 13 years. The death-rate in municipalities fell from 34·82 to 29·78. The causes of 10,693 deaths in all were verified by medical men.

The registration of vital statistics in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is on the whole satisfactorily performed. In some districts considerable attention was paid

during the year by the District authorities to checking by local inquiry the recorded births and deaths in registration circles. In others the subject was neglected.

The past year was remarkable for the low death-rate from cholera, the lowest but one on record, and also for the fact that the death-rates from fever and small-pox and the general death-rate were the lowest on record. Cholera was most prevalent in Garhwál, where a death-rate of 3·74 per mille was recorded. The other districts which suffered most were Gonda and Bahraich: while in Almora, Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor, the northern Oudh districts, and in the Gorakhpur and Benares Divisions (except Jaunpur and Ballia) there was a more or less serious outbreak. In Gonda the death-rate from cholera was 25·2 per 10,000, in Bahraich 13·2: while in the other districts mentioned the rate varied from 6·3 in Fyzabad to 1·0 in Muzaffarnagar. The most unhealthy months in the plains appear to have been April and May, and in the hills June and July, though at the close of the year the disease had again appeared in an epidemic form in Fyzabad and to some extent in the eastern districts. The towns in the Province were on the whole remarkably free of cholera, the total number of deaths from this cause in them being only 580, of which nearly 50 per cent. occurred in the pilgrim centres of Benares and Fyzabad-Ajudhia. Happily the Hardwár Fair and the Mágh Mela at Allahabad passed off in 1893 without an outbreak of the disease.

The total number of deaths from small-pox was only 5,992, or ·13 per 1,000 of the population, which is the lowest mortality from this cause hitherto reported. In Kheri only did the ratio exceed one per mille of the population. In that district occurred nearly one-fifth of the total deaths from small-pox in the Provinces, and with two exceptions the proportion of persons protected in it by vaccination was lower than in any other district in the Provinces.

Fevers, or rather diseases recorded as fevers, accounted for 78 per cent. of the total mortality. As usual, striking variations in the percentage of deaths recorded as deaths from fever appear in adjoining districts in which the conditions are apparently similar.

The principal meteorological features were the unusually low temperature and large rainfall in the early part of the year, the coolness of the second quarter and an early monsoon, together with generally fine weather in the closing quarter. These conditions sufficiently account for the general healthiness of the year. From a diagram which was prepared illustrating the fluctuations in the prices of food grains and the death-rate in eight typical districts it was not possible to draw any definite conclusions as to the relation between high prices and the death-rate. For instance between 1880 and 1882 there was a continuous fall in the prices of grains other than wheat, while the death-rate rose from 31 to over 38 per thousand. Similarly, between 1886 and 1888 the price of grains other than wheat rose considerably, while the death-rate in the same period first rose from 36 to 38 and then fell below 32.

The water-works at Allahabad, Benares, and Agra worked satisfactorily during the year. The Benares drainage scheme was advanced, the water-works at Cawnpore and Lucknow were nearly completed, and have since the close of the year commenced work. In Naini Tal the higher portion of the settlement was still without an adequate supply of water, but measures were being taken to remedy the defect. The sewage scheme at that station was in working order, but the disposal of sewage was being reconsidered. The Mussoorie water-works commenced operations and the Dehra scheme was ready to be taken in hand. A drainage project for Cawnpore was under consideration, but no definite plans had at the close of the year been elaborated. Little progress was made with the Meerut water-works project. In each of the towns in which a filtered water-supply has been provided by the municipality there has been a continuous decrease in the death-rate. In Agra and Allahabad the number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa, diseases which are undoubtedly associated with a bad water-supply, was considerably less than in any of the 12 preceding years, and the decrease has been continuous since 1891. A similar decrease has been observed in Benares, but in that town the figures for the early part of the last decade are unreliable.

Another important sanitary work was taken in hand in accordance with the recommendations of a Committee specially appointed for the purpose, to improve the sacred pool and the Bhimgoda Tank at Hardwár. These works were opened by the Lieutenant-Governor, and have added much to the comfort and health of the pilgrims frequenting the place. Much, however, remains to be done before the sanitary arrangements of Hardwár can be held to be satisfactory. An appeal to the liberality of the Hindu community has not been attended by the success which the Local Committee anticipated, and the ability of the municipality to provide funds for the works considered necessary is doubtful.

Deputy Sanitary Commissioners were during the year in a great measure relieved of the direct supervision of district vaccination, and they will be able to give more time to the sanitation and conservancy arrangements of the larger towns, and to assisting Municipal Boards to devise improvements within the limits of their resources. In the sanitation of individual villages and small towns a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner can do practically nothing. There are neither funds nor an organization to carry out his recommendations. In the larger towns the case is different. Money is spent on sanitation, but through ignorance or bad management it is often misapplied. The superior knowledge of an officer of the Sanitary Department may in such cases be of much value, if he lays himself out to interest the local authorities, and to convince them that they are wrong.

In the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the year 1893 there was inserted for the first time a return showing the general sanitary defects of each district circle by circle, but these district notices were of very varying quality as regards precision and practical utility. In the Bulandshahr and Farukhabad notices mention was rightly made of the work done by the Irrigation Department to improve the drainage of water-logged tracts. This matter has long engaged the attention of the Government, and its expenditure on drainage schemes in the canal districts during the last 20 years has been very large. It is satisfactory to note that in these districts the health of the people, judged by the death-rate, was very much better in 1893 than during the previous five years. The improvement is even more striking if, in these districts, the especially unhealthy registration circles which ordinarily show death-rates between 40 and 60 per mille are examined. A few instances are given in the margin. They testify, it is feared, more to the extraordinary healthiness of the year than to a permanent change in the hygienic conditions of the canal tracts.

	Death-rate in 1893.	Mean death-rate for previous five years.
Muzaffarnagar	24·38	35·44
Meerut	24·25	38·48
Bulandshahr	27·38	33·57
Aligarh	23·29	32·03
Etah	23·62	33·97
Farukhabad	25·59	35·95

		Death-rate in 1893.	Mean death-rate for previous five years.
Meerut ...	Baraut ...	34·80	59·58
	Shahdara ...	31·85	52·39
	Khekurah ...	29·72	52·19
Bulandshahr ...	Surajpur ...	35·45	56·92
Etah ...	Aliganj ...	22·20	47·73

The work done by the Sanitary Board during the year was not great. Its constitution has been revised; but it remains to be seen whether the Board can be advantageously employed except as a consultative body. The rules framed by it to give effect to the Village Sanitation Act will be brought into force during the present year.

Mortality caused by wild animals and snakes.

The Provincial totals for the last three years are compared in the following statement:—

Year.	Deaths of persons due to		Loss of cattle due to		Number of wild animals destroyed.	Number of snakes destroyed.
	Wild animals.	Snakes.	Wild animals.	Snakes.		
1891	241	6,013	6,979	210	3,458	2,963
1892	233	4,566	6,573	189	2,723	1,240
1893	232	4,847	6,362	256	2,210	21,139

Of the above statistics, the most trustworthy are those which relate to the deaths of human beings and to the number of wild animals destroyed, and under neither of these heads do the figures present any remarkable variations.

One death alone was ascribed to a wild elephant in the Kheri district; while in the number of persons killed by tigers there has been a decrease from 34 in 1892 to 24, of which the greatest mortality (nine deaths) occurred in the south of the Mirzapur district. The number of persons killed by leopards, bears, wolves, and hyænas was much the same as that of the previous year, and of animals other than those enumerated above, no less than 73 deaths were caused by jackals against 66 of last year, in nearly all of which death appears to have been caused by hydrophobia supervening on a bite from a rabid jackal. Wild bears caused 18 deaths, crocodiles 12, deer two, and alligators one.

The number of cattle reported to have been killed by wild animals was 6,362 against 6,573 in the year before, and of these 948 were reported to have been killed by tigers, 4,434 by leopards, 228 by bears, 306 by wolves, 97 by hyænas, and 349 by "other animals." The greatest number of deaths were reported from the Kumaun Division.

The statistics of the loss of cattle, however, have long been recognised as untrustworthy; and the cause of the incorrectness of the returns is apparently due to herdsmen not being willing to go long distances to report deaths, as there can be no doubt that in the wide stretches of grass jungle at the foot of the Himálayas more animals fall a prey to tigers and leopards than are included in the returns.

The number of wild animals destroyed shows a progressive decrease during the last three years, the number destroyed in 1893 being 513 less than in 1892. Rewards have diminished proportionately from Rs. 11,725 in 1891 to Rs. 8,758 in 1892 and to Rs. 7,530 in 1893. The decrease in the number of wild animals is accounted for under the head of wolves; 1,004 only having been killed against 1,579 in the previous year.

In the Agra Division rewards were paid for the destruction of 160 wolves against 387 in 1892, a decrease of 57 per cent., in Allahabad for 273 against 378 and in Rohilkhand for 129 against 289.

The measures taken for the destruction of wild dogs in Kumaun and Gonda have not been attended with much success, 16 only having been destroyed in the united Provinces: and although the Government reward of Rs. 3 was doubled by the Agent of the Balrámpur Estate, only six dogs were killed in Gonda.

Five licenses were issued in the Central Forest Circle and three in the Oudh Circle during 1893, for the destruction of dangerous carnivora, with the result that five tigers, three leopards, and a bear were killed.

The number of snakes reported as having been killed increased from 1,240 to 21,139, which number approaches that reported in 1890 and previous years. In these Provinces the village chaukidárs are relied on to report the destruction of snakes, and in 11 districts—Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Benares, Gházipur, Azamgarh, Moradabad, Fyzabad, Bahraich, Sultánpur, Lucknow, and Rae Bareli—not a single snake has been reported to have been killed; while in the Etah district no less than 3,481 snakes are reported to

have been destroyed. Though rewards for snakes have been abolished, they are still granted in special localities: and Divisional and District Officers have been informed that the Government is prepared to consider the advisability of granting rewards when special reasons for the measure exist. Rewards were granted for the destruction of snakes by the Municipalities of Bijnor, Budaun, Jhânsi, Agra, and Mau Rânipur.

Attention continues to be paid to the clearing of village sites from jungle and ruins with the object of depriving snakes of opportunities of breeding and affording greater facilities for their destruction. Some municipalities have spent money in clearing away ruined buildings, and in Roorkee tahsíl 400 snakes were discovered and destroyed in clearing away hedges and jungle growth.

7.—Vaccination.

Of recent years vaccination has made substantial progress in these Provinces. This progress continued during the year under review, as the figures in the margin show. The number of revaccinations in 1893 was 25,662 against 24,362 in 1892. The number of vaccinators employed in 1893 was 848 against 824 in 1892, and the total expenditure was Rs. 1,58,996 against Rs. 1,54,484 in 1892. The increase in the expenditure occurred under the two heads of Travelling Allowances and Contingencies, and was due to the orders of Government, which placed the direct control of vaccination in each district under the Civil Surgeon, and required him, except in nine specified districts where his medical duties are exceptionally onerous, to spend from 30 to 60 days during the year on short tours for the purpose of inspecting the work of the district vaccinating staff. There was satisfactory evidence that these orders had already effected an improvement in the work, by subjecting the vaccinating staff to greater control and by reinforcing it with the local knowledge and influence of the district medical officer.

	Total vaccinations (including revaccinations).
Average 1881-82 to 1890-91	746,286
1891-92	1,059,981
1892-93	1,112,117
1893-94	1,365,373

	Successful primary vaccinations.	
	Under one year.	Total, all ages.
Average, 1881-82 to 1890-91	302,688	646,374
1891-92	378,512	877,351
1892-93	424,016	945,364
1893-94	521,879	1,181,600

The figures, tabulated in the margin, show in detail the work of each of the three Vaccination Circles into which the districts of the Province are divided. The first circle includes the Meerut and Agra Divisions; the second the Rohilkhand Division and Oudh, and the hill districts of Almora and Naini Tal; the third the Allahabad, Benares, and Gorakhpur Divisions and the hill district of Garhwal. In the first circle vaccination has for years past been more fully established than elsewhere in the Province, and it continued to show the largest number of vaccinations per mille of the population. In this circle the most backward district was Mainpuri, but its ratio of 23·6 per 1,000 in 1893-94 was an improvement on its quinquennial ratio of 19·22. In the second circle there has been considerable progress during the last six years, as the ratio of 27·6 per 1,000 for 1892-93 compared with the quinquennial ratio of 14·5 shows. The progress was more marked in Oudh than in Rohilkhand, as in Oudh

	Total population.	Successful primary vaccinations in 1893-94.	Ratio per 1,000 in 1893-94.	Average ratio for previous five years.
1st Circle ...	10,335,834	308,171	30·0	25·0
2nd do ...	18,768,254	515,997	27·6	14·5
3rd do. ...	18,042,239	357,432	20·3	16·9
Total ...	47,146,327	1,181,600	25·3	17·6

so much more way had to be made up to bring the vaccination figures to a level with even backward districts in the adjoining province. In Rohilkhand, there was still much room for improvement in Sháhjahánpur (21·1 per mille) and in Budaun (22·6). Moradabad and Bareilly made considerable advance through the efforts of the Civil Surgeons, but the Bareilly figure (26·7 per mille) was still somewhat low. Pilibhít showed no improvement.

In four Oudh districts the number of successful primary vaccinations per mille of the population was still low; but the only one of these districts in which there was a falling off compared with the figure for 1892-93 was Sultánpur. As the attitude of the people in this district is said to be generally favourable to vaccination, the poor results are the more deplorable. The Assistant Superintendent was dismissed for negligence. The five Oudh districts which showed the best results were Sitapur, Lucknow, Hardoi, Rae Bareli, and Bara Banki; and it is clear that these results were largely due to the interest taken by the Deputy Commissioners and Civil Surgeons in the matter.

	Ratio for 1893-94.	Ratio for 1892-93.	Average for 1888—93.
Kheri	19·3	12·2	5·8
Bahraich	14·7	10·9	8·2
Gonda	12·5	9·9	5·6
Sultanpur	10·8	15·9	16·8

	Ratio for 1893-94.	Ratio for 1892-93.	Average 1888--93.
Lucknow	45·9	25·6	16·1
Bara Banki	30·7	21·9	14·6
Sitapur	58·6	23·0	10·1
Hardoi	33·8	28·7	20·0
Rae Bareli	33·2	18·5	8·0

In the third circle there was still much room for improvement. The ratio of 18 per mille of successful primary vaccinations recorded against Allahabad, the headquarters district of the Province, is altogether inadequate. According to the vital and mortuary returns there were over 45,000 children under one year of age in the district in December 1893; but only 13,692 of these were successfully vaccinated. Jaunpur, Gorakhpur, Basti, and Mirzapur had even lower ratios than Allahabad. In these four districts there were over 200,000 children under one year of age in December 1893, but only 15,901 of these were vaccinated. As to Azamgarh, where the ratio per mille was only 12·93, and where of 53,000 children under one year of age only 2,738 were vaccinated, the results were as bad as in the most backward district in Oudh. The vaccination staff was wanting in energy, and the members of the District Board give neither help nor countenance to it.

The superiority of the work of the first circle was in no respect more distinctly shown than in the large number of vaccinations of children under one year of age. The number of children under one year of age in this circle in December 1893 was about 360,000. Upwards of two in every three were successfully vaccinated last cold weather. In the two other circles vaccination lagged far behind the annual addition to the population, and the vaccinating staff was chiefly employed on children between the ages of 1 and 6. In Oudh districts, where a serious effort was made to extend vaccination, this was conspicuously the case. The contrasted figures given in the margin

	Total primary vaccinations.	Successful primary vaccinations.	Successful under one year of age.	Percentage of columns (4) to (3).
1st Circle ...	334,758	308,171	233,309	75
2nd do.	609,773	515,997	170,512	33
3rd do. ...	395,180	357,432	118,058	33

for the two districts of Aligarh and Sitapur are very instructive. In either district the infant population under one year of age in December 1893 was close on 40,000. In Aligarh three infants in every four of those under one year of age were vaccinated: in Sitapur one in every four. This explains why vaccinations between the ages of one and six were so few in Aligarh and so numerous in Sitapur. In Aligarh vaccination is almost abreast of the annual addition to the population.

	Successful primary vaccinations.	
	Under one year.	Between one and six years.
Aligarh	29,333	7,580
Sitapur	10,035	40,246

The figures for the 103 municipalities in the Province are of special interest, as the Vaccination Act was in force during the year in all except 17 of these towns: and since the close of the year it has been brought into force into all but five.* The ratio of successful primary vaccinations on the municipal population of 3,139,148 was 40·4 per mille, which is about the birth-rate for the year. For the municipalities in the first circle it was 34·0, in the second 53·4, and in the third 31·0. If, however, vaccinations of children under one year of age be regarded, the results in the first circle were best. In the second circle the high ratio was due to the large number of vaccinations over the age of one, indicating the existence of a large unprotected population beyond the infant stage. As regards particular towns, the towns which had the lowest ratio in 1893-94 are noted in the margin.† Among the large municipalities, Lucknow and Moradabad headed the list with a ratio of 65 per mille. The ratios for Bareilly (43), Fyzabad (35), Saháranpur (38), Aligarh (37) were good: those for Agra (31), Allahabad (32), Gorakhpur (27), Benares (29) left room for improvement. In many municipalities the requirements of the Act and of the rules made under it were indifferently observed. The registers were not accurately kept up, certificates were not regularly granted, notices were not issued, or, if issued, compliance with them was not strictly enforced. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in charge of the first circle remarked on the difficulty of strictly complying with section 17 of the Act, which requires the Superintendent of Vaccination in a municipal area to ascertain by personal house inquiry whether a parent or guardian has omitted to present his child for vaccination. As Civil Surgeons have in headquarter municipalities been appointed Superintendents under the Act, the difficulty no doubt exists. There is, however, no immediate prospect of the Act being amended, and meanwhile it is found in most places productive of very considerable results.

* Sháhdara. | Pilkhua. Hápur. | Mowána. Bhinga.

Municipal population.		Successful primary vaccinations.	
		Under one year.	Between one and six years.
1st Circle	982,914	26,334	6,175
2nd do.	1,184,547	25,894	32,870
3rd do.	971,687	13,698	14,312
Total ...	3,139,148	65,926	53,357

† *1st Circle.*

	Birth-rate 1893.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Kairána ...	... 52	20·2	25·5
Khurja ...	... 38	23·9	20·8
Háthras ...	... 34	22·5	27·2
Sikandra Rao ...	... 30	21·6	27·0
Kosi ...	... 46	17·4	17·8
Brindaban ...	... 21	16·2	20·7
2nd Circle.			
Unao ...	... 39	67·4	21·3
Nawábganj (Bara Banki)	... 42	27·7	24·3
Sándi ...	... 47	115·5	25·7
Balrámpur ...	... 40	102·1	28·8
Bela ...	... 28	47·6	16·3
3rd Circle.			
Cawnpore ...	... 38	24·1	27·7
Mirzapur ...	... 33	27·2	18·5
Gházipur ...	... 31	39·9	19·9

The experiment of continuing vaccination operations in the plains throughout the hot weather, with the object of keeping up in each district a supply of lymph instead of obtaining it from the hill districts each cold weather, was not successful, and it is evidently most unpopular. It was a question for consideration whether the experiment was worth continuing. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in charge of the

first circle recommended a calf lymph depôt for that circle. As such a depôt has been established in Bareilly in connection with the dairy farm, it was suggested that one might possibly be started at Aligarh in connection with the dairy farm of that place, but under the management of the Civil Surgeon of Aligarh. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in charge of the second circle considered that a similar institution should be established in the hills from which bovine lymph preserved in lanoline paste might be issued to plains districts. Almora was suggested as a suitable station. Bovine depôts are most numerous in Oudh. The conclusions regarding them were, that they are useful in a large city like Lucknow, where there is a large demand for fresh lymph, but that calf lymph unless preserved in paste cannot be advantageously sent to a distance. Issues of calf lymph in paste were experimentally made from the Lucknow bovine depôt.

The Province enjoyed comparative immunity from small-pox during the year, and there was a marked decrease in the virulence of periodical outbreaks of the disease. In parts of the Province the feeling of the people with regard to vaccination has changed of recent years from dislike and dread to acquiescence and to positive approval. In Oudh and the eastern districts the old prejudices have as yet lost little of their force.

8.—Lunatic Asylums.

The population of the four asylums at the beginning and end of the year is shown in the table below :—

	Remaining on 1st January 1893.	Admitted.	*Discharged.*		Died.	Remaining on 31st December 1893.
			Cured.	Transferred to friends, &c.		
Bareilly	297	64	37	11	11	302
Benares	262	57	18	9	17	275
Agra	220	70	30	14	14	232
Lucknow	207	80	34	8	10	235
Total ...	986	271	119	42	52	1,044
Total for 1892 ...	1,007	284	132	80	93	986

The number of admissions was nearly the same as in 1892, but the discharges and deaths were fewer. The population consequently rose from 986 on the 1st January 1893 to 1,044 on the 31st December 1893, the highest figure for the last four years. The average daily strength was 1,013 against 1,024 in 1892 and 1,007 in 1891. On the average daily strength the mortality of the year 1893 was 52 per mille, against 93 per mille in 1892 and 87 in 1891. The year was exceptionally healthy, as is proved by the provincial death-rate of 24 per mille against 34 per mille in 1892 and by the jail death-rate of 17 per mille against 29 in 1892.

No asylum was overcrowded during the year. There was accommodation in the four asylums for 963 males and 323 females or for 1,286 in all. The average daily strength was 744 males and 270 females, and the maximum number of lunatics confined on any one night was 1,067. At Bareilly the spare accommodation was greatest, there being room for 310 males against a maximum strength of 213. The project for wards at that ayslum for European and Eurasian lunatics has been deferred until the provincial finances are in a better state. The want of such accommodation has for some time past been recognised. At the beginning of 1893 there were nine lunatics of European and Eurasian extraction in the provincial asylums : three were admitted during the year, one died, three were discharged cured, and eight remained on the 31st December 1893.

The foregoing figures include criminal and non-criminal lunatics. The following table gives figures for criminal lunatics only :—

Criminal Lunatics.

	Remaining on 1st January.	Admitted.	Discharged, transferred, &c.	Died.	Remaining on 31st December.
Bareilly	24	2	1	...	25
Benares	55	11	5	1	60
Agra	28	12	6	2	32
Lucknow	43	8	3	5	43
Total ...	150	33	15	8	160

Criminal lunatics fall into the three classes of (A) those who are charged with the commission of criminal offences, but against whom proceedings are stayed because they are found to be incapable of making a defence; (B) those who are capable of making a defence, and who on trial are acquitted on the ground that they were insane when the offence was committed; (C) those who have become insane during imprisonment in a jail. Of the 160 criminal lunatics in the asylums at the end of the year 90 belonged to class (A), 48 to class (B), and 22 to class (C). In accordance with the instructions of Government which were issued some years ago to prevent over-crowding in lunatic asylums such harmless criminal lunatics as cannot under existing orders be made over to their friends are confined in the Central Prisons. Their number is not large, being 39 on the 1st January 1893 and 32 at the end of the year.

Of the 271 lunatics (criminal and non-criminal) admitted during the year 226 were males and 45 females. Two hundred and seventeen were Hindus, 47 were Muhammadans, 4 Europeans and Eurasians, and 3 of "other castes." Classified by occupations, 65 were cultivators, 30 labourers, 17 public servants, and 20 shopkeepers. Classified by ages, 24 were under 20 years of age, 193 were 20 years of age and under 40, 53 were 40 years of age and under 60, and one was over 60. There was no marked difference between these figures and the figures of previous years.

The results of the diagnosis made into the case of each lunatic disclosed 105 cases as due to hemp-drugs, 5 to opium, and 17 to spirits. The effect of hemp drugs as a predisposing cause of insanity was closely investigated in this and other provinces by the Hemp Drugs Commission in communication with the Superintendents of Lunatic Asylums and with reference to the medical statistics of those institutions.

Deducting the sum of Rs. 10,007 spent by the Public Works Department on construction and repairs, the total charges for the maintenance of the four asylums in 1893 amounted to Rs. 65,526 against Rs. 64,567 in 1892, or to Rs. 64-10-5 per head of average strength against Rs. 63 in 1892. Against the expenditure of the year may be set Rs. 4,477 on account of the earnings of the lunatics and Rs. 854 contributed by relatives of lunatics towards their support. The net expenditure (exclusive of Public Works charges) is thus reduced to Rs. 60,195 against Rs. 59,130 in 1892. The net cost per head of average strength varied from Rs. 58 in Bareilly and Lucknow to Rs. 61 in Agra and Rs. 63 in Benares. The higher cost in Benares is mainly under the head "Diet," and is due to grain in excess of the requirements of the year having been purchased and stored in advance. In Agra owing to the smaller population of the asylum, the establishment charges worked out somewhat higher than

elsewhere. The following table compares the expenditure on diet and clothing each asylum during the last four years :—

	Diet.				Clothing and bedding.			
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bareilly ...	29 5 9	33 9 5	26 8 2	28 8 10	1 15 10	3 8 1	1 9 2	1 15 7
Benares ...	28 9 6	30 4 11	30 4 7	32 10 5	2 13 0	2 9 11	2 4 10	3 4 2
Agra ..	31 2 11	32 6 3	30 3 2	28 10 9	3 9 3	2 15 10	2 10 8	3 2 2
Lucknow ...	30 7 11	29 10 10	30 2 4	28 5 2	0 7 8	4 13 1	4 11 5	2 15 4

There was no appreciable difference in the cost of food in three of the asylums. The heavier expenditure in Benares has already been explained. As to clothing, the Bareilly expenditure was distinctly lower than that of the other asylums.

The advantage derived from the system now in force in jails and asylums of purchasing grain at harvest time and storing it was less in 1893 than in ordinary years, as prices throughout 1893 steadily declined. At the Lucknow Asylum, where a storehouse has not yet been built, the cost of diet per head of average strength was actually less than in the other asylums. There is, however, no doubt but that, taking one year with another, the system of purchase in advance at harvest prices is the most economical.

The number of men, for whom employment was found in the asylums during the year, slightly increased. While, however, at Agra and Lucknow there was improvement in this respect, Bareilly and Benares showed distinct retrogression :—

	Mean population.			Average employed.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Bareilly	318	325	300	132	136	87
Benares	293	281	267	111	90	86
Agra	211	214	218	49	49	110
Lucknow	184	201	227	95	102	118
Total ...	1,006	1,023	1,013	389	379	401

The advantages of moderate and regular employment for the inmates of the asylums have been so often insisted on by the Government that the results are disappointing. The Superintendent of the Agra Asylum showed that, when due attention is paid to the matter, blankets and other clothing can be manufactured by the lunatics under his charge of quality fully equal to that of the best jail blankets. Rope-making and gardening are also other occupations which seem equally suitable. The dairy farm in the Bareilly Asylum has been excellently managed and has been of great utility to the Bareilly station and cantonments ; but the question has arisen, whether the arrangements under which the farm is at present conducted do not interfere with the regular duties of the asylum staff. Heretofore the Superintendent of the Bareilly Asylum, however, has been most successful in keeping the lunatics at work to their advantage and happiness. Subordinate establishments were efficient throughout and the improved rate of pay recently introduced for warders has already begun to attract a better class of men.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

1.—General System of Public Instruction.

(For standard section on above, ses pages 273 and 274 of Report for the year ending 31st March 1893.)

2.—Education.

According to the Imperial returns, which include all schools and colleges in the Province, whether connected with the department or not, the number of public schools and colleges in the Provinces in 1893-94 was 4,902 against 4,958 in 1892-93, and the number of scholars on the rolls 232,806 against 221,022. The increase in the enrolment was satisfactory. The decrease in the schools was due to the abolition of useless or inefficient schools of the primary class. Of the 232,806 scholars 2,922 were in the University stage, 2,678 in the High stage, 12,613 in the Middle stage, 38,472 in the Upper Primary stage, 171,905 in the Lower Primary stage, and 4,215 in special schools. The numbers in the Higher stages showed a satisfactory increase on the corresponding figures for 1892-93. The number of private schools was returned at 6,386 with 68,803 scholars, against 5,910 with 68,394 scholars in 1892-93. Most of the private schools were elementary, and one-fourth of them were merely Korán schools. Of the 232,806 scholars enrolled in public institutions only 10,147 were girls. This figure includes 1,421 girls enrolled in special schools for Europeans and Eurasians, and 1,850 Native Christians. Of the 68,803 scholars in private schools 2,313 were girls. Taking public and private institutions together, the percentage of boys attending school to the male population of school-going age was 7·93. For girls the percentage was ·37. The total expenditure incurred by public institutions in 1893-94 was Rs. 36,12,928 against Rs. 34,46,894 in 1892-93. The increase was chiefly met from subscriptions and endowments, as the expenditure from public revenues in 1893-94 was only Rs. 28,419 higher than in 1892-93.

The departmental statistics for public institutions controlled or supervised by the Department returned 4,799 such institutions in 1893-94 against 4,845 in 1892-93, with an enrolment of 216,083 scholars against 204,556 in 1892-93. This increase in the attendance, as has been already observed in summarising the Imperial returns, is satisfactory. The expenditure showed a considerable increase on that of 1892-93,* but the increase has in the main been met from fees and endowments. The growth of the fee receipts is encouraging, but the Government is inclined to think that there is still room for improvement, as the fees charged in Government Colleges for University education are low, while the cost to the State for these colleges tends to increase. The subjoined table shows the distribution of the year's expenditure :—

	1893-94.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
* Public revenues ...	12,87,608	12,32,022
Municipal revenues ...	91,488	90,880
Fees	6,65,894	5,68,411
Endowments	3,32,042	3,24,923
	23,77,032	22 16 236
	8,91.549	8 91,659
	32,68,581	31,07,895

Source of expenditure.	On University education.	On secondary education.	On primary education.	On special education.	Total direct expenditure.	Indirect expenditure.	Total expenditure in 1893-94.	Total expenditure in 1892-93.	Percentage— To total expenditure. 1893-94.	Percentage— To total expenditure. 1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Public revenues,	1,52,222	5,01,168	5,72,994	61,224	12,87,608	5,81,762	13,69,370	18,41,826	57	59
Municipal funds,	4,900	56,995	29,131	462	91,488	10,352	1,01,840	1,02,578	3	3
Fees ...	62,408	5,56,067	44,897	2,522	6,65,894	90,740	7,56,639	6,64,354	23	21
Other sources ...	66,873	1,71,444	85,147	8,578	3,32 042	2,08 693	5,40,732	4,99,137	16	16
Total ...	2,86,403	12,85,674	7,32,169	72,786	23,77,032	8,91.549	32,68,581	31,07,895		

Of the total direct expenditure on University education 53 per cent. was borne by the public revenues, against 50 per cent. in 1892-93, and 47 per cent. in 1891-92. This is not as it should be, and the Director of Public Instruction was requested to examine the question whether the scale of fees in force in the State Colleges could not be raised. These colleges set the standard for aided colleges, and however welcome might be a larger fee income to an aided college, and however much a higher scale of fees in such a college might be justified by increased outlay on tuition, it cannot move until the State colleges take the initiative. It may be noticed that the expenditure from public revenues on the two State colleges at Allahabad and Benares rose from Rs. 126 per scholar in 1892-93 to Rs. 160 in 1893-94. The average grant per scholar to aided colleges fell during the same period from Rs. 60 to Rs. 57.

The attendance at the colleges of the Province continued to grow; the total enrolment in 1894 being 1,476 against 1,403 in 1893. The Muir Central College headed the list with 312 students, closely followed by the Canning College (262), the Agra College (238), and the Queen's College (219). In all there were 15 institutions in the Province in which college classes existed, but in seven only did the scholars exceed 40 The remaining eight were high schools to which small collegiate departments, ordinarily teaching up to the Intermediate examination only, were attached. The collegiate department of the Meerut High School was the latest example of this process of accretion. That there is room in the Meerut Division for a college may be admitted. But private liberality has still much to accomplish in respect of the college lately founded before it can take rank with other divisional colleges.

The students who carry their studies beyond the B. A. degree were still very few in these Provinces. This is to be regretted, as the concentration of study on a particular subject which the M. A. course involves is of great educational value. It may take some time before the popular notion that the M. A. degree has no special value in the case of appointments to the public services is dispelled. The foundation by private benefactors of teaching fellowships, to be held on the condition of the holder proceeding to the M. A. degree and of his taking part in college teaching, would be a great advantage to the larger colleges, besides enabling meritorious students to complete their education. In the B. A. Examination of 1893 the number of candidates showed a slight falling off on the figures for 1892. The percentage of passes was higher, to which result the leniency of the examiners in certain subjects appears to have contributed. The Director of Public Instruction represented that the very modest standard of original composition in the English language now required of candidates in the B. A. Examination was an excessive tax on their capacity. In that case an examination in Philosophy, which 182 out of 190 of the said candidates managed to successfully pass, must have resolved itself into an affair of memory and parrot-like repetitions of unmeaning formulæ. There is less opportunity for success by these facile methods in the B Course, and the comparatively small number of students who elected for it was no doubt in a great measure due to a general belief in its greater difficulty. The abolition of definite text-books in the subjects of Mathematics and Physical Science, now approved by the University, is a step in the right direction. It has the further advantage of enabling the lecturer in Science to select and make up his own apparatus. In the workshop recently started at the Muir College, instruments for lecture experiments are now made under Professo Murray's supervision at a very small cost. Work on similar lines is also being attempted in the Industrial School at Lucknow with a fair amount of success.

	Candidates.		Passed.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Examination.				
M. A. ...	20	27	14	19
B. A.— ...				
A Course ...	184	173	107	118
B Course ...	43	46	26	30
Intermediate—				
A Course ...	541	374	268	147
B *Course* ...		120		68

In the Intermediate examination also the number of candidates was slightly less than in 1892. The number of passes was 215. The Principal of the Muir College expressed an opinion that "the students choosing the B Course are on the whole superior

to the A Course men" and it appears that many students who pass the Intermediate examination "have no practical knowledge of English at all." An effort has now been made to raise the standard by prescribing a paper in translation from the vernacular into English, of which the first result has been a largely increased number of failures. It is at least satisfactory to find that in the opinion of so experienced a teacher as the Principal of the Agra College the examination in English now exacted by the Allahabad Univeristy from candidates for matriculation is more searching than that of any other Indian University.

The question of boarding accommodation in colleges is of great importance. The progress made by the Agra College where 340 boarders can now be taken is a testimony to the public spirit and liberality of its supporters. It is to be hoped that what the Muhammadan community has done Muhammadan boarders at the Muir Central College will be imitated by Hindu well-wishers of this College, as boarding accommodation for Hindu students is very defective.

In the law departments of the different colleges 757 students were enrolled against 615 in 1892. Thirty-four obtained the degree of Bachelor of Law against 24 in 1892. These law classes are largely attended by students who are not enrolled in the Arts classes of the collges, and who have no intention of appearing at a law examination. Among the Oriental colleges or collegiate departments the Sanskrit College of Benares held undisputed the first place and fulfilled many of the functions of an examining University in oriental studies.

The results of the three public examinations by which the teaching of the Anglo-Vernacular schools is tested showed satisfactory progress on the figures for the preceding year. The School Final examination, which was held for the first time in the year under review is alternative to the University Entrance examination, and subject to certain conditions is accepted by the University as qualifying for matriculation. It is distinguished from the ordinary Entrance examination by the greater stress laid on English and the vernacular, and by the substitution of science, drawing, and other subjects for a classical language. It should prove a valuable preparatory course for students who intend to take the B Course in Arts examinations of the University or the Science Course which the recently constituted Faculty of Science will eventually prescribe. The small number of students who appeared at the first School Final examination was not unsatisfactory. Drawing and science classes had to be established, and scholars induced to embark in novel lines of study. Drawing is now taught in 11 schools and Science in 14, and as the lower classes in drawing and science in most of these schools are well filled, the popularity of the School Final examination seems assured. A boy can now begin the study of drawing on reaching the Upper Primary section of a school, and can prosecute it for the six years which separate this stage from the School Final examination. Similarly for science he has four years, as he begins it on reaching the Middle stage. A thorough attempt has thus been made to give this side of school instruction its due importance from the very threshhold of secondary schools, and a few years hence its effects should be felt in the higher walks of education.

Examination.	Number of candidates.		Number passed.	
	1893.	1894.	1893	1894.
Matriculation ...	1,262	1,204	632	533
School Final ...	...	84	...	50
English Middle ...	3,013	3,145	1,272	1,338
Total ...	4,275	4,433	1,904	1,921

With regard to the comparative success in the public examinations of each school in the Province it may be said that generally speaking, the highest percentage of success has been obtained by the smaller schools, where the teachers can give more time to the training of individual pupils. Among large schools the Agra and Aligarh Collegiate Schools and the Lucknow Jubilee High School did best. Of smaller schools the Budaun High School deserved honourable mention.

Leaving the results of the examinations, the general statistics of the Anglo-Vernacular schools show that there were 38 Government schools of this class in the Province in 1893 against 37 in 1892, of which 33 taught up to the Entrance, and five up to the Middle. The average number of students on the rolls was 7,213, of whom 956 were in the High section and 1,872 in the Middle section. The figures did not materially differ from those of 1892. There were 33 branch schools, in which 2,792 boys were under instruction in Lower Primary classes. The number of aided secondary Anglo-Vernacular schools was 76, the same as in the preceding year, with an enrolment of 12,698 boys, of whom 11,101 were in the High section, and 2,567 in the Middle. The list is completed by 21 unaided schools connected with the Department by being "recognised" public institutions. These unaided recognised schools are not given, but they sent up a fair number of candidates for the Entrance and Middle examinations.

The total expenditure per scholar in Government Anglo-Vernacular secondary schools was Rs. 36·3, of which Rs. 21·6 was borne by public funds. In aided schools of this class the total expenditure per scholar was Rs. 25·3, of which Rs. 11 was borne by public funds. As has been in previous years remarked, the comparison is subject to the consideration that there are proportionally more scholars in the lowest classes in aided schools than in Government schools. In Government schools the growth of the fee receipts (Rs. 1,02,499 against Rs. 97,018 in 1892) and the decrease in the expenditure from public funds (Rs. 1,58,800 against Rs. 1,63,085) were very satisfactory features.

The accounts given by the Circle Inspectors of the increasing popularity of games and athletic exercises were most encouraging. The boarding-house accommodation in not a few schools still left much to be desired. It is satisfactory to learn that the punishment code was found to work well.

Vernacular schools for boys group themselves into Middle and Primary, according as they have or have not a section which prepares for the public examination termed the "Vernacular Middle." Of State vernacular schools classed as Middle there were 305 in 1893 with an enrolment of 29,507 boys. The corresponding figures for 1892 were 315 schools with an enrolment of 27,729. The decrease in the number of schools was due to the abolition of inefficient Middle classes tacked on to village schools, and without a proper teaching staff. The increase in the number of scholars on the rolls was satisfactory. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 1,92,825 the fee receipts provided Rs. 42,790. These schools were paid for and administered by District Boards. The aided Middle schools numbered only 12 with an enrolment of 1,539 boys and half of these were under missionary management. The number of candidates sent up to the Vernacular Middle examination held in December 1893 was 3,759 against 3,413 in 1892. Of these 2,393 belonged to State schools, 143 to aided schools, and 1,223 were private candidates. The fact that the Middle examination is the minimum educational qualification for admission to the lowest clerical grades of the public service induces many to attempt to pass it after they have left school. The attempt frequently ends in failure as not one in four of the private candidates passed in 1893. Two in three of the candidates from State schools passed.

The boarding accommodation attached to Middle schools was unsatisfactory. It was generally insufficient and seldom suitable. In the Gorakhpur district, boarders were said to sleep in the school verandahs. The account given in paragraph 127 of the progress made in introducing physical training in these schools is satisfactory.

There was a small decrease in the number of State Vernacular Primary schools (3,862 against 3,878 in 1892), but a substantial improvement in the enrolment (148,629 boys against 140,395 in 1892). The results of the Circle examinations were also more favourable than in the previous year, though too much reliance cannot be put on this test. These schools, though in name village schools, are attended not by the children of the actual tillers of the soil, but by those of the trading, clerical, and landowning classes. The agriculturist fears the effect of learning on his sons. These facts go

far to explain why the attendance at village schools is a mere fraction of the children of school-going age. Whether the instruction which these schools afford best meets the restricted literary wants and the special interests of the agricultural classes, is a matter which the Department might do much good in investigating. The introduction into our village schools of prints illustrating the life history of insect pests which have been prepared under the instructions of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department is an attempt in the right direction. Systematic teaching in agriculture is at present beyond the reach of possibility, but itinerant lecturers on agricultural subjects could probably be obtained through the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, by the District Boards of Cawnpore and neighbouring districts.

The aided Primary schools in the Province were few in number and the enrolment small. As to the unaided indigenous schools in the Province the returns for 1893 gave 1,657 "advanced" schools with 18,180 scholars against 1,458 schools with 15,844 scholars in 1892; and 3,138 "elementary" schools with 35,895 scholars against 3,318 schools with 40,080 scholars in 1892. The returns, however, are imperfect, and even now probably understate the number of indigenous schools and their scholars.

There were 124 Primary girls' schools maintained by Government or municipal funds with an attendance roll of 2,854 pupils, of whom only 180 were in the Upper Primary section. Of aided Primary girls' schools there were 118 with 4,220 scholars, all of which were under missionary management. The figures showed no improvement on those of previous years, nor were the reports of the Assistant Inspectors encouraging. The lack of competent teachers, the difficulties of the *pardah* and early marriage systems, and the apathy of the people are, as in the past, complained of. The situation of schools in out-of-the-way unimportant places where they are not easy of access and inspection, as is the case in the Agra Division, is capable of being remedied by the removal of such schools, if maintained by public funds, to more convenient and populous localities. The comparative success of the municipal girls' schools in Lucknow indicates that concentration of resources and efficient inspection are essential.

Secondary schools for native girls in which instruction is given in English and Vernacular are entirely the outcome of missionary effort, though receiving grants-in-aid from public funds. They numbered 16 with 1,183 pupils, only 137 of whom were in the secondary stage. It is to these schools that local Dufferin Fund Committees have to look for candidates with a sufficient general education to follow the medical course at Agra, and their improvement is of much importance in reference to this movement. It is hoped that the appointment of an Inspectress for these schools and the institution of a special secondary examination for girls, during the year under review will conduce to this improvement.

Under the head of special education may be noticed the three provincial normal schools for the training of vernacular teachers, and the recently founded Industrial School at Lucknow. In the Normal Schools the number of pupils was 297 against 322 in 1892, and the cost to the State per pupil was Rs. 161 against Rs. 146 in 1892. During the year the curriculum was revised, with the result that lower grade teachers can pass out in one year instead of two. This, with a fuller utilization of the ample accommodation at the Normal School in Lucknow, should enable the three existing schools to supply the requirements of the Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions for certificated teachers and should make the proposed re-establishment of a fourth school at Bareilly unnecessary. Sir Charles Crosthwaite recently visited the school at Lucknow and was well pleased with the regulations for the instruction and housing of the students, and with the bearing of the students themselves. This Province as compared with others in India, is deficient in its provisions for training teachers, as no central training college for English schools exists, nor are practising classes attached to the vernacular normal schools. The question of remedying these deficiencies was under consideration.

The progress of the Industrial School established two years ago in the Wingfield Manzil, Lucknow, was encouraging. The orders of Government restricting the time

given to English to three hours a week, with a view to increase the time spent on manual training and to prevent the school from lapsing into a cheap literary seminary, have not permanently reduced the attendance. The pupils (135) on the rolls on the 31st March 1894 were more numerous than on the same date in the preceding year, and the accommodation was fully taken up. The question of appointing a second instructor in smith's work was under consideration. Judging from the large number of boys who left the school during the year, it would seem that many stay too short a time to profit much from the instruction. Something might be done to check this tendency, especially in the case of boys to whom the privilege of free admission is granted. The Managing Committee had, under consideration, a proposal to reduce the number of free students and to improve the fee-income. The thanks of Government were conveyed to the Superintendent of the Locomotive Workshops of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway for his services on the Committee of Management. The provision of a more suitable building than the Wingfield Manzil for the school will probably have to stand over for some time.

The education of special classes of the community may be dealt with under the three sub-heads of (1) schools under the European Code; (2) the education of Muhammadans; and (3) the Colvin Talúqdár School, Lucknow. The number of schools aided under the Code of Regulations for European Schools rose during the year from 30 to 42, and the class attendance from 2,148 to 2,657. This does not, however, denote an actual increase in the number of boys and girls under instruction in the Provinces, but merely the admission to the grant-in-aid rules of certain schools which for various reasons had before been refused admission. The total State expenditure on this class of schools rose from Rs. 90,346 in 1892 to Rs. 1,10,522 in 1893, and averaged Rs. 40 for each boy and Rs. 43 for each girl in average attendance. The increasing charges for the payment of school and boarding fees for indigent children were the subject of correspondence between the Director and the Government, as there was reason to think that the present rules were occasionally worked with some laxity. Urdu and Hindi were prescribed as a "class" subject in the curriculum, and the list of optional subjects of the Final Standard examination was revised. It is satisfactory to find that class instruction in one or other of the two Indian vernaculars has been provided in the schools with only four exceptions. The Government entirely agreed with the Director's opinion that destitute orphans are unlikely to derive any benefit from the study of French or Latin as special subjects.

As regards the results of the three public examinations held under the Code of Regulations for European Schools, the Primary Standard examination is evidently an easy test, as 118 candidates passed out of 157. In the Middle Standard examination 100 candidates appeared and 44 passed. In the Final Standard examination 107 appeared and only 52 passed. The success of the La Martinière College and La Martinière Girls' School in these three examinations was noticeable.

In the sub-section dealing with the special schools attended solely or chiefly by Muhammadans the noticeable point was the progress made by the Aligarh Anglo-Oriental College. In the College Department there were 152 students against 121 in 1892, and in the School Department 297 against 238. The Lieutenant-Governor, while visiting Aligarh, was glad to express his admiration of the really great institution which has grown up there under the enlightened guidance of Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan and his beneficent associates in this enterprise.

The report on the Talúqdárs' School, Lucknow, was satisfactory, and the Principal, Mr. Siddons, is entitled to the greatest credit for the success with which he combated the special difficulties of such a school. Considering the staff and the general scale on which the College has been planned, the number of boys attending the school—29 in all—seems disproportionally small, and continuous efforts will need to be made by the Committee of Management to induce the native gentlemen for whose special requirements the school has been founded to send their sons and relatives

to it. The question of adding to the boarding-houses was engaging the attention of the Committee.

Generally speaking there was satisfactory progress in all branches of education, with the possible exception of female education. Amongst the more important measures of the year the greater place given to science and drawing in the curriculum of the schools has already been noticed. The year also saw the affiliation of the Thomason Engineering College at Roorkee to the Allahabad University, and its further connection with the Educational Department. The establishment of a Provincial Text Book Committee is generally recognised as a much needed reform. The important work of compiling an Educational Code made good progress under the late Director, Mr. Nesfield, whose full and excellent report, submitted before vacating his office, bears testimony to his intimate acquaintance with every branch of education in the Province, to his industry and mastery of detail, and to his knowledge of the people and their educational requirements.

3.—Literature and the Press.

(a)—Literature.

Works in the English language.—There were 90 publications against 61 last year and 60 of the year before last. The increase has been in works on law, miscellaneous, poetry, and science (natural and others).

The following were the more important works:—

"The Widow Lampart," "Major Craik's Craze," "A Romance of Bureaucracy," "Tales of the East, or Narratives of the Indian Mutiny," "That Little Owl," and "The Romance of Guard Mulligan and other stories."

"A new Guide to Cawnpore with two plans," compiled by Reverend G. H. Westcott, M.A.; "Kashmir, No. I Gulmerg, the Snow Bridge, and the Apharwat Lakes;" "Events in Egypt" and "Text-book of Indian History for Indian Schools," compiled by H. G. Keene, M.A., C.I.E. "A Commentary on the Indian Registration Act, being Act III of 1877, with introduction; Notes from the Case Law and Appendices containing the registration rules for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Panjáb, and Bombay," commented by Bábu Kunjbihari Seth, B.A., Vakíl, High Court, and Munsif, Oudh.

"The Central Provinces Tenancy Act, IX of 1883 (as amended by Act XVII of 1889) with notes of cases."

"Handkerchief Embroidery, or Eighteen Original Designs of full size borders and corners for ladies' handkerchiefs," by Mrs. M. Edith Hoff.

"The Hymns of the Sámaveda," an English translation by Mr. R. T. H. Griffith, published in parts.

Works in the Urdu language.—There were 469 publications against 295 of last year and 301 of the year before last: the principal increase being in the number of publications on arts, biography, language, medicine, miscellaneous, poetry, religion, and science (mathematical and mechanical).

The following were the more important works:—

"Ikbál-i-Thag," a translation of Taylor's "Confessions of a Thag."

"Futuh-ush-shám," history of Syria in Urdu poetry.

"Kulliyát-i-'Ilm-i-Tibb," a work on the principles and practice of medicine.

"Iláj-ul-amráz-i-Mámuli wa Khawáss-i-Adwiyát-i-Homœopathic ba tartib-i-Hurúf-i-Tahajji," a compilation on the cure of common diseases and the qualities of the homœopathic medicines, by Hakím Khadim Husain Khan, Raís of Shahabad, Hardoi district.

"Risála-i-Engineering," a Manual for Sub-Overseers and other workmen attached to Irrigation Sub-Divisions in the North-Western Provinces, compiled by Rai Bahádur Lála Sriram, Supervisor, Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces.

"Tarjuma-i-suálát mutaallika-i-Police Rules wa Regulations," a translation of questions and answers of Police Rules and Regulations by the Principal, Police Training School, Allahabad.

"Mazámin-i-Addison," a translation of part I of Addison's Essays.

"Majmu'a-i Kámil Tarjuma-i-Tárikh-i-Wá'kidi," a complete translation of the historical collections of Wá'kidi.

"Ghayat-ul-Burhán-fi-Táwíl-il-Kurán," a work on the interpretation of the Kuran.

Works in the Hindi language.—There were 306 publications in the year under review against 208 of last year and 199 in 1891. The number of publications on biography and philosophy showed a decrease, while in works on arts, drama, fiction, history, language, law, medicine, miscellaneous, poetry, religion, science (mathematical and mechanical) and science (natural and others), there was an increase. The most important of these were—

"Ráma-Yasha Darpana Nátaka," a drama.

"Chandra-Kántá Upanyása, Part I."

"Nutana Charitra, Part I," an original Hindi novel by Bábu Ratna Chandra, B.A., Vakíl, High Court, Allahabad.

"Bundel Prakáshiká," a history and geography of Bundelkhand, compiled by Pandit Mukund Shástri, Head Pandit, Rájkumar College, Nowgong, Bundelkhand.

"Arogya-Mitra," containing instructions about Hygiene, by Mahadeva Bhikaji Vinze, Hospital Assistant, Rewah State.

"Shrí-Válmíkíya Rámáyana Bháshá Chhandon men," a Hindi metrical translation of Válmík's Rámáyana published by Bábu Syam Lal.

"Rámáyana, Sátonkánda," a poetical work in seven books in the Nepáli dialect.

Works in the Sanskrit language.—There were 46 publications against 57 of last year and 43 of the year before last. The total number of publications in Sanskrit showed a small decrease, while there was an increase in the number of publications on law, medicine, miscellaneous, and science (mathematical and mechanical). The number of publications on fiction, language, poetry, philosophy, and religion showed a decrease. The most noticeable works were—

"Madana-Vinoda," a medical work by Pandit Tryambaka Shástri of Benares.

"Vivarana-Prameya-Sangraha" and "Sapta-Padártha Mita-Bháshiní Vyákhyá," philosophical works of the Vizianagram Sanskrit series still continue to be published under the superintendence of Mr. A. Venis, M.A., Principal, Sanskrit College, Benares. The monthly serial of the Benares College known as "The Pandit" also continues to be published.

Works in the Arabic language.—Twenty-one publications were registered against 14 of last year and 23 of the year before. The increase was chiefly in works on language, law, medicine, miscellaneous, and religion; but there was a decrease in history and poetry.

The more noticeable works were—

"Fatáwi Kázi Khán Ma'Fatáwi-is-Sirájiyya," a work on theological law.

"Badr-ud-dujá fi Sharh-i-Liwá-ul-Hudá," a work on logic being a commentary on the philosophical work named, Liwá-ul-Hudá."

"Tafsir-ul-Jalil," an extensive commentary on the Kurán.

Works in the Persian language.—There were 44 publications against 54 of last year and 75 of the year before. The decrease was due to a fall in the number of books on history, language, and philosophy. The only book noticeable was "Khulásat-ut-Tajárib," a medical work by Hakim'Ulwi Khan of Delhi, published by Munshi Newal Kishore, C.I.E., of Lucknow.

Polyglot works.—One hundred and forty-one publications were registered against 213 of last year and 258 of the year before. The decrease was due to a falling off in the number of publications on drama, language, medicine, philosophy, and religion.

The following were the most important works :—

"Principles of Sanskrit Grammar" in English and Sanskrit, compiled by Basudeva Sahai of Agra.

"The Ashtádhyáyí (eight books of Pánini, Part II, Book I, chapter IV in Sanskrit and English)," a Sanskrit Grammar translated by S. C. Vasu.

"Rasa-Rája-Sundara, Part of Volume I" in Sanskrit and Hindi, is a work on medicine compiled by Dattaram Chaube of Muttra.

"Jauhar-i-ziráat" in Urdu and English, a work on agriculture compiled by Bábu Piare Lal, landholder of Barautha, Aligarh district.

"Pánchon-pír," in English and Urdu (Roman character), contains a collection of some of the songs of the Pachpiriyá ballad-mongers in the Benares Division compiled by Mr. R. Greeven, B.A.

"Tárkika-Moha-Prakásha-Bháshánuvada-Sahita-Tathá-Dayananda-Moha-Prakásha satíka," in Sanskrit and Hindi. A work on the Vedánta philosophy.

Periodicals.—The following new periodicals were started during the year :—

"North Indian Notes and Queries" and "The Indian Purchaser's Guide and General News Disseminator." The former is a monthly periodical devoted to the systematic collection of authentic notes and scraps of information regarding the country and the people: and the latter a monthly advertiser and chronicle of current events, inventions, discoveries, &c. Both are in English.

The "Tafrih-ul-'ukalá" and "Murakka'-i-'Alam," monthly periodicals in Urdu on fiction.

"Hasan," a literary periodical in Urdu.

"Risála-i-Mufid-ul-Muzaríín," a useful monthly journal in Urdu for cultivators.

"Árogya-Jíwana" and "Árogya-Darpana," monthly periodicals in Hindi on medicine.

"Bhárata-Bhaginí," a monthly journal in Hindi, edited by a Hindu lady: and "Prémapatra-Rádhá-Swámí," a monthly periodical edited by Rái Bahádur Lála Saligram of Agra.

The following periodicals still continue to be published: "Naghma-i-Andalib" (Urdu); "The Allahabad Review" (in English and Urdu); "Árya Siddhánta" (in Hindi, Vaidic, and Sanskrit).

There were 1,117 publications in all subjects during the year under review against 902 in the year before.

(b)—The Vernacular Press.

The following statement gives details of those vernacular papers published in Upper India, excluding the Panjáb, which were reported on during the year :—

Province.	Quarterly.	Monthlies.	Bi-monthlies.	Tri-monthlies.	Weeklies.	Bi-weeklies.	Dailies.	Total.	Number of newspapers started during 1893.	Number of newspapers stopped during 1893.	Number of newspapers that remained on the register at the end of the year.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1	26	14	5	55	1	2	104	26	17	87
Central Provinces ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3
Native States in Rájputána.	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	2
Total ...	1	26	14	5	59	2	2	109	26	17	92

The number of papers reported on was 109 as compared with 110 in the previous year: one hundred and four papers were published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, three in the Central Provinces, and two in Rájputána. Eighty-three newspapers remained on the register at the end of 1892; the publication of 17 papers ceased during 1893, while 26 new papers were started, leaving 92 on the register at the close of the year. Of the older papers the publication of the following was stopped during the year:—The *Bhart Bhanu*, the *Budaun Gazette*, the *Gosewak*, the *Indian Graphic*, the *Najm-ul-Hind*, the *Qamar*, the *Soldier*, and the *Waqaya Alam*. The *Ját Sámachár*, and the *Nazm Akhbar* are old papers which were restarted in 1893. Among the entirely new papers the publication of the *Allahabad Temperance Gazette*, the *Anis-i-Oudh*, the *Gorakhpur*, the *Hardil Aziz*, the *Jat Oddharak*, the *Káyesth Conference Sámachár*, the *Maheshwari*, and the *Nigár-i-Alam* were discontinued after a short existence. The other new papers are as a rule non-political in tone: they generally deal with religious and educational matters. The *Police News* which was started in December 1892, chiefly discusses police matters, and is a supporter of the police subordinates.

The *Kavi-va-Chitrakár* is the only quarterly publication. It is devoted solely to the interests of native poetry, art, and industries, but it is very irregularly published. The monthly papers, which generally advocate religious and social reform, are the *Arya Darpan*, the *Bhárat Pratap*, and the *Bhatt Bhaskar*. The *Bharat Prakash* is a literary paper: the *Bharat Sudasha Pravartak* is the organ of the Arya Samáj: the *Devanágri Gazette* advocates the use of the Devanágri alphabet in preference to the Urdu character: the *Godharm Prakash*, *Gosewak*, and *Nagari Nirad* deal with the anti-kine-killing agitation; the *Hindi Pradip* and *Khialát-i-Hamidi* freely criticize the actions of the Government; the *Itihad* advocates unity amongst the Muhammadans: the *Káyasth Patrika* and *Káyasth Sámachár* are devoted to the interests of the Káyasth community; the *Mathur Vaishya Sukhdayak* and *Vaishya Hitkari* advocate social reform among the Mathur Baniyas and the Agrawál community respectively; the *Mazhar-ul-Ziraat* is devoted exclusively to agriculture; and the *Safir-i-Kashmir* professes to give Kashmiri news especially for Kashmiri Pandits.

No less than 59 papers are weekly publications. The *Hindustán* and *Oudh Akhbar* are the only daily papers published. The former is a staunch supporter of the National Congress, while the latter is markedly anti-Congress. Few weekly papers contain original matter: they deal with subjects of local interest; publish extracts from other newspapers; and criticize the action of Government officials. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, the *Hálat-i-Hind*, *Jám-i-Jamshed*, the *Khichri Sámachár*, and the *Rahbár* are most prominent in their attacks on officials.

The *Bhárat Jiwan* has the largest circulation, *viz.* for the general public 1,000 copies, and for the Gurkhas exclusively 2,000 copies. Next come the *Káyasth Conference Gazette* (1,000), the *Hálat-i-Hind* (800), the *Ját Sámachár* (650), the *Alwaqt* (625), the *Khattri Hitkari*, the *Police News*, and the *Vaishya Hitkari* (600 each): and the *Akhbar-i-Islám*, the *Arya Darpan*, the *Cawnpore Gazette*, the *Fitnah*, the *Káshi Pattrika*, the *Kavi-va-Chitrakár*, and the *Oudh Akhbar*, with a circulation of between 500 and 600 each.

The following table shows the linguistic classification of the papers which were reported on:—

Language.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Central Provinces.	Native States and Rájputána.	Total.
Urdu	76	1	...	77
Urdu-English	1	...	...	1
Hindi	20	...	1	21
Hindi-Urdu	6	...	1	7
Maráthi	...	1	...	1
Maráthi-English	...	1	...	1
Gurkha	1	...	...	1
Total ...	104	3	2	109

I.—Political and Foreign.

The news of the marriage of His Royal Highness the Duke of York was received with great favour by the Press. Congratulatory addresses were submitted to Her Majesty the Queen; public meetings and rejoicings were held in many places; and besides social festivities, food was distributed to the poor. The Press also hailed with satisfaction the receipt of copies of Her Majesty's letter thanking her subjects for their loyal addresses, and expressed joy that the country had at its head so sympathetic a ruler who took a keen interest in promoting the welfare of her people, and who was always ready to listen to their prayers. Her Majesty's letter was published in many papers.

Several papers published the proceedings of the Congress which was held at Allahabad in December 1892, and expressed satisfaction at its success. The *Nagari Nirad* observed that the Government by its action had shown itself not hostile to the Congress; and that sufficient proof was forthcoming that a great deal of good had accrued from the efforts of that political body, *e.g.* the raising of the age of candidates for the Civil Service Examination; the reforming of the Legislative Councils; and the appointment of Natives of proved merit and ability to posts hitherto held by members of the Covenanted Civil Service. The same paper also suggested that natives who foolishly opposed the Congress under the impression that the Government considered it a seditious movement must now be regretting their mistake; and that India was sure to be restored to her former prosperity if the Congress were properly maintained and supported. The *Akhtar-i-Hind* was of the opinion that the movement would do good to the country if its leaders made moderate and reasonable requests; but that it was a matter for regret that many of the resolutions of the Congress were not characterized by moderation. Among these might be mentioned the proposal to reduce the number of European soldiers now in the country, and the introduction of competitive examinations for recruitment of the public service. On the other hand, the *Najm-ul-Akhbar* and the *Agra Punch* ascribed the cause of the riots between Hindus and Muhammadans to the influence of the Congress and the Gaurakshini Sabhas. The former paper advised the Government to forbid the assembling of the Congress of 1893 at Lahore on the ground that the Panjáb was inhabited by warlike races, and that serious consequences would ensue in the event of disturbances breaking out there. The *Agra Punch* recommended that the Government should suppress the Congress, the Gaurakshini Sabhas, and similar associations by enactment, or at least impose severe restrictions on them, and place them under the surveillance of some extremely honest members of the detective police.

In an article headed "Why are the English so much afraid of the advance of Russia?" the *Sitara-i-Hind* remarked that the Government really feared its own subjects more than the Russians; that if any danger were apprehended from Russia the Government would not go on occupying foreign territories beyond its own frontiers and imposing new taxes on the people, who were already groaning under their burdens; that the children of the soil were really more interested in the protection of their country than the English; and that the Russians were encouraged to think of invasion because the British administration in this country was based on wrong principles.

The *Almora Akhbar*, in commenting on Sir Charles Dilke's speech that every country ought to protect itself, remarked that Natives and Englishmen were equally interested in the protection of India from Russian invasion; but that the Arms Act had almost totally destroyed the martial instincts of the former who were once a very warlike people, and that they were therefore not able to face the enemy, nor were they in a position to assist the Government with money owing to their growing poverty. On the question whether the people would be well or ill-affected towards the Government in time of war, it was said that their attitude would depend on the treatment they received at the hands of the authorities in time of peace; and that England, which owed her present wealth and power in a large degree to her connection with India, ought to undertake the entire responsibility for the defence of this country and insist

upon her officers out here pursuing a conciliatory policy to gain the good will of the people.

Articles appeared in several papers commenting on the unfriendly attitude of the Amír of Kábul towards the British Government; on the cruel treatment of his subjects; and on the probable results of the British mission which was deputed to his Court in the end of the year. The *Túti-i-Hind* regretted to notice that in spite of the payment of a large subsidy and other favours shown to the Amír, he still exhibited unfriendliness to the Government of India; and it was asked how long the Government meant to tolerate the atrocities committed by him on his subjects. A hope was expressed that the mission under Sir H. M. Durand would succeed in inducing the Amír to change his policy of severity, so that the Afghans might trace it to the direct influence of the Mission and begin to entertain a good will towards the British Government. The *Hindustán* expressed satisfaction at the warm reception accorded by the Amír to Sir H. M. Durand's mission, which showed that His Highness was animated by feelings of true friendship for the British Government. The *Azad* was of the opinion that although the results of the Mission were not yet known, it was clear that the Amír was not an enemy to the British Government as was hastily assumed in some quarters on his declining to receive Lord Roberts, and on his not fully acceding to the wishes of the Government of India in the matter of railway extension and some other frontier affairs.

Several papers commented on the action of the Government of India in deposing the Khan of Khelat and placing his son on the throne. Some papers considered that the Government was justified in taking so severe a measure against the Khan, especially that the custom of murdering Prime Ministers was spreading among princes and required to be put down with a high hand; while others were of the opinion that he should have been dealt with leniently and restored to power, as otherwise ignorant princes would be afraid to enter into alliances with the Government.

A large section of the Press published articles criticizing the administration of State affairs in Hyderabad. The general opinion was that the Prime Ministers were responsible for bringing the State to its present condition of mismanagement and corruption; that the Nizam was surrounded by intriguers; that the most important posts were filled by men more remarkable for their powers of intrigue than for their intellectual superiority; that the European element was being gradually introduced into the Hyderabad Government; and that it was doubtful whether this mixed machinery of Europeans and Indians would work at all smoothly in the State.

Articles also appeared in the papers commenting on the maladministration in Bhopál and other Native States.

The *Riaz-ul-Akhbar* devoted a great deal of attention to the affairs of the Rámpur State. Regret was expressed at so little attention being paid to the writings of the Native Press. Several papers had frequently commented on the state of affairs in Rámpur, but these comments had been ignored. The State was comparatively a small one; but it was burdened with a number of high-paid officers. Since the murder of General Azim-ud-din Khan all the inhabitants of Rámpur were regarded as rebels, and in many cases they had been deprived of their property. With reference to the sentences of death and transportation for life passed on Sad-ullah Khan and Mustafa Khan, respectively, in connection with the murder of the General, it was observed that the measures which were adopted from the very beginning to set the case agoing would be long remembered by the people: that considering that the British Government was noted for its legal justice, it was not clear why malicious measures were allowed to be adopted for the administration of justice in that case; that the late Abdulla Khan alone could have harboured a personal spite against the General; and that the ends of justice did not necessarily require that his sons, even if they participated in the murder of the General, should be punished with the terrible sentences passed upon them.

It was remarked by the *Hindustáni*, with reference to the Viceroy's speech on the formation of the new Legislative Councils, that although these Councils had not been reformed entirely in accordance with the principles which had been advocated from time to time, a move had been made in the right direction, and that the people ought to be grateful to the Government for the new departure. The *Hindustán* observed that while the Congress had asked for the direct introduction of the elective principle, that principle had been introduced in a modified form and to a limited extent; but nevertheless all honor was due to the Viceroy for his frank and outspoken exposition of his liberal views regarding the representative system. The *Subodh Sindhu* shared in the general disappointment felt by the Press at the non-introduction of the elective system, and sarcastically remarked that a mountain had laboured and only a mouse had been born. The people were, however, urged to be contented with the small concession which the Government had been pleased to make. On the other hand the *Nagari Nirad* expressed the opinion that no good was likely to accrue from the reformed Councils, as the official element still prevailed in them; though it was a matter for satisfaction that the non-official members to be elected under the new system would retain some independence and not consider themselves bound to support every proposal of the President like their predecessors who were Government nominees.

The Press generally expressed intense satisfaction at the action of the House of Commons in adopting Mr. Paul's resolution for simultaneous examinations for the Civil Service in England and India, and suggested that the Government, which was opposed to the resolution and was not likely to carry it out, should have pressure put on it to give effect to the decision of Parliament. The *Hindustán* was thankful to Mr. D. Naoroji, M.P., for introducing a Bill in Parliament regarding these examinations, and ventured to hope that it would be passed. At present many Indian youths who had a good chance of success were prevented from going to England and competing for the examination by want of funds and other causes; and the public associations in India were urged to strengthen Mr. Naoroji's hands by sending memorials to Parliament in support of the Bill. The *Azad*, on the other hand, was of the opinion that the measure, though it seemed to be a very simple one at first sight, would have very far-reaching effects and revolutionize the whole administration of the country: that if the Bill became law the Indian Civil Service would be swamped by Bengalis and Pársis, who were far ahead of other Indian races in the matter of English education: and that the respectable classes of Natives preferred the rule of Europeans to that of Bengalis and Pársis. The *Mauj-i-Narbadda* disapproved of the examinations being held in India on the ground that Native candidates would be deprived of the advantage accruing from a visit to England, such visit enabling them to obtain an insight into European society and to get rid of narrow religious prejudices.

The occurrence, in the middle of the year, of Hindu-Muhammadan riots over the slaughter of kine afforded the Press an opportunity of discussing at length the subject of religious disputes, and of criticizing in vehement terms the action taken by the Government to restore order in the disturbed localities and to bring about a reconciliation between the two communities. The *Godharm Prakash*, the most active organ of the anti-kine-killing movement, took the Hindu ruling princes to task for their indifference to the protection of kine, reminding them how some great Rájas in olden times served and worshipped kine, and how strongly the Hindu religious books enjoined the preservation of the bovine species. It was suggested that the princes should prohibit the exportation of kine from their territories; give aid to the cow-protection societies; and appeal to Her Majesty the Queen for the discontinuance of cow-killing. The *Colonel* regretted to notice that the authorities had espoused the cause of the Hindus at some places and of the Muhammadans at others, thus adding fuel to the flame. And it suggested that as one community could not possibly turn the other out of the country, they ought not to quarrel with each other; that the policy pursued by the authorities might lead to very serious consequences if religious riots happened to occur

simultaneously all over the country and the contagion spread to the Native Army; and that the Government ought to promote unity between the two communities and not set them by the ears. The *Hindustán* expressed regret that when educated and patriotic Hindus were vigorously agitating for the grant of new privileges, and the Government was gradually complying with their requests, their ignorant co-religionists should be quarrelling among themselves about religious matters. The cow question was the most fruitful source of dissension, it being impossible for the Government to please both Hindus and Muhammadans, and the only solution of the difficulty lay in tolerance and forbearance on the part of the two communities. The same paper exhorted the Muhammadans to refrain from cow-slaughter on the ground that only camels and sheep were sacrificed in Arabia, and the Hindus to be tolerant, especially as kine were still more largely slaughtered for the supply of beef to the European troops. The *Gorakhpur* remarked that Hindus were not well advised in desiring to put a stop to cow-killing which had existed for 600 years, and that they should bring friendly pressure to bear upon Muhammadans to refrain from cow-slaughter; but that the establishment of cow-protection societies was a mistake, and their proceedings were only calculated to offend the Muhammadans and to lead to an increase of slaughter of kine by the latter. Several papers expressed the opinion that these religious riots were due to the circumstance that the lectures of the Christian, Hindu, and Muhammadan preachers in public streets stirred up a religious feeling among the different sections of the community which had been still further increased by the Congress and anti-Congress movement, the proceedings of the Arya Samáj, and the operations of the Gaurakshini Sabhás; and suggestions were made that inquiries into religious disputes should always be conducted by European officers. In the opinion of the *Mehr-i-Nimroz* it had become very necessary that the Government should bring its influence to bear upon the Hindu and Muhammadan associations scattered all over the country; should control all their proceedings; should not allow them to pass any resolutions without its previous approval; and should not permit a new association to be started without first satisfying itself of the harmless nature of the same. The *Sitara-i-Hind* suggested that it was a one-sided decision to hold the Gaurakshini Sabhas responsible for the Hindu-Muhammadan riots without any formal inquiry; that the true cause of the riots should be carefully discovered and a decision taken once for all. To this end it was absolutely necessary that a Commission should be appointed by Parliament to make a sifting inquiry into the whole matter; and some respectable, independent, and right-minded editors of newspapers should be associated with Europeans, Hindus, and Muhammadans who might be selected to sit as members of the commission.

The *Prayág Sámachár*, in an article on British rule and natives, commented on the action of the Government in forcing the Income Tax Act, the Age of Consent Act, &c., on the people against their will, and remarked that the country had been almost entirely drained of its wealth by England. Reference was made to the frontier difficulties in Burma, the unfriendly attitude of the Amír of Kábul, the advance of Russia, and the Egyptian crisis; and the Government was advised not to fritter away its strength on petty quarrels, but to husband its resources and make preparations for the impending struggle with the powerful Russian Bear. The natives were described as a loyal and grateful people who, notwithstanding their being down-trodden and poverty-stricken, were ready to sacrifice their lives on behalf of the Government. The *Sitára-i-Hind* regretted to notice that the authorities pursued the divide-and-govern policy, and excited religious animosity between Hindus and Muhammadans. Such a policy was equally injurious to the Government and the people, and if a strong religious feeling were once excited among the people in a large part of the country the contagion might spread to the native Army. It was therefore the duty of the Government to restore friendship between the Hindus and Muhammadans instead of encouraging mutual discord. The *Oudh Akhbar*, on the other hand, praised the Government for the establishment of railways, telegraph, and post-offices, for the administration of justice with impartiality, for the security of life and property, and above all for the elcelexnt arrangements made for the protection of the country from internal and

external enemies Formerly, under native rule the mere rumour of the approach of an assailant led to a general panic; but although the Government was constantly engaged in warfare on the frontier, and Russia had been steadily advancing in Central Asia, the people never showed any signs of alarm, and received all reports with perfect equanimity.

II.—General Administration.

The *Hálat-i-Hind* remarked that, judging from the present state of things, there was no hope that official tyranny and oppression which prevailed in a large degree would abate. Persons against whom the recorded evidence was not very strong were said to be punished on the ground that otherwise the prestige of the Magistrate and the police would be lowered and the peace of the district endangered. Magistrates seemed to be under the impression that they were expected by the Government to punish more or less severely every accused person. Moreover, the proceedings of the lower courts were generally irregular and not unfrequently illegal, and the appellate courts only set aside such decisions when an appeal was made to them. This state of things was very unsatisfactory and tended to create discontent. An article appeared in the *Azád*, headed "The Courts of Justice are a source of revenue." The writer analysed the figures showing the income and expenditure of the Civil Courts in the North-Western Provinces during 1890 and 1891, and pointed out that while the Government had greatly benefited from the growth of litigation which brought in a large income, nothing had been done towards increasing the establishments with a view to justice being speedily dispensed; that the officers were unable to keep abreast of their work, notwithstanding all their energy and industry; and that delay in the disposal of cases was inevitable. A hope was expressed that the Government would make its courts genuine courts of justice and not permit them to be a source of revenue. The *Hindustáni* regarded the combination of executive and judicial functions in the same officer as one of the darkest stains on the British system of administration; and the *Hindustáni* observed that such a system could not be tolerated in England for a single day. The *Sitára-i-Hind* commented in very strong terms on the administration of criminal justice in this country. The people had lost all confidence in the courts, regarding them as instruments of oppression rather than tribunals of justice; and in their inordinate desire to check crime the courts forgot that they were treating society with undue severity.

The acquittal by the High Court of a European railway guard on the charge of attempting to rape a Hindu woman was viewed with great indignation by the Native Press. One paper expressed the opinion that in mixed cases European offenders had been invariably acquitted; that this had created a belief in the minds of the people that the Judges and jurors yielded to race feeling; and that ignorant men considered the Government itself responsible for these failures of justice. The *Práyag Sámachár* suggested that the Government should expressly exempt Europeans from punishment for minor offences committed by them against natives, but declare that they were liable to prosecution for graver offences, so that no one would then be justified in censuring the Government if Europeans were acquitted by Judges who were perfectly free in the matter. Natives would then be convinced of the candour and truthfulness of the Government; would quietly put up with all the wrongs done to them by Europeans; and would not find fault with the Government even if hundreds of European offenders were let off every day.

In commenting on the high-handed proceedings of the police, the *Hálat-i-Hind* remarked that it was well known that hundreds of honest and respectable men, who had never committed the slightest offence, were tyrannized and oppressed by the police with impunity, and in some cases had lost their lives; that the Government were either not aware of such proceedings, or did not like to interfere for reasons best known to itself; that District Officers seldom troubled to enquire into the conduct of police officials; and that many well-to-do gentlemen who had the

misfortune to incur the displeasure of the police had been prosecuted and ruined by the latter. The *Nasîm-i-Agra* found it difficult to understand why police officials who abused their powers received no punishment. If such officials were made liable to payment of damages, or to prosecution under section 211 of the Penal Code, on the dismissal of a false charge, there would be a greater improvement in the force than any number of police commissions. The *Azád* regarded the misconduct of the police as a dark stain on British administration. The *Gorakhpur* pointed out that an obvious proof of the corruption of the police was to be found in the fact that their expenses considerably exceeded their salaries: that there was no hope of improvement until the whole force was discharged *en masse* and replaced by educated and honest men.

Comments appeared in the Press on the budget for 1893-94 and on the prospects of additional taxation being imposed to meet the estimated deficit. Several suggestions were made, the principal ones being the reimposition of the cotton duties and the enhancement of the import duties on foreign goods. The introduction of a new tax was strongly deprecated. The *Najm-ul-Akhbar* considered that it would be a gross injustice to India if goods from France, Germany, Austria, Japan, America, &c., were admitted free like English goods, especially as these countries levied a tax on Indian goods. An import duty on foreign articles would only fall on well-to-do persons, who largely used such articles and would protect Indian manufactures.

Adverting to the Royal Commission which had been sent out to India for the purpose of enquiring into the cultivation and use of opium, the *Hindustáni* remarked that, as the Commission had been appointed at the instance of Christian missionaries in order to wipe out the disgrace attaching to the fair fame of the British Government on account of its connection with the cultivation of the poisonous drug, the Indian tax-payers ought on no account to be saddled with the cost of the Commission; nor should the loss of revenue derived from that source be recouped from them by additional taxation in case it were decided to stop the cultivation of opium. The *Nyaya Sudha* wrote much in the same strain, and expressed regret that Mr. Gladstone, who was regarded as a friend to this country, should have decided to make the Indian treasury bear the entire cost of the Commission. Other papers dwelt on the benefits of opium in cases of sickness, and remarked that labourers and the lower classes were enabled to work harder by using it; and that its stoppage would cause death and suffering to millions, besides much discontent generally.

The *Hindustáni*, in referring to Lord Lansdowne's reply to the deputation of European officers on the subject of the fall in exchange, observed that no exception could be taken to the action of the European Government servants in laying their grievances before the Viceroy; but that His Excellency's reply was open to serious objection, inasmuch as it showed that in his opinion the natives had no other object in life than to provide comfort and luxuries for Civilians; and that if His Lordship really thought that good service was not to be had he should have raised the salaries of both European and Native officers: indeed the sufferings of the latter were entitled to prior consideration. The proposal to stop the free coinage of silver was regarded by the *Hindustáni* as unsatisfactory, and the solution of the problem was to be found in the larger employment of native agency in conducting the administration. Natives, of whom there is a better class now available in the country, would be quite content with the existing salaries and not demand any increase on account of the fall in exchange. The *Subodh Sindhu* was apprehensive that the Government would introduce a new tax to meet the cost of the exchange compensation allowance to its European servants; but any unprejudiced observer would at once see how far the Government was justified in saddling the people with additional taxation for the purpose of increasing the already exorbitant salaries of its countrymen. The *Rahbár* and *Práyag Samachár* were also opposed to the suspension of the free coinage of silver, on the ground that however beneficial such

a measure might be to Europeans, the scarcity of silver would prove ruinous to the inhabitants of India. Selfishness, it was remarked, made a man blind to the interests of others.

Several articles appeared in the papers commenting on the condition of the people, especially of the agricultural classes. The *Dabir-i-Hind* observed that according to official reports 18 millions had perished from starvation in British India in 12 years; that while Europeans were welcome to all the comforts and luxuries they enjoyed in the country, they should see that the children of the soil had at least one full meal of the cheapest grain during the day to keep body and soul together, as well as the necessary articles of dress made of the coarsest cloth to protect their bodies from the inclemencies of the weather, and small cottages to live in; and that the natives could not be too highly praised for the patience with which they endured their sufferings and met their death. The *Nizám-ul-Mulk* wrote much on the same lines, and pointed out that, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory state of affairs, the settlements were revised every 30 years with a view to enhance the revenue assessments, or in other words to suck the blood of landholders and cultivators. The *Azad* attributed the impoverished condition of the agricultural classes to the policy followed by the grain exporters, who three or four months before the harvest advanced money to cultivators on the condition that they would in return supply grain when reaped at low rates: *e.g.* if the market rate was expected to be 16 seers per rupee at harvest, the cultivators were required to supply grain at 20 or 22 seers, which represented an exorbitant rate of interest. The grain exporters were described as a class of extortioners who vied with the village Shylocks in robbing the agricultural classes. In the result the cultivator had to make over his opium to the Government, his grain to the exporter, and his money to the mahájan or landholder, little or nothing being left to him and his family. In the event of a partial failure of crops his difficulties were considerably increased, as he was compelled to borrow money from the mahájan at a high rate of interest to purchase grain in the market for the exporter with whom he had previously entered into a contract. It was questionable whether the Settlement Officers made allowances for these difficulties when revising the assessments, or whether their sole object was to enhance the revenue as much as possible. According to the *Godharm Prakash* distress was so very severe that men were ready to part with their children for crumbs of bread; and, notwithstanding this condition of things, the country was burdened with taxation, and the people, as it were, flayed alive to provide skins for the shoes of foreigners. The *Colonel* published a cartoon in which the Government of India was represented as sleeping very soundly, though a number of mosquitoes, marked Famine, Police, High-handedness, Injustice, and Indifference, hovered about it. Below the cartoon was a couplet in Urdu to the effect that no amount of noise could rouse the Government from its sleep, and that no one cared for the people who were in distress. In the opinion of the *Gorakhpur*, the wholesale export of wheat to England and the decline of trade and industries were mainly responsible for the growing poverty of the people. Indian industries had been entirely ruined by European competition, and the country was being steadily drained of its wealth by European traders. The Government were urged to make special exertions for ameliorating the material condition of the people, *e.g.* by the establishment of technical schools all over the country and by the suspension of the free trade policy, so that the growth of indigenous trades and industries might be promoted. An article appeared in the *Arya Darpan* in verse, headed "The lamentable condition of India," in which the people were advised to rise from their beds and to be up and doing, as their country had lost all its former prosperity and greatness and had been plundered by robbers and drained of its wealth.

The *Túti-i-Hind* expressed approval of the proposed construction of water-works in the Meerut Municipality, as the people would be independent of water-carriers who supplied water at a high price during the summer. On the other hand the *Devanágri Gazette* and the *Anís-i-Hind* published protests against the scheme on the ground that there was no scarcity of water in Meerut. The latter paper

pointed out that the people would be burdened with additional heavy taxation and the water-carriers deprived of their livelihood. Besides which the use of river water, even if filtered, would cause diseases of the lungs, and the waste water at the standposts would affect the sanitary condition of the streets. Many other papers commented on the high incidence of municipal taxation, and the Lieutenant-Governor was advised not to force water-supply schemes on the people as was done by his predecessor.

Opinions were divided with regard to the utility of vernacular translations and glossaries of English readers taught in the schools. The *Najm-ul-Akhbar* strongly denounced these publications on the ground that they only possessed the merit of enriching the publishers of school text-books at the expense of students. The *Azad* on the other hand expressed approval of the glossaries, as they were a great help to a large number of schoolmasters who did not possess a thorough knowledge of English, and saved the pupils much valuable time which would be spent in consulting dictionaries. The *Naiyar-i-Azam* complained that the Education Department of these Provinces too frequently changed the text-books in schools to the great inconvenience and loss of the students and booksellers; and that the announcement was made in the very month in which the change took place, the result being that the new books or editions prescribed were not easily procurable everywhere. Several papers strongly urged that the Government should take steps to provide technical education for the poorer classes; that these classes should be instructed in the principles of agriculture and manufacture; and that special schools should be opened for the purpose, so that the people might usefully apply their newly-acquired knowledge to their ancestral occupations.

Articles appeared in many newspapers regarding the supply of provisions to the camps of officers. The Rája of Bhinga was praised for having raised the question in the Imperial Legislative Council. The present state of things was described as disgraceful, and the winter tours of officers were regarded by the peasantry with horror and dismay. The Government was advised to instruct its officers that they should pay for everything supplied at market rates, the villagers being allowed the option of refusing to supply anything unless they were paid in full. The *Arya Darpan* published a poem headed "May God save us from the tours," in which villagers, shopkeepers, cartmen, &c., were represented as complaining of oppression and high-handedness exercised by official hirelings in connection with the tours of officers, and as appealing to the authorities for protection.

III.—Legislation.

The *Prayág Sámachár* published the substance of the chief provisions of the Village Sanitation Bill, which has been passed by the Provincial Legislative Council, and observed that the measure would enable the villagers to enjoy the benefits of good sanitation like the inhabitants of municipalities.

IV.—Miscellaneous.

The Press commented freely on the shortcomings of railway administration. Complaints appeared in the *Cawnpore Gazette* of the difficulty experienced by passengers in obtaining drinking water at stations. It was said that during the hot weather passengers died of thirst, though their deaths were ascribed by the railway officials to cholera and not to thirst. The *Mehr-i-Nimroz* brought to notice the overcrowding of passengers in railway carriages, and remarked that no regard was paid to the rule that a certain number only should be put into a single compartment. The *Hindustán* noted that 3rd class passengers experienced great difficulties at railway stations in obtaining tickets owing to overcrowding, and suggested that tickets should be supplied at post-offices: also that the maximum number of seats in a compartment should be reduced to six; and that latrines and urinals should be provided in 3rd class carriages.

(4).—Literary Societies.

(For standard section, see pages 303 to 307 of report for year ending 31st March 1893.)

5.—Arts and Sciences.

(This heading is blank.)

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

(For section on above, see pages 309 to 314 of Administration Report for 1892-93.)

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1.—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

(For standard section, see page 315 of the Administration Report for 1892-93.)

Religious Fairs.

The Batesar Fair.—The Batesar Fair of 1893 took place on November 23rd, and it is to the lateness of that date that the great increase in the numbers of men and animals present at the fair is chiefly attributed. The cattle registration and the collection of the bridge tolls were thoroughly supervised, and the estimate of attendance appears to be more trustworthy than usual. The number of horses (including ponies), camels, bullocks and mules brought to the fair is believed to have more than doubled that of the previous year. One hundred and forty-three horses were bought for the Army and Police as against 82 in 1892. The registration of horse and pony sales, for which application was made, seems advisable in the interest of purchasers, and is under consideration.

Criminal cases were not of a serious nature, and the rise in their number is accounted for by the increase in the numbers present. The police and conservancy arrangements were good: no sickness occurred.

The receipts of the fair amounted to Rs. 11,786, showing an increase over last year of Rs. 2,432 which includes an increase of Rs. 1,158 from bridge tolls, of Rs. 818 from cattle registration, and of Rs. 323 from the bazar tax. The net profits were Rs. 6,831.

The Kumbh Mágh Mela.—The Kumbh Mágh Mela held at Allahabad in 1894 was extremely satisfactory as regards the executive arrangements, the location of the assemblage, and the superintendence of the processions.

The gathering was estimated to include from a million to a million and-a-half persons on the great bathing day; but notwithstanding this vast assemblage of pilgrims there was no serious crime or breach of the peace, and no noticeable friction between the police and the pilgrims.

The fulness of the sanitary arrangements, the supply of filtered water, the provision of a tramway to carry away filth, the trenching arrangements, the erection of dry-earth latrines for the main body of the pilgrims, and the ample supply of sweepers were important factors in preserving the general health of the assemblage. It is a noteworthy fact that though there was an outbreak of cholera in Allahabad at the time of the fair, it took place not within the fair itself, but in the slums of the city, and that in the fair only three deaths from cholera are reported to have occurred. A lesson to be learned from this is that in the case of such large assemblies it is necessary to fully supervise the sanitation of the city mohallas in which pilgrims assemble, as well as that of the actual fair ground.

2.—Ecclesiastical. 3.—Stationery.

(For standard sections, see page 199 of the Administration Report for 1874-75.)

4.—Wards' Institution.

(See Court of Wards.)

5.—Government Press.

The cash receipts amounted to Rs. 63,513, exceeding those of the previous year by Rs. 4,783, chiefly owing to an increase in the number of private appeals printed for the High Court. The expenditure fell short of that of 1892-93 by Rs. 23,922. As compared with 1892-93 the net cost of working the Government Press shows a saving of Rs. 34,209 with a nominal net profit of 19·74 per cent. as against about 14·0 per cent. in the previous year, while the value of the work turned out for Government Departments increased by Rs. 34,961, or 7·4 per cent.

6.—Government Book Depôt.

The maintenance of the Book Depôt cost Rs. 19,069 and the realizations amounted to Rs. 17,164.

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A.—Physical Geography.

1.—*Physical Geography of the Territories under the control of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.*

	Latitude.	Longitude.	Remarks.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh,	Between 23° 51′ and 30° 7′ north,	Between 77° 4′ and 84° 40′ east,	The territories commonly called the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are bounded on the north by the snowy range of the Kumaun Himálayas and Nepál; on the south by the Ságar District of the Central Provinces and the Native States of Bundelkhand and Rewah; on the west by the river Tons until its junction with the Jumna, thence by the Jumna to the 28th degree of latitude; on the south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholpur and Bharatpur; and on the east and south-east by the Sáran, Sháhabad, Behar, and Palamau districts of Lower Bengal. The non-regulation portions of the North-Western Provinces are the districts of Almora, Garhwál and Naini Tal to the extreme north.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current Agricultural year ending*

North-Western Provinces.	Dehra Dún.	Saháran-pur.	Muzaffar-nagar.	Meerut.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
A.-1.—Total acreage—				
1. Area according to professional survey	763,520	1,425,920	1,054,080	1,511,680
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States ...	...	...	...	...
Deduct (b) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	...	...
3. Net area by professional survey	763,520	1,425,920	1,054,080	1,511,680
4. Corresponding area in village papers	763,962	1,434,710	1,061,682	1,513,517
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-1—				
1. Forests	465,036	252,699	...	...
2. Not available for cultivation	104,597	147,207	159,747	177,811
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	87,654	144,291	158,861	210,929
4. Current fallows	11,465	49,917	48,088	43,689
5. Net area cropped during the year	95,210	843,596	694,986	1,081,088
6. Irrigated during the year from— (a) Government Canals	10,069	91,959	167,788	232,027
(b) Private Canals	...	...	...	...
(c) Tanks*	...	...	...	...
(d) Wells	1	27,551	56,520	111,763
(e) Other sources†	8,495	4,404	3,698	4,293
Total area irrigated ...	18,565	123,914	228,006	348,083
7. Crops irrigated. (a) Wheat	4,801	58,892	119,788	154,796
(b) Other cereals and pulses ...	16,061	48,139	51,352	89,787
(c) Miscellaneous food crops ...	917	2,622	3,735	4,868
(d) ,, non-food crops ...	4,457	23,885	65,086	123,473
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—				
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	21,580	136,760	64,386	42,575
2. Wheat	26,122	253,675	205,403	275,166
3. Barley	9,389	36,914	20,587	39,937
4. Cholum or jawár (millet) ...	...	15,444	30,998	67,757
5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	114	34,697	25,319	20,560
6. Ragi or mandúa	16,426	3,463	2,235	179
7. Maize	3,656	60,416	31,830	81,261
8. Gram (pulse)...	2,938	150,568	123,535	145,777
9. Other food grains, including pulses	16,513	157,031	120,921	320,755
Oilseeds ... 10. Linseed	79	1,549	219	3
11. Til or gingelly	5,438	222	42	39
12. Others	2,278	1,390	1,582	3,827
13. Condiments and spices	...	1,636	...	5,281
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	1,712	36,681	60,934	92,038
15. Others	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	388	35,226	18,211	45,974
17. Jute	...	...	...	...
18. Others	9	465	398	320
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	5	445	2,071	9,784
20. Others	...	...	...	1
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	226	...	...	...
22. Coffee	...	...	...	...
23. Tea	4,951	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	284	191	321	3,797
25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp...	...	...	...	...
27. Others	...	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops	2,750	111,540	107,751	135,757
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	2,558	4,480	4,386	7,020
30. Miscellaneous crops (Food ...	5,326	820	336	118
30. Miscellaneous crops (Non-food ...	1,978	7,537	3,286	6,667
31. Total ...	125,220	1,051,150	824,751	1,304,593
32. Area cropped more than once ...	30,010	207,554	129,765	223,505
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year.	95,210	843,596	694,986	1,081,088
A.-4.—Stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks...	28,684	203,813	146,645	218,627
2. Cows	51,174	105,084	83,939	323,216
3. Male buffaloes	559	3,635	1,165	3,202
4. Cow buffaloes	5,905	54,712	56,842	124,126
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves) ...	13,725	57,943	65,540	155,119
6. Sheep	25,365	40,985	34,926	63,070
7. Goats	45,989	26,638	27,173	40,209
8. Horses and ponies...	1,949	12,390	8,967	13,062
9. Mules and donkeys	359	9,859	13,060	21,214
10. Camels	...	33	144	519
11. Ploughs	14,309	54,142	49,820	99,054
12. Carts	2,262	17,640	18,769	34,518

* Included in "Other sources."

TICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

fallows and stock in each District of the North-Western Provinces during the 30th June 1893.

Buland-shahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Farukh-abad.	Mainpuri.	Etáwah.	Etah.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,214,080	1,252,480	932,480	1,187,840	1,100,160	1,086,080	1,084,160	1,111,777
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,214,080	1,252,480	932,480	1,187,840	1,100,160	1,086,080	1,084,160	1,111,777
1,225,390	1,247,780	920,929	1,181,092	1,101,783	1,086,553	1,082,369	1,115,235
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136,262	204,916	60,580	219,371	242,744	320,956	242,916	221,556
203,096	113,753	131,699	158,841	220,057	161,134	265,639	253,707
34,752	32,272	17,603	25,021	74,857	39,047	32,690	46,756
851,280	896,839	711,047	777,859	564,125	565,416	541,124	593,216
136,172	103,342	36,440	22,052	48,705	108,182	138,002	77,876
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
125,350	270,932	136,152	196,630	111,217	153,258	53,696	142,165
8,320	11,970	291	2,021	36,573	37,669	14,626	26,757
269,842	386,244	172,883	220,703	196,495	299,109	206,324	246,798
94,951	185,286	81,360	94,930	47,085	96,303	68,289	108,257
116,065	178,346	76,782	110,063	112,704	186,996	124,372	124,886
5,433	13,007	3,865	6,500	11,932	5,600	4,084	5,294
93,061	53,685	20,707	15,557	47,080	39,351	39,932	28,910
10,443	8,580	37	659	48,585	50,946	35,698	27,358
147,449	202,544	82,990	99,365	76,978	105,481	74,135	137,009
42,124	35,379	32,640	26,621	30,961	15,594	4,188	31,354
29,517	19,099	96,045	8,687	4,030	3,484	847	6,851
28,252	24,897	23,377	26,668	5,784	5,513	903	9,580
48	69	5	121	3,358	4,029	1,541	1,485
72,546	71,930	5,031	5,290	43,878	41,767	27,021	49,796
75,055	70,433	76,952	74,999	36,108	20,117	25,896	33,320
447,773	471,350	343,532	491,239	324,669	354,901	363,731	321,985
4	1	4	...	60	...	91	8
20	11	208	673	4	13	29	67
6,517	9,700	8,004	768	1,071	689	939	538
8,436	931	416	3,000	566	935	357	867
29,575	4,776	828	3,431	21,096	11,240	10,241	14,585
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52,562	86,253	42,669	59,173	22,005	22,788	44,641	28,797
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
260	1,130	1,467	833	1,516	1,571	1,757	887
26,038	23,761	5,171	2,495	7,418	12,570	22,228	10,371
1,609	219	5	7	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	13,045	9,820	5,839	2,885
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,037	3,991	584	454	1,034	675	683	1,088
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	336	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26,039	27,914	33,524	20,233	2,530	5,002	1,720	6,481
8,180	14,759	4,663	7,169	19,810	6,114	4,509	6,490
638	412	98	1,674	344	2,345	139	1,521
2,727	942	432	5,537	7,001	2,268	487	2,639
1,020,849	1,079,081	758,682	839,096	672,187	677,862	627,620	695,962
169,569	182,242	47,635	61,237	108,062	112,446	86,496	102,746
851,280	896,839	711,047	777,859	564,125	565,416	541,124	593,216
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
178,917	178,149	94,128	139,772	159,019	151,594	137,967	148,912
83,787	61,103	76,658	77,159	81,685	53,880	84,869	71,474
8,520	20,189	15,711	32,567	19,221	28,519	27,893	20,052
92,943	90,568	59,055	64,426	60,140	85,537	61,768	62,007
76,243	71,906	68,482	74,506	86,339	66,902	113,276	55,303
42,657	50,967	53,091	40,915	35,239	29,212	18,183	34,491
36,704	51,533	46,137	66,141	57,024	46,902	77,101	35,819
9,884	13,139	6,898	12,697	11,067	12,952	14,461	9,451
14,010	18,379	13,709	13,858	4,949	8,064	4,877	8,763
351	888	982	1,198	162	387	587	211
78,156	79,912	48,426	70,258	73,079	68,963	66,412	69,701
12,674	7,937	4,783	4,578	8,957	7,163	7,363	11,190

† Includes area irrigated from tanks.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current*
Agricultural year ending

North-Western Provinces.	Bareilly.	Bijnor.	Budaun.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
A.-1.—Total acreage—			
1. Area according to professional survey	1,623,118	1,196,902	1,270,691
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States ...	604,800	...	...
2. Deduct (b) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	...
3. Net area by professional survey	1,018,318	1,196,902	1,270,691
4. Corresponding area in village papers	1,021,197	1,215,926	1,285,798
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-I—			
1. Forests	...	58,261	...
2. Not available for cultivation	115,005	127,282	118,454
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	99,632	286,534	235,461
4. Current fallows	38,301	95,673	88,207
5. Net area cropped during the year	768,259	648,176	843,676
6. Irrigated during the year from— (a) Government Canals	64,763	10,512	...
(b) Private Canals	...	...	...
(c) Tanks*	...	...	...
(d) Wells	47,594	15,799	78,477
(e) Other sources†	59,259	6,221	50,937
Total area irrigated ...	171,616	32,532	129,414
7. Crops irrigated. (a) Wheat	57,990	5,124	59,877
(b) Other cereals and pulses ...	69,035	5,983	38,882
(c) Miscellaneous food crops ...	4,882	1,245	7,388
(d) „ non-food crops ...	44,516	21,474	30,330
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—			
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	259,393	200,969	81,373
2. Wheat	122,147	96,795	212,389
3. Barley	19,379	28,959	57,827
4. Cholum or jawár (millet) ...	9,271	660	33,791
5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	16,925	46,831	33,377
6. Ragi or mandua	4,917	286	580
7. Maize	50,639	4,641	31,129
8. Gram (pulse)...	113,809	53,159	78,675
9. Other food grains, including pulses	254,729	164,402	340,063
Oilseeds ... 10. Linseed	10,122	2,445	206
11. Til or gingelly	6	45	15
12. Others	1,895	16,144	1,228
13. Condiments and spices	818	61	555
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	54,085	67,213	24,436
15. Others	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	13,342	36,255	26,178
17. Jute	...	...	...
18. Others	3,424	417	1,205
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	972	...	4,005
20. Others	18	71	18
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	4,422	...	11,503
22. Coffee	...	...	...
23. Tea	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	2,030	1,058	1,383
25. Cinchona	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp...	...	...	...
27. Others	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops	22,021	23,805	19,098
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	10,543	4,305	16,623
30. Miscellaneous crops Food ...	4,118	1,020	1,900
30. Miscellaneous crops Non-food ...	85	164	4,807
31. Total ...	979,110	749,705	982,364
32. Area cropped more than once ...	210,851	101,529	138,688
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year.	768,259	648,176	843,676
A.-4.—Stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks	232,990	193,400	210,232
2. Cows	83,858	130,772	114,160
3. Male buffaloes	40,418	14,322	18,949
4. Cow buffaloes	45,501	33,609	75,786
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves) ...	76,828	56,641	62,199
6. Sheep	32,067	39,025	39,330
7. Goats	80,562	29,928	61,003
8. Horses and ponies	10,238	7,809	10,667
9. Mules and donkeys	4,888	7,802	8,124
10. Camels	16	24	118
11. Ploughs	98,063	61,896	89,797
12. Carts	21,187	28,372	19,629

* Included in "Other sources."

TICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY,

fallows and stock in each District of the North-Western Provinces during the 30th June 1893—(continued).

Moradabad.	Sháhjahánpur.	Pilibhít.	Cawnpore.	Fatehpur.	Bánda.	Hamírpur.	Allahabad.	Jhánsi.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,473,920	1,116,412	878,642	1,514,368	1,043,840	2,129,152	1,751,680	1,813,184	2,295,870
...	...	...	...	...	169,984	286,976	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,920
1,473,920	1,116,412	878,642	1,514,368	1,043,840	1,959,168	1,464,704	1,813,184	2,197,950
1,460,569	1,119,238	878,003	1,513,100	1,046,037	1,958,459	1,464,744	1,825,425	2,223,269
...	...	97,045	...	...	75,454	6,610	...	121,716
113,245	107,368	72,569	405,308	270,067	290,593	232,164	409,122	383,233
247,513	204,258	236,143	254,471	177,934	567,981	356,536	248,675	836,167
89,253	64,870	39,259	65,970	35,804	153,705	130,424	77,211	213,529
1,010,558	742,742	432,987	787,351	562,232	870,726	739,010	1,090,417	668,624
...	...	10,064	146,194	...	...	1,872	...	2,005
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59,968	114,495	32,620	83,261	94,506	3,230	14,925	144,067	56,074
22,426	81,620	30,800	20,618	61,070	1,595	1,007	70,051	6,279
82,394	196,115	73,484	250,073	155,576	4,825	17,804	214,118	64,358
25,832	91,388	32,842	45,560	32,721	539	1,220	50,494	23,297
11,333	46,756	16,636	197,309	126,852	2,823	11,229	145,525	39,264
5,326	8,808	2,347	6,697	3,552	793	1,094	4,350	2,817
42,053	53,304	22,547	31,760	12,002	906	4,492	20,835	1,983
205,030	165,617	196,129	62,554	89,883	73,288	4,918	279,110	27,631
239,292	163,715	80,629	49,646	35,217	3,000	5,534	61,431	84,247
42,382	30,512	6,722	9,132	2,135	4,731	11,610	87,029	10,444
19,644	7,192	642	2,827	2,677	1,910	14,552	4,748	57,750
48,246	19,997	10,111	1,586	714	393	11,145	2,590	4,153
3,715	9,313	459	856	4,926	26,754	26,637	41,662	61,606
19,004	2,997	1,017	27,948	422	218	12	1,130	8,558
66,851	115,495	64,812	53,039	67,358	225,594	142,651	170,725	85,549
324,897	228,839	91,203	562,771	352,678	417,164	380,733	520,360	278,982
1,104	2,160	5,199	231	1,942	21,106	32,834	23,061	12,162
16	23	9	209	212	31,921	31,138	1,167	56,881
2,451	141	940	116	29	709	6	159	741
137	453	314	758	419	290	910	1,186	59
54,664	55,455	37,209	13,717	5,020	24	3,120	13,542	1,143
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35,435	6,956	3,651	75,552	37,804	107,023	77,793	26,127	26,983
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,090	1,844	2,398	3,112	3,966	3,736	3,560	4,325	1,926
28	787	526	16,173	278	77	793	2,500	57
8	46	...	28	135	...	459	155	402
...	8,232	...	1,214	5,967	...	...	5,419	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,684	1,049	209	970	440	453	747	1,096	247
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46,784	18,985	6,077	3,236	18,469	1,111	293	14,191	1,860
10,597	10,346	4,139	12,079	4,797	1,588	2,351	11,676	3,156
20,594	8,832	907	854	926	...	1,219	157	2,571
10,338	481	173	511	313	1,909	364	2,075	695
1,153,991	859,467	513,475	899,119	636,727	922,999	753,379	1,275,621	727,803
143,433	116,725	80,488	111,768	74,495	52,273	14,369	185,204	59,179
1,010,558	742,742	432,987	787,351	562,232	870,726	739,010	1,090,417	668,624
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
296,449	256,590	140,195	185,682	141,047	175,686	143,431	347,648	172,887
144,346	130,965	81,306	123,502	91,150	206,301	142,952	183,403	248,264
34,598	41,497	37,657	44,031	41,491	11,592	7,042	26,198	8,014
64,611	41,289	17,104	79,154	54,538	59,237	40,699	84,664	74,123
89,320	65,815	36,653	160,329	96,154	95,973	77,477	105,744	113,584
41,664	40,050	16,929	28,402	85,593	40,243	36,006	138,955	67,708
34,158	95,755	40,868	116,586	83,372	80,741	87,861	101,565	99,471
14,269	12,386	7,369	14,828	10,756	13,007	8,123	12,386	8,750
16,272	2,676	968	7,101	5,494	2,536	1,254	10,387	4,697
59	82	10	204	227	59	130	528	198
118,429	101,599	58,528	94,954	80,210	77,143	52,274	155,194	68,278
33,204	20,914	14,439	20,584	10,591	16,624	24,157	2,722	19,820

† Includes area irrigated from tanks.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current*
Agricultural year ending

North-Western Provinces.	Jalaun.	Benares.	Mirzapur.	Jaunpur.
A.-1.—Total acreage—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Area according to professional survey	1,000,212	646,061	3,342,720	992,640
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States ...	54,528	75,680	554,000	...
2. Deduct (b) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	1,174,590	...
3. Net area by professional survey	945,684	570,381	1,614,130	992,640
4. Corresponding area in village papers	947,214	569,238	1,614,191	991,867
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-I—				
1. Forests	...	...	78,848	...
2. Not available for cultivation	176,423	62,696	302,314	164,327
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	165,663	69,058	455,277	153,103
4. Current fallows	55,243	21,599	162,442	37,944
5. Net area cropped during the year	549,885	415,885	615,310	636,493
6. Irrigated during the year from— (a) Government Canals	16,342	...	...	...
(b) Private Canals	...	...	...	...
(c) Tanks*	...	...	...	...
(d) Wells	4,273	125,218	36,445	306,970
(e) Other sources†	432	20,913	14,634	39,624
Total area irrigated ...	21,047	146,131	51,079	346,594
7. Crops irrigated. (a) Wheat	459	16,043	4,268	34,469
(b) Other cereals and pulses ...	15,927	102,690	34,549	258,111
(c) Miscellaneous food crops ...	748	3,881	1,368	3,450
(d) „ non-food crops ...	4,887	25,931	12,077	56,630
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—				
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	1,852	107,086	179,551	170,243
2. Wheat	767	29,119	46,204	35,072
3. Barley	757	69,412	26,777	146,879
4. Cholum or jowár (millet) ...	875	2,017	732	8,390
5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	3,345	1,119	492	5,911
6. Ragi or mandua	1,442	4,555	18,251	10,669
7. Maize	16	8,374	8,159	68,556
8. Gram (pulse)	96,299	24,908	44,641	17,439
9. Other food grains, including pulses	351,273	190,355	320,011	229,690
Oilseeds ... 10. Linseed	46,465	5,503	42,223	2,474
11. Til or gingelly	4,181	5	10,221	81
12. Others	36	106	1,615	29
13. Condiments and spices	4,296	252	355	499
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	841	22,551	11,933	52,847
15. Others	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	50,178	13	1,323	502
17. Jute	...	...	...	...
18. Others	1,495	6,068	581	4,886
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	1,082	2,827	357	6,732
20. Others	105	8	39	14
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	...	3,508	2,002	...
22. Coffee	...	...	...	...
23. Tea	...	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	211	36	81	677
25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp	...	...	...	...
27. Others	...	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops	1,630	4,683	1,672	2,731
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	1,825	7,607	2,866	6,224
30. Miscellaneous crops (Food ...	80	2,085	3,329	12,523
30. Miscellaneous crops (Non-food ...	177	329	498	160
31. Total ...	569,228	492,526	723,913	783,228
32. Area cropped more than once ...	19,343	76,641	108,603	146,735
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year.	549,885	415,885	615,310	636,493
A.-4.—Stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks	70,280	151,256	245,776	259,806
2. Cows	50,521	63,741	242,607	123,665
3. Male buffaloes	7,904	3,734	3,515	10,189
4. Cow buffaloes	26,451	25,918	49,436	62,123
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves) ...	38,779	32,072	58,648	57,596
6. Sheep	20,922	80,075	88,793	101,660
7. Goats	40,188	21,797	55,214	63,842
8. Horses and ponies	6,829	3,265	4,138	4,542
9. Mules and donkeys	4,901	4,790	2,445	4,941
10. Camels	174	162	105	789
11. Ploughs	29,164	60,219	67,191	115,356
12. Carts	11,546	1,288	1,145	1,400

* Included in "Other sources."

TICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

fallows and stock in each District of the North-Western Provinces during the 30*th June* 1893—(concluded).

Gházi-pur.	Ballia.	Gorakh-pur.	Basti.	Azamgarh.	Almora.	Garhwál.	Naini Tal.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
935,952	753,989	2,941,440	1,761,792	1,374,080	3,461,954	6,277,760	1,705,406
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,675,200	...
...	6,531	...	...	...	3,458,651	301,840	359,129
935,952	747,458	2,941,440	1,761,792	1,374,080	3,303	3,300,720	1,346,277
937,053	741,476	2,932,256	1,784,934	1,375,508	3,303	3,300,886	1,346,277
...	...	104,192	...	...	...	3,165,040	793,071
127,783	112,252	260,121	190,787	323,262	...	...	46,090
127,522	89,373	414,915	310,163	164,347	...	...	201,512
39,253	43,904	109,622	38,493	62,516	...	16,981	34,830
642,495	495,947	2,043,406	1,245,491	825,383	3,303	118,865	270,774
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104,141
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
171,254	125,474	240,192	178,365	312,787	...	...	67
47,394	46,147	371,374	341,870	193,272	...	2,560	447
218,648	171,621	611,566	520,235	506,059	...	2,560	104,655
9,776	3,108	104,816	150,933	20,208	...	640	32,243
177,179	136,442	444,549	309,786	397,810	...	2,560	79,477
2,768	2,405	18,289	6,226	15,468	...	...	259
45,020	36,596	52,406	60,164	93,627	...	...	18,919
141,933	100,391	913,566	657,960	304,168	...	32,000	148,694
11,562	5,674	152,652	166,264	20,444	...	42,240	65,355
108,569	71,603	157,120	26,944	153,593	...	...	12,298
3,787	1,320	287	700	532	...	...	2,703
8,599	2,442	4,934	259	1,219	...	...	1,226
15,491	14,312	48,789	31,383	4,064	...	...	4,217
17,691	39,453	94,313	49,004	30,734	...	...	11,703
24,918	35,743	92,294	41,724	14,382	...	...	26,429
364,059	300,732	775,079	507,146	371,877	...	89,600	39,185
4,348	1,871	97,880	41,116	4,145	...	...	10,942
23	35	5,159	523	528	...	...	60
95	349	12,502	8,694	166	...	3,200	30,111
204	...	2,170	483	380	...	...	...
31,478	34,910	69,147	44,264	71,804	...	...	5,459
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	5,472	1,368	801	623	...	...	5,619
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	102	696	194	1,744	...	2,560	109
3,852	209	12,721	189	15,361	...	...	...
2	195	8,748	11	89	...	...	...
10,375	4,819	16,275	15,596	6,496	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3,053	466	120
506	496	358	134	668	...	640	394
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	250	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,588	287	4,250	11,715	1,824	...	...	1,724
7,498	5,011	13,593	6,678	3,726	...	...	2,235
8,814	904	104,621	605	1,892	...	...	183
522	939	11,813	154	166	...	2,094	742
769,036	627,269	2,600,335	1,612,541	1,010,625	3,303	172,800	369,508
126,541	131,322	556,929	367,050	185,242	...	53,935	98,734
642,495	495,947	2,043,406	1,245,491	825,383	3,303	118,865	270,774
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
203,940	132,027	711,104	471,209	338,350	121,093	83,500	122,343
113,037	101,451	493,109	304,235	228,693	181,517	111,300	168,914
2,970	1,876	7,612	11,776	13,400	2,209	6,900	25,013
48,748	35,399	130,746	136,619	102,873	56,876	18,500	23,665
53,240	34,012	175,353	137,083	117,427	62,026	58,100	26,427
76,737	52,543	70,035	52,393	78,786	80,982	82,900	16,063
29,190	37,620	184,214	83,449	95,698	100,286	124,300	15,137
2,456	3,203	14,154	12,812	4,721	3,442	724	7,878
5,786	4,862	15,005	9,602	6,522	137	85	757
34	29	68	100	109	...	...	...
81,929	57,477	267,067	288,865	157,296	65,457	49,515	39,626
1,723	770	24,612	15,631	2,023	335	7	11,960

† Includes area irrigated from tanks.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current Agricultural year ending*

Oudh.	Lucknow.	Unao.	Rae Bareli.	Sitapur.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
A.-1.—Total acreage—				
1. Area according to professional survey	625,280	1,111,385	1,121,280	1,411,840
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States ...	...	...	...	...
2. Deduct (b) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	...	...
3. Net area by professional survey	625,280	1,111,385	1,121,280	1,411,840
4. Corresponding area in village papers	619,072	1,137,456	1,120,430	1,445,043
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-I,—				
1. Forests	...	...	...	...
2. Not available for cultivation	127,199	228,055	243,025	161,797
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	126,603	273,444	270,613	244,491
4. Current fallows	16,705	37,441	23,254	73,569
5. Net area cropped during the year	348,565	598,518	583,538	965,186
6. Irrigated during the year from— (a) Government Canals	...	...	...	...
(b) Private Canals	...	...	...	...
(c) Tanks	51,590	104,199	100,078	96,975
(d) Wells	50,784	113,970	170,958	38,213
(e) Other sources...	3,284	11,926	93	3,718
Total area irrigated ...	105,658	230,095	271,129	138,906
7. Crops irrigated. (a) Wheat	47,427	60,023	82,332	72,345
(b) Other cereals and pulses ...	44,103	149,980	173,347	42,128
(c) Miscellaneous food crops ...	5,422	8,304	5,208	2,577
(d) ,, non-food crops ...	12,729	20,503	27,968	23,186
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—				
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	83,365	99,932	177,407	272,050
2. Wheat	55,338	76,817	83,879	126,491
3. Barley	2,531	35,958	15,929	48,563
4. Cholum or jowâr (millet) ...	3,020	4,923	12,194	6,716
5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	17,107	13,015	11,675	36,445
6. Ragi or mandua	13,254	15,195	43,128	26,762
7. Maize	7,872	34,499	523	22,819
8. Gram (pulse)...	59,007	50,131	57,340	173,977
9. Other food grains, including pulses	152,631	335,206	336,891	449,076
Oilseeds ... 10. Linseed	722	1,083	1,180	11,044
11. Til or gingelly	35	1,178	691	2,256
12. Others	33	124	38	2,243
13. Condiments and spices	77	175	487	366
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	4,382	17,406	5,671	27,774
15. Others	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	2,726	19,175	287	2,020
17. Jute	...	...	...	...
18. Others	661	2,034	817	842
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	2	2,724	349	131
20. Others	...	...	39	59
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	7,243	3,983	20,062	9,644
22. Coffee	...	...	...	...
23. Tea	...	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	349	776	890	2,188
25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp...	...	...	...	...
27. Others	...	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops...	2,596	3,145	3,409	4,753
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	10,791	10,396	7,848	7,241
30. Miscellaneous crops Food ...	16,599	9,463	11,247	16,625
30. Miscellaneous crops Non-food ...	333	2,088	456	1,038
31. Total ...	440,674	739,426	792,437	1,251,123
32. Area cropped more than once ...	92,109	140,908	208,899	285,937
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year,	348,565	598,518	583,538	965,186
A.-4.—Stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks...	125,921	187,314	247,282	291,528
2. Cows	57,641	93,188	134,119	252,929
3. Male buffaloes	6,930	19,958	9,915	22,482
4. Cow buffaloes	25,779	62,121	79,531	70,185
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves)... ...	53,340	121,635	91,826	109,368
6. Sheep	23,836	48,733	91,435	44,936
7. Goats	43,987	82,124	93,413	122,388
8. Horses and ponies...	5,110	12,654	11,995	16,136
9. Mules and donkeys	3,650	7,014	6,456	4,311
10. Camels	112	140	274	138
11. Ploughs	57,958	97,550	120,190	130,823
12. Carts	3,215	9,808	5,372	6,489

TICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

fallows and stock in each District of the Province of Oudh, during the 30th June 1893.

Hardoi.	Kheri.	Fyzabad.	Gonda.	Bahraich.	Sultánpur.	Partábgarh.	Bara Banki.	Remarks.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1,463,040	1,896,320	1,092,319	1,804,150	1,700,506	1,088,640	933,120	1,089,966	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,463,040	1,896,320	1,092,319	1,804,150	1,700,506	1,088,640	933,120	1,089,966	
1,484,402	1,911,010	1,102,649	1,843,088	1,721,624	1,094,268	920,568	1,113,260	
...	278,446	...	99,079	211,576	...	...	...	
192,373	163,940	184,086	182,097	141,155	215,597	238,878	148,126	
317,088	523,399	213,968	316,792	370,273	249,275	165,088	211,879	
65,123	116,767	28,407	56,597	50,044	19,908	19,946	25,312	
909,818	828,458	676,188	1,188,525	948,576	609,488	496,656	727,943	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
127,341	33,401	141,330	120,516	44,069	122,705	83,793	138,135	
80,944	45,168	165,595	143,662	17,848	147,367	1,63,054	75,913	
12,863	4,428	7,399	5,534	2,665	3,978	1,653	5,964	
221,148	82,997	314,324	269,712	64,522	274,050	248,500	220,012	
91,293	44,374	83,918	126,053	40,624	66,667	53,451	107,642	
94,138	17,268	180,539	115,163	18,877	177,505	175,674	81,034	
9,268	1,825	2,367	2,034	1,004	4,614	2,800	4,383	
31,262	20,287	54,982	29,441	4,531	30,519	30,762	31,277	
115,606	279,691	272,262	523,939	352,112	256,042	127,755	235,327	
153,762	89,699	84,756	216,009	161,019	69,147	55,994	119,551	
64,849	50,622	24,917	21,856	33,329	57,953	75,921	7,091	
11,004	16,892	360	2,383	13,861	4,693	4,233	11,619	
35,810	19,706	224	567	269	1,744	13,134	4,100	
10,624	98,859	9,794	2,100	2,959	14,168	21,267	60,956	
25,699	59,510	21,370	214,058	128,421	2,514	1,346	30,859	
125,694	106,772	110,525	150,856	148,120	92,235	42,911	195,489	
436,361	193,996	295,422	276,691	331,873	254,108	244,224	285,777	
3,931	9,451	7,101	46,121	21,703	1,340	1,724	3,658	
84	498	9	1,533	2,192	8	356	19	
169	10,781	30	23,558	38,887	49	25	181	
206	888	188	368	819	350	44	628	
29,487	32,107	41,351	21,340	4,387	21,338	12,860	29,168	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19,510	1,699	495	35	336	62	959	46	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,356	652	319	404	221	1,445	5,028	571	
204	8	4,737	3	244	1,950	4,233	48	
...	850	61	201	797	18	...	51	
9,539	2,485	9,825	13,976	5,191	5,851	13,470	14,389	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
908	1,770	507	771	1,683	693	638	871	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,283	3,830	13,011	8,311	4,615	7,781	1,560	14,894	
12,010	6,709	4,156	6,045	4,076	3,753	3,562	9,881	
23,106	11,652	8,187	133,032	4,410	15,633	9,558	1,195	
1,259	249	396	1,551	151	457	488	194	
1,085,461	999,376	910,003	1,665,715	1,261,675	813,332	641,290	1,026,563	
175,643	170,918	233,815	4,77,192	313,099	203,844	144,634	298,620	
909,818	828,458	676,188	1,188,523	948,576	609,488	496,656	727,943	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
291,817	245,066	298,197	432,191	326,289	286,421	206,151	248,429	
158,192	347,810	191,194	322,792	373,643	120,316	127,171	142,794	
34,484	28,933	6,779	8,371	15,117	17,316	13,647	8,383	
77,902	62,313	66,703	103,641	87,070	82,463	62,057	65,824	
126,097	108,016	114,186	176,041	107,350	72,277	76,010	97,801	
62,129	54,186	66,649	75,513	73,489	81,362	94,743	31,376	
97,396	80,472	70,254	120,391	113,530	100,169	71,563	106,087	
21,518	15,502	9,766	14,368	14,599	10,301	7,712	9,055	
4,673	2,014	6,074	9,056	7,837	1,683	3,696	7,380	
139	34	241	166	55	548	446	148	
135,450	109,927	136,057	175,980	130,530	131,757	107,455	114,491	
10,505	13,738	3,488	18,852	9,880	1,483	854	8,510	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

2.—*Statement of Rainfall, Temperature and Prevailing Winds in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1893.

Number.	Places of observations.	Rainfall in inches.				Average Temperature under shed.									Prevailing Winds.			Remarks.
						May.			*July.*			*December.*						
		January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.				
1	Chakráta	29·00	63·40	3·39	95·79	55·3	71·9	63·6	60·2	69·6	64·9	40·2	54·3	47·3	N.E.	W.	N.E.	
2	Mussooree	31·61	85·78	6·01	123·40	57·0	72·6	64·8	60·6	68·9	64·8	40·4	51·1	45·8	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	
3	Ránikhet	24·25	51·43	9·70	85·38	58·9	74·3	66·6	62·4	72·9	67·7	42·1	57·4	49·8	S.E. & N.W.	N.W.&S.W.	E.	
4	Dehra Dún	15·16	89·33	3·74	108·23	68·9	90·6	79·8	73·1	83·6	78·4	47·7	68·0	57·9	N.W. & N.E.	S. & S.W.	C.	
5	Roorkee	9·33	30·41	1·33	41·07	72·8	98·3	85·6	77·5	90·5	84·0	45·2	72·9	59·1	N.W.	S.E.	N.E.	
6	Meerut	5·63	24·34	0·40	30·37	74·4	99·3	86·9	76·9	89·3	83·1	45·6	73·6	59·6	N.W.	S.E.	W.	
7	Bareilly	6·81	42·96	6·45	56·22	74·6	97·9	86·3	77·3	88·1	82·7	47·6	72·6	60·2	N.W.	S.E.	N. & W.	
8	Agra	2·74	21·47	1·97	26·18	79·8	103·8	91·8	78·1	88·7	83·4	50·1	76·3	63·3	N.W.	S,	N.W.	
9	Mainpuri	3·75	25·06	2·24	31·05	76·1	102·7	89·4	77·5	89·7	83·6	47·2	75·9	61·6	N.W.	S.E.	S.W.	
10	Cawnpore	4·76	50·76	1·69	57·21	76·0	100·6	88·3	77·7	89·2	83·5	47·3	75·9	61·6	N.W. & N.E.	S.E.	N.W.	
11	Bahraich	12·22	41·77	2·29	56·28	75·1	98·5	86·8	78·1	88·5	83·3	48·3	74·8	61·6	N.W.	S.E.	N.E.	
12	Lucknow	7·06	43·44	1·85	52·35	75·1	99·9	87·5	77·6	89·5	83·6	45·9	75·3	60·6	W.	N.E.	W. & E.	
13	Allahabad	3·77	42·04	3·79	49·60	78·2	103·2	90·7	78·5	90·0	84·3	49·4	75·4	62·4	N.W. & N.E.	All directions.	N.W.	
14	Benares	3·88	37·07	4·10	45·05	77·4	100·6	89·0	78·3	88·8	83·6	48·9	73·7	61·3	S.W.	S.E.	S.W.	
15	Gorakhpur	6.45	39·72	10·98	57·15	75·4	96·5	86·0	77·7	87·7	82·7	51·5	73·1	62·3	N.W. & N.E.	N.E.	N.W.	
16	Gházipur	5·00	34·15	5·27	44·42	78·6	99·2	88·9	79·6	89·3	84·5	50·4	74·7	62·6	S.W.	S.E.	S.W.	
17	Jhánsi	4·20	31·03	3·21	38·44	80·6	105·0	92·8	77·9	89·8	83·9	53·2	78.2	65.8	N.W.	S.W.	S.W.	
	General mean ...	5·82	35·71	3·51	45·03	76·5	100·4	88·5	77·9	89·2	83·6	48·5	74·8	61·7				

N.B.—In striking out the general mean, stations Nos. 1 to 4 have been left out on account of their exceptionally high situations.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

B.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States.*

Nil.

2.—*Statement of Native Chiefs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

Division.	Name of Chief and State.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorising adoption or not.	Families follow primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
Rohilkhand.	Muhammad Hamid Ali Khán, Bahádur, Nawáb of Rámpur.	Jagírdár. Has criminal and civil powers within his territory.	Pathán, Musalmán.	18	By private tutor deputed by Government from the Educational Department.	Student,	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has no male heirs.	The Rámpur jágír has an area of about 945 square miles, and a population of 551,249. Up to the end of the year 1893-94 the State was administered by a Council of Regency, of which Colonel A. H. Vincent, a British Officer, was President. On the 4th April 1894, the Lieutenant-Governor formally installed His Highness as Nawáb of Rámpur; and from that date the administration of the State has been carried on by the Nawáb aided by a Council of three Muhammadan gentlemen, of whom two are officers in the British service whose services have been lent to the State. The third member is a retired Sub-Judge. Captain J. R. C. Colvin, formerly Governor to the Nawáb, has been appointed Resident Political Officer at Rámpur. The income for 1892-93 (the report of the State being drawn up for the revenue year ending 30th September) was Rs. 47,56,993, and the expenditure Rs. 27,66,869. In addition the State purchased Government promissory notes to the value of Rs. 4,42,104, and invested Rs. 25,00,000 for the construction of the Rámpur-Bareilly-Moradabad Railway. The capital, Rámpur, has 76,733 inhabitants and the next largest town 8,772. Rice, sugar, hides and a kind of damask are the principal exports, and the imports consist mainly of elephants. English cloth, groceries and salt. A military force of 2,050 men of all arms, besides 697 military police, was maintained during the year.
Benares.	Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh, Bahádur, K. C. I. E., Mahárája of Benares.	Rája of Benares.	Bráhman (Bhuinhár).	38	Privately ...	In the management of his estate.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Yes ...	The Rája of Benares is a descendant of Rája Balwant Singh, father of Rája Chet Singh, who was deposed by Warren Hastings in 1781. The Family Domains of the Mahárája of Benares consist of the parganas of Kaswar Rája in the Benares District and Kera Mangraur and Bhadohi in the Mirzapur District. Their united area is 983·8 square miles, containing 1,766 villages, with a population of 448,274 and an average rental of Rs. 11,27,000, of which Rs. 3,03,700 are paid by the Mahárája to the Government as revenue. The Civil and Revenue Courts are those of the Mahárája and his principal and deputy principal officers. The procedure is that of Act XII of 1881, supplemented where necessary by the Civil Procedure Code. In 1861 the Governor-General granted the Rája the right of adoption in accordance with Hindu law and custom of his race. The Family Domains have been especially exempted from the operation of Act III of 1878 (the Local Rates Act). The Mahárája succeeded his uncle, Sir Ishri Parshad Narayan Singh, Bahádur, G.C.S.I., on the 13th June 1889.
Kumaun.	Kirti Sah, Rája of Tehri-Garhwál.	Rája of Tehri.	Rájput,	20	Was educated at the Ajmere College.	Ditto...	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has no male heirs.	Succeeded on the 7th February 1887 on the death of his father. The State continued under the regency of the mother of the Rája until the 17th March 1892, when the latter was installed as ruler of the State. The area of Tehri is 4,164 square miles, the population is 241,242, and the income from all sources was Rs. 2,46,871 in 1893-94, and the expenditure Rs. 1,71,882. The Rájas of Tehri pay no tribute, but are required to give free passage to British subjects passing through their territories and in case of emergency give assistance to the Paramount Power. The principal article of production is grain. No mines are worked.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory in the Districts

Number.	Names of districts.	Number of tahsils.	Number of munsifs.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town, with population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	N.-W. Provinces.					
1	Dehra Dún	2	1	1,193	168,135	Dehra Dún 25,684
2	Saháranpur	4	2	2,228	1,001,280	Saháranpur 63,194
3	Muzaffarnagar	4	2	1,647	772,874	Kairána 18,420
4	Meerut	6	2	2,362	1,391,458	Meerut 119,390
5	Bulandshahr	4	2	1,897	949,914	Khurja 26,349
6	Aligarh	6	3	1,957	1,043,172	Koil 61,485
7	Muttra	6	2	1,457	713,421	Muttra 61,195
8	Agra	7	2	1,856	1,003,796	Agra 168,662
9	Farukhabad	6	4	1,719	858,687	Farukhabad 78,032
10	Mainpuri	5	2	1,697	762,163	Mainpuri 18,551
11	Etáwah	5	2	1,694	727,629	Etáwah 38,793
12	Etah	4	3	1,737	702,063	Kásganj 16,050
13	Bareilly	6	2	1,591	1,040,949	Bareilly 121,039
14	Bijnor	5	2	1,870	794,070	Nagína 22,150
15	Budaun	5	4	1,985	925,598	Budaun 35,372
16	Moradabad	6	5	2,303	1,179,398	Moradabad 72,921
17	Sháhjahánpur	4	3	1,744	918,551	Sháhjahánpur ... 78,522
18	Pilibhít	3	2	1,373	485,108	Pilibhít 33,799
19	Cawnpore	9	3	2,366	1,209,695	Cawnpore 188,712
20	Fatehpur	6	1	1,631	699,157	Fatehpur 20,179
21	Bánda	8	...	3,061	705,832	Bánda 23,071
22	Hamírpur	6	1	2,289	513,720	Ráth 12,311
23	Allahabad	9	2	2,833	1,548,737	Allahabad 175,246
24	Jhánsi	6	2	3,587	683,619	Jhánsi 53,779
25	Jalaun	4	1	1,477	396,361	Kunch 13,408
26	Benares	3	1	1,009	921,943	Benares 219,467
27	Mirzapur	5	...	5,223	1,161,508	Mirzapur 84,130
28	Jaunpur	5	2	1,551	1,264,949	Jaunpur 42,819
29	Gházipur	4	4	1,462	1,077,909	Gházipur 44,970
30	Ballia	3	2	1,178	942,465	Ballia 16,372
31	Gorakhpur	6	3	4,596	2,994,057	Gorakhpur 63,620
32	Basti	5	2	2,753	1,785,844	Basti 13,630
33	Azamgarh	5	2	2,147	1,728,625	Azamgarh 19,442
34	Naini Tal	5	...	2,665	362,248	Káshipur 14,717
35	Almora	2	...	5,409	411,501	Almora 7,826
36	Garhwál	1	...	5,629	407,818	...
	Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	180	71	83,176	34,254,254	
	Oudh.					
1	Lucknow	3	2	977	774,163	Lucknow 273,028
2	Unao	4	3	1,736	953,636	Unao 12,831
3	Rae Bareli	4	2	1,752	1,036,521	Rae Bareli 18,798
4	Sitapur	4	2	2,206	1,075,413	Sitapur 21,380
5	Hardoi	4	2	2,286	1,113,211	Shahabad 20,153
6	Kheri	3	2	2,963	903,615	Lakhimpur 8,073
7	Fyzabad	4	2	1,707	1,216,959	Fyzabad 78,921
8	Gonda	3	3	2,819	1,459,229	Gonda 17,423
9	Bahraich	3	2	2,657	1,000,432	Bahraich 24,046
10	Sultánpur	4	2	1,701	1,075,851	Sultánpur 8,751
11	Partábgarh	3	2	1,458	910,895	Bela 6,486
12	Bara Banki	4	2	1,703	1,130,906	Nawábganj 14,432
	Total, Oudh ...	43	26	23,965	12,650,831	
	Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh.	223	97	107,141	46,905,085	

TICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH FOR THE REVENUE YEAR 1892-93.

Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance (in miles) of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance (in miles) of villages from nearest Court.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue.		Number.
							Land.	Gross.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
539	6	19	45	13	410	1,15,732	86,971	4,91,262	1
1,990	15	22	27	21	2,647	3,62,806	14,74,225	22,68,405	2
1,058	12	32	24	12	1,869	2,20,362	15,28,494	28,18,145	3
1,716	23	25	18	17	3,575	5,98,410	22,15,445	40,46,766	4
1,613	11	45	31	8	2,439	2,87,043	18,58,401	24,55,293	5
1,813	18	32	25	7	2,982	4,16,686	21,36,152	29,84,183	6
887	13	24	39	15	2,491	3,33,754	16,14,588	20,48,824	7
1,241	20	27	26	7	3,828	6,87,686	18,09,214	25,78,398	8
1,825	17	23	29	19	2,997	3,81,495	11,60,385	17,15,063	9
1,435	14	17	15	10	2,416	2,53,593	12,47,961	17,47,303	10
1,561	13	18	24	13	2,112	3,02,100	13,38,334	21,03,605	11
1,548	13	11	33	25	2,100	2,62,009	11,18,743	15,86,226	12
2,109	18	22	18	9	3,024	5,45,439	13,40,920	20,65,985	13
2,926	11	16	38	10	2,468	3,15,110	11,81,104	17,24,908	14
2,128	18	17	26	20	2,470	3,29,171	10,42,006	14,95,552	15
2,928	20	36	28	11	960	42,972	14,60,263	14,60,262	16
2,375	17	21	30	10	2,988	1,98,468	11,64,037	22,20,518	17
1,260	7	10	21	12	1,439	2,10,807	7,04,450	10,23,316	18
3,217	24	32	44	15	3,622	4,92,350	21,62,286	34,98,732	19
1,592	12	18	19	11	2,359	3,14,867	13,11,882	17,73,594	20
1,301	15	21	32	9	2,310	3,52,588	11,17,136	14,86,826	21
929	11	10	25	11	1,772	2,79,159	10,39,435	13,47,341	22
4,000	23	30	21	10	4,745	5,85,842	23,72,007	38,39,255	23
1,456	20	17	33	14	2,637	4,11,575	6,88,078	10,96,573	24
937	9	9	22	16	1,741	2,58,043	9,66,863	13,01,717	25
2,328	15	25	34	1	2,482	4,57,255	8,97,370	18,95,726	26
5,322	11	18	60	40	2,149	3,53,436	8,68,052	14,60,010	27
3,455	15	23	22	16	2,576	2,91,421	12,48,063	18,34,420	28
3,731	16	17	24	20	2,305	3,83,753	10,69,514	16,79,240	29
2,360	9	10	30	9	1,891	2,50,583	6,41,403	10,30,802	30
8,705	21	24	40	2	3,251	6,34,415	23,73,943	36,73,390	31
7,610	14	15	32	12	2,488	2,33,451	18,74,977	24,73,293	32
5,532	17	16	29	25	3,051	3,62,792	17,37,217	23,73,220	33
1,793	5	14	50	25	405	1,37,028	2,08,086	8,31,916	34
5,648	7	11	140	18	67	1,12,097	2,17,057	3,70,815	35
4,288	5	7	40	17	110	55,292	1,20,513	1,93,095	36
95,156	515	734	...	...	83,176	1,18,29,590	4,53,95,575	6,89,93,980	
956	16	28	25	10	1,726	4,97,583	7,20,413	15,87,148	1
1,768	16	15	22	18	900	2,04,353	14,09,165	20,03,802	2
1,768	18	20	16	10	1,499	3,22,559	12,44,710	5,41,350	3
2,363	14	23	30	15	1,447	3,10,169	13,26,093	18,38,607	4
1,990	16	25	25	9	2,251	3,57,442	13,55,728	18,25,430	5
1,776	9	17	50	36	2,795	2,23,005	8,26,501	12,33,985	6
2,570	15	22	23	7	3,223	7,28,614	11,66,998	18,64,653	7
2,836	19	22	32	24	2,724	4,09,238	15,30,791	21,43,542	8
1,775	10	13	49	16	3,715	2,23,706	9,56,303	14,35,999	9
2,526	12	12	25	9	2,082	3,58,420	12,00,278	13,39,305	10
2,214	12	14	31	9	362	1,63,193	9,85,396	21,15,883	11
2,094	12	16	28	13	3,362	3,37,426	15,65,822	20,15,863	12
24,636	169	227	...	...	26,086	41.35.708	1,42,88,198	1,99,45,567	
119,792	684	961	...	...	109,262	1,59,65,298	5,96,83,773	8,89,39,547	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

D.—Population for the North-Western Prov

Number.	District.	*Inhabited houses.*			Population.					
		Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	*Children up to 14 years.* Males.	Females.	Total.	Number per square mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	N.-W. Provinces.									
1	Dehra Dún ...	...	...	31,525	71,094	42,249	29,230	25,562	168,135	141
2	Saháranpur ...	...	...	204,311	343,693	293,074	196,658	167,855	1,001,280	449
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	112,236	268,758	229,878	149,170	124,768	772,874	469
4	Meerut ...	...	...	252,996	484,428	423,695	262,816	220,519	1,391,458	589
5	Bulandshahr ...	...	...	170,212	322,809	296,441	178,812	151,852	949,914	501
6	Aligarh ...	...	...	176,078	364,527	321,795	194,216	162,634	1,043,172	533
7	Muttra ...	...	...	129,750	254,050	223,345	128,610	107,416	713,421	490
8	Agra ...	...	...	183,989	352,766	305,873	187,693	157,464	1,003,796	541
9	Farukhabad ...	...	...	132,481	303,113	259,667	161,227	134,680	858,687	499
10	Mainpuri ...	...	...	131,785	267,940	226,938	148,859	118,426	762,163	449
11	Etáwah ...	...	...	121,173	253,148	210,888	143,627	119,966	727,629	430
12	Etah ...	...	...	110,552	253,318	213,629	129,885	105,231	702,063	404
13	Bareilly ...	...	...	179,357	346,695	307,139	208,925	178,190	1,040,949	655
14	Bijnor ...	...	...	141,438	261,484	239,073	156,728	136,785	794,070	424
15	Budaun ...	...	...	162,413	315,757	275,284	182,377	152,180	925,598	466
16	Moradabad ...	...	...	203,618	391,247	354,857	232,325	200,969	1,179,398	572
17	Sháhjahánpur ...	...	...	144,806	312,932	267,541	182,374	155,704	918,551	527
18	Pilibhít ...	...	...	78,932	159,306	141,167	98,956	85,679	485,108	353
19	Cawnpore ...	...	...	237,984	430,960	369,104	217,132	192,499	1,209,695	511
20	Fatehpur ...	...	...	138,027	231,281	221,291	128,540	118,045	699,157	429
21	Bánda ...	...	...	142,119	216,812	219,415	140,082	129,523	705,832	231
22	Hamírpur ...	...	...	92,175	160,549	162,390	100,054	90,727	513,720	224
23	Allahabad ...	...	...	298,265	485,946	489,084	295,563	278,144	1,548,737	547
24	Jhánsi ...	...	...	128,034	213,754	201,093	142,210	126,562	683,619	191
25	Jalaun ...	...	...	70,440	126,160	122,993	77,930	69,278	396,361	268
26	Benares ...	...	...	135,413	290,236	281,030	177,217	173,460	921,943	914
27	Mirzapur ...	...	...	206,591	340,059	362,077	236,282	223,090	1,161,508	222
28	Jaunpur ...	...	...	222,405	375,069	390,618	259,881	239,381	1,264,949	816
29	Gházipur ...	...	...	182,693	313,114	342,609	218,587	203,599	1,077,909	737
30	Ballia ...	...	...	136,847	257,625	309,467	195,100	180,569	942,761	800
31	Gorakhpur ...	...	...	504,354	864,821	892,151	632,463	604,622	2,994,057	651
32	Basti ...	...	...	295,081	531,931	533,935	375,406	344,572	1,785,844	649
33	Azamgarh ...	...	...	282,781	509,887	530,066	357,724	330,948	1,728,625	805
34	Naini Tal ...	...	...	61,267	136,173	99,003	66,131	60,941	362,248	136
35	Almora ...	...	...	70,157	124,581	125,507	83,532	77,881	411,501	76
36	Garhwál ...	...	...	72,018	119,684	127,764	80,635	79,735	407,818	72
	Total, N.-W. P....	...	...	5,944,303	11,055,707	10,412,130	6,757,257	6,029,456	34,254,550	412
	Oudh.									
1	Lucknow ...	...	...	148,960	270,163	240,462	137,038	126,500	774,163	792
2	Unao ...	...	...	167,832	305,905	297,107	183,607	167,017	953,636	549
3	Rae Bareli ...	...	...	193,807	314,846	340,467	198,134	183,074	1,036,521	592
4	Sitapur ...	...	...	173,903	352,375	313,364	214,807	194,867	1,075,413	487
5	Hardoi ...	...	...	182,716	371,485	317,525	225,012	199,189	1,113,211	486
6	Kheri ...	...	...	156,320	303,201	262,146	178,834	159,434	903,615	305
7	Fyzabad ...	...	...	233,679	374,158	385,048	238,444	219,309	1,216,959	713
8	Gonda ...	...	...	251,378	447,756	445,300	298,647	267,526	1,459,229	517
9	Bahraich ...	...	...	181,045	323,815	296,291	199,752	180,574	1,000,432	377
10	Sultánpur ...	...	...	205,868	320,444	352,780	210,042	192,585	1,075,851	632
11	Partábgarh ...	...	...	172,455	259,960	293,958	185,211	171,766	910,895	625
12	Bara Banki ...	...	...	212,998	364,176	357,468	212,939	196,323	1,130,906	664
	Total, Oudh ...	...	...	2,280,961	4,008,284	3,901,916	2,482,467	2,258,164	12,650,831	528
	Grand, Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh.	...	...	8,225,264	15,063,991	14,314,046	9,239,724	8,287,620	46,905,381	438

TICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

INCES AND OUDH FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1893.

Classification of population.								*Occupation.*					
Christians.													
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Jews and Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.	Number.	Remarks.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1,705	163	875	145,257	19,896	3	236	...	81,628	86,507	Hindustani ...	...	1	
1,204	282	488	668,782	324,432	8	6,084	...	447,210	554,070	Ditto ...	...	2	
42	4	81	544,361	218,990	...	3,396	...	362,772	410,102	Ditto ...	...	3	
3,924	378	1,133	1,052,671	316,971	1	16,380	...	658,087	733,371	Urdu ...	...	4	
79	21	110	769,401	179,019	...	1,284	...	491,195	458,719	Hindustani ...	...	5	
143	119	203	919,848	120,338	14	2,507	...	472,283	570,889	Ditto ...	17	6	
661	12	173	647,513	62,657	2	2,403	...	354,755	358,666	Urdu and Hindi ...	28	7	
2,497	775	1,486	880,848	104,433	41	13,716	...	497,501	506,295	Urdu ...	352	8	
405	51	372	757,095	99,476	8	1,280	...	462,272	396,415	Do. ...	...	9	
61	15	56	714,742	41,529	...	5,760	...	468,993	293,170	Hindustani ...	...	10	
68	16	50	683,051	42,325	2	2,117	...	452,759	274,870	Urdu ...	7	11	
50	77	393	623,641	72,953	4	4,945	...	397,351	304,712	Hindustani ...	...	12	
2,437	252	2,582	790,479	245,072	12	115	...	565,754	475,195	Ditto ...	187	13	
30	12	866	525,002	267,162	...	998	...	427,924	366,146	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	14	
19	10	2,552	774,499	148,289	...	229	...	616,352	309,246	Ditto ...	...	15	
272	79	2,956	774,381	400,705	3	1,002	...	665,602	513,796	Ditto ...	...	16	
499	53	776	787,920	129,266	1	36	...	599,243	319,308	Hindi ...	...	17	
17	4	344	402,279	82,453	...	11	...	295,086	190,022	Urdu ...	...	18	
2,027	423	586	1,104,668	101,541	35	415	...	624,549	585,146	Hindi ...	1,737	19	
22	22	27	621,942	77,061	...	83	...	448,982	250,175	Hindi and Urdu ...	76	20	
34	14	26	664,810	40,662	...	286	...	472,593	233,239	Ditto ...	5	21	
17	26	7	480,263	33,281	19	107	...	274,394	239,326	Hindustani ...	...	22	
3,013	1,590	1,330	1,342,089	199,853	26	836	...	906,549	642,188	Urdu and Hindi ...	730	23	
1,322	457	161	640,529	29,013	70	12,067	...	372,691	310,928	Ditto ...	...	24	
30	17	20	370,621	25,501	4	168	...	189,441	206,920	Urdu ...	...	25	
727	121	516	831,782	88,401	3	393	...	514,658	407,285	Hindustani ...	1,296	26	
156	130	179	1,085,522	75,240	...	281	...	752,358	409,150	Hindi ...	...	27	
23	22	48	1,148,506	116,344	...	6	...	881,446	383,503	Urdu ...	335	28	
96	70	410	974,576	102,726	4	27	...	669,756	408,153	Hindi ...	1,135	29	
7	6	2	876,332	66,412	2	...	...	561,935	380,826	Do. ...	24	30	
186	138	852	2,691,167	301,630	40	44	...	2,157,939	836,118	Hindustani ...	628	31	
23	5	38	1,510,049	275,729	...	...	...	1,165,165	620,679	Urdu and Hindi ...	253	32	
43	10	21	1,502,911	225,639	1	...	...	1,071,326	657,299	Ditto ...	158	33	
483	69	366	276,100	85,157	...	73	...	233,045	129,203	Hindi, Pahári and Népáli,	...	34	
126	45	535	408,771	2,019	...	5	...	378,306	33,195	Bhojpuri, Hindi and hill language.	...	35	
54	7	512	403,605	3,605	...	35	...	374,459	33,359	Pahári ...	...	36	
22,502	5,495	21,132	29,396,013	4,725,780	303	83,325	...	20,366,359	13,888,191	...	6,968		
3,699	1,234	836	605,969	161,369	66	990	...	358,250	415,913	Urdu and Hindi ...	661	1	
30	11	65	877,602	75,920	...	8	...	603,528	350,108	Hindustani ...	...	2	
50	15	80	950,388	85,965	...	23	...	718,036	318,485	Ditto ...	...	3	
561	18	138	916,818	157,639	4	235	...	685,979	389,434	Ditto ...	...	4	
30	19	118	998,355	114,674	...	15	...	726,550	386,661	Hindi and Urdu ...	12	5	
24	19	462	785,043	118,057	...	10	...	609,607	294,008	Hindustani ...	...	6	
949	82	223	1,077,057	138,461	26	161	...	840,316	376,643	Urdu ...	1,453	7	
53	56	139	1,253,556	205,425	...	...	...	933,301	525,928	Urdu and Hindi ...	434	8	
28	23	73	830,459	169,798	3	48	...	697,468	302,964	Hindustani ...	...	9	
20	10	23	958,952	116,846	...	...	...	633,564	442,287	Urdu and Hindi ...	24	10	
28	28	21	819,850	90,338	...	130	...	645,381	265,514	Hindi ...	...	11	
21	30	96	943,778	185,938	...	1,045	...	675,986	454,920	Hindustani ...	37	12	
5,493	1,545	2,274	11,017,827	1,620,930	99	2,663	...	8,127,966	4,522,865	...	2,621	...	
27,995	7,040	23,406	40,413,840	6,346,710	402	85,988	...	28,494,325	18,411,056	...	9,589 Emigration.	...	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

1(a).—*Surveys, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the Revenue year* 1892-93.

District.	Area previously surveyed in square miles.			*Previous cost per mile.*		*Surveyed during the year from 1st October* 1892 *to 30th September* 1893, *with total cost and cost per mile.*		Remarks.
	Topographical.	*Revenue.*		Topographical.	Revenue.	Topographical.	Revenue.	
		By villages.	By fields.					
Garhwál ...	...	...	421	...	Rs. 227·5	...	*Cadastral Survey 32" scale.* Area = 270 square miles. Cost = Rs. 46,930 Rate = Rs. 173·8	The following sums have been expended in addition to the cost of field survey :— Rs. 30,130 in completing records, extracting areas, making duplicate tracings of village plans, and preparation of all records supplied to the Settlement Department, as also in completing a large portion of settlement records of 1891-92 and 1892-93. Rs. 111 in revision of Lansdowne forest survey. Rs. 245 in compensation for dearness of food. The following sum has been expended in addition to the cost of traverse survey :— Rs. 1,830 in revision of traverses in 1889-90 and 1891-92. NOTE.—An addition of 4 per cent. has been made to every item of expenditure for season 1892-93 for cost of instruments.
		1,723	...	...	33·3		*Traverse Survey.* Area = 34 square miles. Cost = Rs. 1,238 Rate = Rs. 36·4	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

1 (b).—*Settlement, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the Revenue year* 1892-93.

Nature of settlement.		Area in square miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	9,896	47,10,418	...	
	Oudh ...	1,934	8,23,195	...	
Settled for 30 years or upwards.	N.-W. Provinces ...	56,439	3,56,54,671	Varies between the years 1893 and 1922.	
	Oudh ...	20,461	1,24,76,494	Between the years 1893 and 1905.	
Settled for 10 years or under 30 years.	N.-W. Provinces ...	11,259	30,13,611	Between the years 1898 and 1912.	
	Oudh ...	...	...	...	
Settled under 10 years ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	3,924	10,68,241	Between the years 1890 and 1897.	
	Oudh ...	394	2,07,570	Between the years 1892 and 1900.	
Settlements in progress ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	1,658	9,48,634	...	
	Oudh ...	1,176	7,80,939	Between the years 1895 and 1896.	
Total ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	83,176	4,53,95,575		
	Oudh ...	23,965	1,42,88,198		
Settlements previously made, including full records of rights.	N.-W. Provinces ...	79,080	4,45,03,478		
	Oudh ...	17,462	1,11,23,209		
Settlements without such records	N.-W. Provinces ...	2,322	1,91,263		
	Oudh ...	5,533	22,32,587		
Settlements during the year. Detailed,	N.-W. Provinces ...	1,559	5,52,378		
	Oudh ...	968	9,31,874		
Summary,	N.-W. Provinces ...	215	1,48,456		
	Oudh ...	2	528		
Total ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	83,176	4,53,95,575		
	Oudh ...	23,965	1,42,88,198		
Grand Total ...		107,141	5,96,83,773		

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

FORM C.—*Incidence of the Land Revenue on Area and Population in the Districts*

Districts and nature of tenure.	Total area by survey, less feudatories. [Table A 1(1) minus Table A 1(2*a*).]	Deduct.		Balance, *i.e.*, fully assessed area for which returns are available.	Total land revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).
		(1) Area not fully assessed.	(2) Area for which returns, so far as required by the Table, are not available.		
1	2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4	5
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
Zamindáris and village communities (temporarily settled).					
Dehra Dún ...	763,520	511,647	...	251,873	86,971
Saháranpur ...	1,425,920	165,551	252,699	1,007,670	14,74,225
Muzaffarnagar ...	1,054,080	49,112	...	1,004,968	15,28,494
Meerut	1,511,680	15,668	...	1,496,012	22,15,445
Bulandshahr ...	1,214,080	42,051	6,850	1,165,179	18,58,401
Aligarh	1,252,480	2,931	1,444	1,248,105	21,36,152
Muttra	932,480	76,800	...	855,680	16,14,588
Agra	1,187,840	49,231	...	1,138,609	18,09,214
Farukhabad ...	1,100,160	54,167	1,017	1,044,976	11,60,385
Mainpuri	1,086,080	1,856	...	1,084,224	12,47,961
Etáwah	1,084,160	10,849	...	1,073,311	13,38,334
Etah	1,111,777	15,859	...	1,095,918	11,18,743
Bareilly	1,018,318	43,199	...	975,119	13,40,920
Bijnor	1,196,902	168,596	...	1,028,306	11,81,104
Budaun	1,270,691	22,590	...	1,248,101	10,42,006
Moradabad ...	1,473,920	245,336	...	1,228,584	14,60,263
Sháhjahánpur ...	1,116,412	4,036	...	1,112,376	11,64,037
Pilibhít	878,642	7,018	169,614	702,010	7,04,450
Cawnpore	1,514,368	6,201	6,025	1,502,142	21,62,286
Fatehpur	1,043,840	...	...	1,043,840	13,11,882
Bánda	1,959,168	128,947	...	1,830,221	11,17,136
Hamírpur	1,464,704	13,438	...	1,451,266	10,39,435
Allahabad	1,813,184	26,573	...	1,786,611	23,72,007
Jhánsi	2,295,870	418,849	102,415	1,774,606	6,88,078
Jálaun	945,684	14,822	...	930,862	9,66,863
Gorakhpur ...	2,941,440	442,503	...	2,498,937	23,56,624
Basti	1,761,792	44,593	471,091	1,246,108	18,74,977
Azamgarh ...	1,374,080	57,302	...	1,316,778	17,37,217
Naini Tal	1,705,406	17,568	1,154,560	533,278	2,08,086
Almora	3,461,954	28,218	3,152,842	280,894	2,17,057
Garhwál	3,602,560	...	3,466,714	135,846	1,20,513
Zamindáris (permanently settled).					
Benares	570,381	10,521	...	559,860	7,72,191
Mirzapur	2,788,720	101,831	1,253,438	1,433,451	6,94,853
Jaunpur	992,640	3,437	730	988,473	12,48,063
Gházipur	935,952	4,046	...	931,906	10,69,514
Ballia	753,989	20,823	...	733,166	6,41,403
Total zamindáris and village communities (temporarily settled).	46,563,192	2,685,511	8,785,271	35,092,410	4,06,53,854
Zamindáris (permanently settled).	6,041,682	140,658	1,254,168	4,646,856	44,26,024
GRAND TOTAL ...	52,604,874	2,826,169	10,039,439	39,739,266	4,50,79,878

TICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL,

of the North-Western Provinces during the year ending 30th September 1893.

Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	*Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4).*		Population of fully assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	*Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.*	
			For total area.	For cultivated area only.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
No.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Rs. a. p.	No.	No.
168,135	0 8 3	86,971	0 5 6	0 14 7	133,767	0 10 5	1	25,684
1,001,280	1 7 6	14,66,240	1 7 3	1 12 7	980,187	1 7 11	6	150,980
772,874	1 15 7	15,09,191	1 8 0	2 2 6	754,360	2 0 0	2	36,586
1,391,458	1 9 6	21,95,608	1 7 5	2 0 9	1,324,212	1 10 6	5	166,934
949,914	1 15 3	18,39,966	1 9 3	2 4 1	905,122	2 0 6	4	70,107
1,043,172	2 0 9	21,36,152	1 11 4	2 6 2	1,026,740	2 1 3	4	129,098
713,421	2 4 2	15,01,198	1 12 0	2 1 9	674,700	2 3 7	2	92,806
1,003,796	1 12 10	17,39,754	1 8 5	2 4 11	778,728	2 3 9	2	183,940
858,687	1 5 7	11,57,270	1 1 8	2 0 9	...	...	2	95,680
762,163	1 10 2	12,46,181	1 2 4	2 3 7	761,023	1 10 2	1	18,551
727,629	1 13 5	13,20,574	1 3 8	2 7 0	714,515	1 13 7	1	38,793
702,063	1 9 6	11,17,886	1 0 4	1 14 8	688,359	1 9 11	3	40,735
1,040,949	1 4 7	13,40,920	1 6 0	1 13 1	889,709	1 8 1	2	134,598
794,070	1 7 10	11,77,093	1 2 4	2 0 7	771,103	1 8 5	7	111,275
925,598	1 2 0	10,36,532	0 13 3	1 4 0	907,470	1 2 3	2	50,973
1,179,398	1 3 9	14,28,038	1 2 7	1 9 9	1,064,780	1 5 5	5	183,792
918,551	1 4 3	11,63,978	1 0 9	1 9 2	914,399	1 4 4	2	95,787
485,108	1 7 3	7,04,450	1 0 0	1 10 0	485,108	1 7 3	1	33,799
1,209,695	1 12 7	21,62,136	1 7 0	2 12 0	1,020,961	2 1 10	1	188,712
699,157	1 14 0	13,11,882	1 4 1	2 5 4	699,157	1 14 0	1	20,179
705,832	1 9 4	11,17,136	0 9 9	1 4 6	704,513	1 9 4	1	23,071
513,720	2 0 4	10,32,186	0 11 4	1 6 4	509,065	2 0 5	1	12,311
1,548,737	1 8 6	23,72,007	1 5 3	2 5 3	1,526,040	1 8 10	1	175,246
683,619	1 0 1	6,45,846	0 5 10	0 15 5	500,122	1 4 8	3	84,802
396,361	2 7 0	9,52,502	1 0 4	1 12 4	355,903	2 10 10	2	26,121
2,994,057	0 12 7	23,55,863	0 15 1	1 0 6	...	...	2	75,041
1,785,844	1 0 9	18,74,977	1 8 0	1 8 10	...	...	2	24,621
1,728,625	1 0 1	17,37,217	1 5 1	2 1 8	...	...	3	49,361
362,248	0 9 2	2,08,086	0 6 2	0 11 3	321,979	0 10 4	1	14,717
411,501	0 8 5	2,03,505	0 11 7	0 14 9	310,750	0 10 5	...	...
407,818	0 4 9	1,20,513	0 14 2	1 0 2	...	...	...	...
832,009	0 14 10	7,72,010	1 6 1	1 14 6	820,307	0 15 1	2	230,560
799,376	0 13 10	6,94,853	0 7 9	1 2 0	760,464	0 14 7	3	107,184
1,264,949	0 15 9	12,46,986	1 4 2	1 14 11	1,259,808	0 15 10	1	42,819
1,077,909	0 15 11	10,69,505	1 2 4	1 10 8	1,027,430	1 0 8	4	79,216
942,465	0 10 10	6,41,403	0 14 0	1 3 0	924,216	0 11 1	3	38,616
28,885,480	1 6 6	4,02,61,858	1 2 4	1 12 7	19,722,772	1 10 9	70	2,354,300
4,916,708	0 14 5	44,24,757	0 15 3	1 8 10	4,792,225	0 14 9	13	498,395
33,802,188	1 5 4	4,46,86,615	1 1 11	1 12 2	24,514,997	1 8 5	83	2,852,695

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

FORM C.—*Incidence of the Land Revenue on Area and Population*

Districts and nature of tenure.	Total area by survey, less feudatories. [Table A 1(1) minus Table A 1(2*a*).]	Deduct.		Balance, *i.e.*, fully assessed area for which returns are available.	Total land revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).
		(1) Area not fully assessed.	(2) Area for which returns, so far as required by the Table, are not available.		
1	2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4	5
OUDH.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
LUCKNOW—					
Temporarily settled (*a*) ...	52,388	52,388	...	...	52,916
Permanently settled... ...	572,892	38,542	...	534,350	6,67,497
UNAO—					
Temporarily settled	992,093	2,071	...	990,022	12,78,835
Permanently settled... ...	119,292	101,854	...	17,438	1,30,330
RAE BARELI—					
Temporarily settled	1,121,280	60,253	...	1,061,027	12,44,710
SITAPUR—					
Temporarily settled	1,411,840	29,920	...	1,381,920	13,26,093
HARDOI—					
Temporarily settled	1,446,400	76,402	...	1,369,998	13,37,020
Permanently settled... ...	16,640	...	...	16,640	18,708
KHERI—					
Temporarily settled	1,896,320	125,492	264,947	1,505,881	8,26,501
FYZABAD—					
Temporarily settled	1,092,319	21,098	...	1,071,221	11,66,998
GONDA—					
Temporarily settled	1,252,842	152,414	304,538	795,890	11,12,764
Permanently settled... ...	551,308	263,693	73,467	214,148	4,18,027
BAHRAICH—					
Temporarily settled	1,351,706	13,559	...	1,338,147	7,83,799
Permanently settled... ...	348,800	222,620	...	126,180	1,72,504
SULTÂNPUR—					
Temporarily settled	1,088,640	3,267	...	1,085,372	12,00,278
PARTÁBGARH—					
Temporarily settled	933,120	4,575	...	928,545	9,85,396
BARA BANKI—					
Temporarily settled	1,089,966	41,761	...	1,048,205	15,65,822
TOTAL—					
Temporarily settled	13,728,913	583,200	569,485	12,576,228	1,28,81,132
Permanently settled... ...	1,608,932	626,709	73,467	908,756	14,07,066
GRAND TOTAL ...	15,337,845	1,209,909	642,952	13,484,984	1,42,88,198

(*a*)—No figures have been shown in columns 8 to 13 for Lucknow against temporarily settled

TICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

in the Province of Oudh for the year ending 30th September 1893.

Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	*Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4).*		Population of fully assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	*Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.*	
			For total area.	For cultivated area only.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
No.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Rs. a. p.	No.	No.
42,603	1 3 9	...	...	...	...	...	1	273,028
731,560	0 14 7	6,67,497	1 3 11	2 4 7	679,347	0 15 8		
865,716	1 7 7	12,74,502	1 4 7	2 4 0	848,973	1 8 0	2	23,294
87,920	1 7 8	15,731	0 14 5	1 9 10	9,796	1 9 8		
1,036,521	1 3 3	12,20,806	1 2 5	2 2 4	982,220	1 3 10	2	30,724
1,075,413	1 3 9	13,20,209	0 15 3	1 6 3	1,051,164	1 4 1	3	46,605
1,100,360	1 3 5	13,37,020	0 15 7	1 10 1	995,624	1 5 6	5	71,469
12,851	1 7 4	18,708	1 2 0	1 10 8	12,851	1 7 3		
903,615	0 14 7	8,24,837	0 8 9	1 0 3	805,816	1 0 4	...	...
1,216,959	0 15 4	11,45,995	1 1 1	1 14 3	1,199,882	0 15 3	2	98,645
1,103,682	1 0 1	11,12,701	1 6 4	1 7 7	1,079,237	1 0 6	2	32,272
355,547	1 2 9	1,86,811	0 13 11	0 14 6	157,190	1 3 0		
792,195	0 15 10	7,83,799	0 9 4	1 1 7	771,902	1 0 3	1	24,046
208,237	0 13 3	1,23,510	0 15 7	1 4 8	75,889	1 10 0		
1,075,851	1 1 10	12,00,144	1 1 8	1 15 7	1,073,214	1 1 10	...	...
910,895	1 1 3	9,85,389	1 1 0	1 15 8	902,185	1 1 6	...	...
1,130,906	1 6 2	15,54,537	1 7 9	2 3 2	1,104,028	1 6 6	2	26,199
11,254,716	1 2 4	1,27,59,939	1 0 3	1 10 10	10,814,245	1 2 10	20	626,282
1,396,115	1 0 1	10,12,257	1 1 10	1 10 5	935,073	1 1 4		
12,650,831	1 2 1	1,37,72,196	1 0 4	1 10 8	11,749,318	1 2 9	20	626,282

estates, as no portion of the temporarily settled area has been fully assessed to land revenue.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

FORM D.—*Varieties of Tenures held direct from Government in the North-Western Provinces during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1893.*

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages (a).	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	No.	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1. Revenue papers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. (a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture ...	1,538	1,480	457	868,265	565	287
(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law ...	1,448	1,522	1,864	645,411	446	524
(c).—Village communities	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Revenue payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. (a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture ...	1,289	2,207	2,225	879,827	683	612
(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law ...	4,425	7,577	29,890	3,373,344	762	953
(c).—Village communities	179	190	7,042	175,646	981	1,583
3. Revenue payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue. (a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture ...	248	532	349	360,289	1,453	1,050
(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law ...	55,684	60,509	1,319,529	25,160,772	452	482
(c).—Village communities	7,082	6,118	128,959	2,943,263	416	545
4. Revenue payers paying less than Rs. 100 revenue. (a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture ...	4	4	4	321	80	65
(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law ...	38,242	33,087	902,901	6,425,427	168	155
(c).—Village communities	3,353	2,856	49,060	359,561	107	91
5. Peasant proprietors paying separately	6,882	6,975	171,132	903,518	131	161
6. Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures. In perpetuity	4,737	5,333	97,322	1,901,759	401	281
For life or lives	116	192	2,020	72,267	623	545
7. Landholders who have redeemed the revenue	59	60	267	32,999	559	219
8. Purchasers of waste lands	84	122	93	91,017	1,084	650
9. Others	45	63	41	(b)8,411,188	...	...

(a) In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 45,226 villages have been shown more than once, and 674,814 proprietors recorded more than once.
(b) Represent Government forests (5,217,972 acres), forest and waste in the Almora District (3,192,796 acres), and Government property (420 acres).

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

FORM D.—*Varieties of Tenures held direct from Government in the Province of Oudh during the Revenue year ending 30th September 1893.*

Nature of tenure.		Number of estates.	Number of villages *(a)*.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		No.	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1. Revenue payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	*(a)*.—Individuals under law of primogeniture	44	7,387	110	4,325,949	98,317	88,233
	(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	1	144	3	103,222	103,222	77,968
	(c).—Village communities	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Revenue payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue.	*(a)*.—Individuals under law of primogeniture	202	6,699	331	3,265,731	16,166	15,999
	(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	59	1,610	141	847,791	14,369	12,207
	(c).—Village communities	29	376	4,106	178,162	6,143	7,031
3. Revenue payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue.	*(a)*.—Individuals under law of primogeniture	277	623	169	305,990	1,104	1,242
	(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	1,668	3,098	4,751	1,155,604	692	625
	(c).—Village communities	7,261	10,008	155,205	4,022,849	554	636
4. Revenue payers paying less than Rs. 100 revenue.	*(a)*.—Individuals under law of primogeniture	8	7	9	573	71	56
	(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	475	493	1,389	41,068	86	47
	(c).—Village communities	1,361	2,149	6,976	94,995	69	58
5. Peasant proprietors paying separately		344	364	2,602	17,427	51	52
6. Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures.	In perpetuity	176	255	523	69,091	392	521
	For life or lives	481	651	1,997	125,469	261	304
7. Landowners who have redeemed the revenue		6	6	42	2,241	373	559
8. Purchasers of waste lands		77	148	140	159,230	2,067	350
9. Others		22	264	19	*(c)*622,454	28,202	466

(a) In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 45,226 villages have been shown more than once, and 674,814 proprietors recorded more than once.

(c) Represents Government forests (589,101 acres), Government grants, nazúl and Government appropriation (12,561 acres), area owned by Government (8,455 acres), area of nazúl (1,013 acres), State properties (1,899 acres), and Government estates (9,425 acres).

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

4.—*Varieties of Tenure not held direct from Government for the Revenue year* 1892-93.

Nature of tenure.	Number of holdings.	Average area of each holding.	Average rent of each holding.	Average rent per acre.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.—INTERMEDIATE HOLDERS BETWEEN PROPRIETORS AND TENANTS WITHOUT RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY.		A. r. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
(i)—*Heritable and transferable.*					
(*a*) Sub-settlement	4,441	206 2 16	328 15 3	1 9 5	
(*b*) Sír	95,898	4 1 30	(*a*)2 8 10	(*b*)0 9 2	(*a*) Exclusive of 34,324 holdings which show no rents.
(*c*) Birts and others	74,492	5 1 28	11 4 11	2 2 2	(*b*) Exclusive of 144,531 acres against which no rents are shown.
(ii)—*Heritable but not transferable.*					(*c*) Exclusive of 228,430 holdings which show no rents.
(*a*) Villages or mahálsheld in permanent lease	509	222 2 7	432 0 9	1 15 1	(*d*) Exclusive of 432,800 acres against which no rents are shown.
(*b*) Tenants with rights of occupancy under the provisions of section 5 of the Oudh Rent Act, or otherwise.	18,105	6 3 2	20 5 4	3 0 1	
(iii)—*Lessees or farmers of villages*	6,031	256 3 23	531 11 2	2 1 1	
II.—TENANTS WITHOUT RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY.					
(*a*) Statutory tenants...	2,260,627	2 3 22	13 7 4	4 10 3	
(*b*) Others	444,868	3 1 33	11 3 3	3 3 8	
III.—HOLDERS OF RENT-FREE GRANTS.					
(*a*) On religious grounds, such as shankalps, or for past services rendered as márwáris, &c.	128,226	1 2 11	...	...	
(*b*) Conditional on service as chaukidárs and patwáris' holdings	65,880	1 1 10	...	...	
Total ...	3,099,677	3 3 13	(*c*)13 7 6	(*d*)3 8 2	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

5.—*Register of Transfers of Landed Property in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Agricultural year ending 30th June 1893.*

Division.	District and nature of tenure.		*Number of transfers.*		*Total area transferred.*	
			By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
	1		2	3	4	5
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.		No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
MEERUT.	Dehra Dún Proprietors,	Revenue-paying ...	2	111	315	9,970
		Revenue-free ...	...	10	...	3,859
	Saháranpur ,, ...	Revenue-paying ...	202	1,433	2,494	10,528
		Revenue-free ...	...	16	...	269
	Muzaffarnagar ,, ...	Revenue-paying ...	197	811	3,836	5,332
		Revenue-free ...	1	61	3	272
	Meerut ,, ...	Revenue-paying ...	171	995	2,805	8,887
		Revenue-free ...	4	74	7	189
	Bulandshahr ,, ...	Revenue-paying ...	185	473	5,895	10,102
		Revenue-free ...	5	63	5	174
	Aligarh ,, ...	Revenue-paying ...	253	435	11,216	10,663
		Revenue-free ...	9	38	14	47
AGRA.	Muttra ,, ...	Revenue-paying ...	179	457	2,704	5,792
		Revenue-free ...	3	3	114	196
	Agra ,, ...	Revenue-paying ...	226	469	20,555	9,966
		Revenue-free ...	1	5	11	936
	Farukhabad ,, ...	Revenue-paying ...	208	531	8,798	22,155
		Revenue-free ...	13	36	1,117	2,266
	Mainpuri ,, ...	Revenue-paying ...	120	201	13,586	4,345
		Revenue-free ...	...	1	...	5
	Etáwah ,, ...	Revenue-paying ...	76	215	6,353	6,319
		Revenue-free ...	3	11	1	81
	Etah ,, ...	Revenue-paying ...	142	316	9,353	10,073
		Revenue-free ...	5	22	10	43

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

5.—*Register of Transfers of Landed Property in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Agricultural year ending 30th June 1893*—(continued).

Division.	District and nature of tenure.		*Number of transfers.*		*Total area transferred.*	
			By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
	1		2	3	4	5
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—*(continued)*.		No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
ROHILKHAND.	Bareilly Proprietors ...	Revenue-paying ...	99	409	5,290	14,581
		Revenue-free ...	37	32	340	664
	Bijnor „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	125	771	1,070	9,039
		Revenue-free ...	1	44	14	320
	Budaun „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	198	490	8,051	12,763
		Revenue-free ...	15	35	76	543
	Moradabad „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	172	852	14,139	24,471
		Revenue-free ...	38	313	1,131	5,069
	Sháhjahánpur „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	152	351	3,600	9,039
		Revenue-free ...	6	39	10	45
	Pilibhít „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	10	85	1,367	11,704
		Revenue-free ...	1	16	1	160
ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	82	483	6,145	19,815
		Revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Fatehpur „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	77	458	3,236	11,958
		Revenue-free ...	...	5	...	4
	Bánda „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	75	431	14,031	27,727
		Revenue-free ...	...	1	...	55
	Hamírpur „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	61	426	2,449	16,623
		Revenue-free ...	...	1	...	1
	Allahabad „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	266	696	4,388	12,091
		Revenue-free ...	...	1	...	3
	Jhánsi „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	47	292	4,827	16,250
		Revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	22	420	1,509	13,972
		Revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

5.—*Register of Transfers of Landed Property in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Agricultural year ending 30th June 1893*—(continued).

Division.	District and nature of tenure.		*Number of transfers.*		*Total area transferred.*	
			By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
	1		2	3	4	5
	North-Western Provinces—*(concluded)*.		No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Benares.	Benares Proprietors ...	Revenue-paying ...	60	280	1,706	5,935
		Revenue-free ...	10	126	40	110
	Mirzapur „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	18	143	477	5,204
		Revenue-free ...	5	48	6	40
	Jaunpur „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	25	290	394	2,941
		Revenue-free ...	2	33	2	73
	Ghâzipur „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	184	441	7,105	4,918
		Revenue-free ...	...	11	...	2
	Ballia „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	92	558	1,189	4,344
		Revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	179	1,490	2,677	17,529
		Revenue-free ...	...	1	...	11
	Basti „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	...	974	...	9,038
		Revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	158	754	2,690	8,431
		Revenue-free ...	...	2	...	2
Kumaun.	Almora „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	80	5,179	152	8,745
		Revenue-free ...	2	180	3	321
	Garhwâl „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	80	955	144	1,314
		Revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Naini Tal „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	11	156	248	1,550
		Revenue-free ...	...	7	...	24
	Total ...	Revenue-paying ...	4,234	23,831	174,794	384,114
		Revenue-free ...	161	1,235	2,905	15,784
	Grand Total, N.-W. Provinces ...		4,395	25,066	177,699	399,898

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

5.—*Register of Transfers of Landed Property in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Agricultural year ending 30th June 1893*—(concluded.)

Division.	District and nature of tenure.		*Number of transfers.*		*Total area transferred.*	
			By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
	1		2	3	4	5
	OUDH.		No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
LUCKNOW.	Lucknow Proprietors ...	Revenue-paying ...	16	139	1,586	5,125
		Revenue-free ...	...	19	...	107
	Unao „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	13	262	95	9,357
		Revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Rae Bareli „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	20	1,166	244	1,577
		Revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Sitapur „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	11	93	1,633	4,545
		Revenue-free ...	...	1	...	2
	Hardoi „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	98	1,312	2,643	22,347
		Revenue-free ...	...	4	...	31
	Kheri „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	13	253	5,711	28,809
		Revenue-free ...	...	16	...	1,026
FYZABAD.	Fyzabad „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	53	1,853	1,519	17,362
		Revenue-free ...	...	36	...	128
	Gonda „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	83	1,661	10,013	13,313
		Revenue-free ...	...	20	...	175
	Bahraich „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	5	114	9,378	49,043
		Revenue-free ...	1	1	1	10
	Sultánpur „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	8	288	109	3,123
		Revenue-free ...	...	5	...	54
	Partábgarh „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	10	601	924	6,032
		Revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Bara Banki „ ...	Revenue-paying ...	58	2,531	3,050	48,373
		Revenue-free ...	...	20	...	585
	Total ...	Revenue-paying ...	388	10,273	36,905	209,006
		Revenue-free ...	1	122	1	2,118
	GRAND TOTAL, OUDH ...		389	10,395	36,906	211,124
	GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH ...		4,784	35,461	214,605	611,022

E.—Fiscal.

6.—*Land Revenue for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, 1892-93.

Description of revenue.		*Revenue of year* 1891-92. Assessed.	*Revenue of year* 1891-92. Realised.	*Revenue of year* 1892-93. Assessed.	*Revenue of year* 1892-93. Realised.	Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balance.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
(1) Settled estates bearing revenue in past years.	N.-W.P. ...	4,49,75,872	...	4,52,43,768	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oudh ...	1,41,21,840	...	1,41,51,310	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year.	N.-W. P. ...	3,87,048	...	2,09,260	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oudh ...	36,491	...	86,756	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	N.-W. P. ...	4,53,62,920	...	4,54,53,028	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oudh ...	1,41,58,331	...	1,42,38,066	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year (deduct).	N.-W. P. ...	1,19,152	...	3,37,287	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oudh ...	7,021	...	8,275	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Difference ...	N.-W. P. ...	4,52,43,768	4,47,35,403	4,51,15,741	4,47,01,858	8,15,522	4,38,86,336	4,13,883	62	41,658
	Oudh ...	1,41,51,310	1,41,20,716	1,42,29,791	1,42,24,896	1,58,609	1,40,66,287	4,895	...	...
(1) Collections from Government estates.	N.-W. P. ...	5,95,139	5,91,740	5,86,926	5,85,513	1,48,462	4,37,051	1,413	...	...
	Oudh ...	17,153	16,860	20,521	19,322	8,035	11,287	1,199	...	...
(2) Income from sale of Government estates.	N.-W. P. ...	25,107	25,044	10,683	10,683	...	10,683	...	...	...
	Oudh ...	...	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...
(3) Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	N.-W. P. ...	1,67,529	1,50,939	2,22,792	2,20,583	1,773	2,18,810	2,209	...	...
	Oudh ...	11,731	11,593	34,196	18,816	267	18,549	15,380	...	...
Grand Total ...	N.-W. P. ...	4,60,31,543	4,55,03,126	4,59,36,142	4,55,18,637	9,65,757	4,45,52,880	4,17,505	62	41,658
	Oudh ...	1,41,80,194	1,41,49,169	1,42,84,511	1,42,63,037	1,66,911	1,40,96,126	21,474	...	...

Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realised in addition to the annual assessed revenue.

	N.-W. P. Rs.	*Oudh.* Rs.	*Total.* Rs.
Demand for 1891-92 ...	4,52,43,768	1,41,51,310	5,93,95,078
Ditto for 1892-93 ...	4,51,15,741	1,42,29,791	5,93,45,532
Decrease ...	1,28,027	...	1,28,027
Increase ...	...	78,481	78,481
Increase.			
By lapse or resumption of revenue-free tenures ...	13,792	22,801	36,593
„ revision of assessment at regular settlement...	3,934	58,458	62,392
„ alluvion	20,211	5,252	25,463
„ territorial transfer ...	1,60,758	...	1,60,758
„ grant of waste land ...	116	...	116
„ progressive assessment,	1,190	241	1,431
„ land released from occupation	350	4	354
„ any other cause ...	8,909	...	8,909
Total ...	2,09,260	86,756	2,96,016
Decrease.			
By revision of assessment at regular settlement ...	1,578	324	1,902
„ summary reductions ...	1,53,685	185	1,53,870
„ diluvion	19,319	4,024	23,343
„ territorial transfer ...	1,56,696	...	1,56,696
„ Government appropriation	2,904	3,680	6,584
„ grant of land free of revenue	...	30	30
„ any other cause ...	3,105	32	3,137
Total ...	3,37,287	8,275	3,45,562
Net decrease ...	1,28,027	78,481	49,546

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

Statement showing the Gross Revenues in the North-Western Provinces

Division.	Number.	District.	I.—Land Revenue.	II.—Opium.	IV.—Stamps.	V.—Excise.
		N.-W. PROVINCES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MEERUT.	1	Dehra Dún	87,134 7 4	...	44,373 6 0	1,35,992 15 7
	2	Saháranpur	14,83,334 10 5	...	2,31,409 10 0	1,48,899 4 9
	3	Muzaffarnagar ...	15,18,980 9 6	...	1,60,136 9 0	90,773 12 6
	4	Meerut	22,00,516 14 11	...	3,30,616 10 9	2,32,917 6 0
	5	Bulandshahr ...	18,50,426 9 11	...	1,66,779 12 0	55,525 10 9
	6	Aligarh	21,91,272 15 3	7 4 0	2,50,247 6 0	1,19,104 15 3
	7	Roorkee	...	...	...	...
AGRA.	8	Muttra	15,01,525 8 3	...	1,19,201 1 0	48,977 0 0
	9	Agra	16,76,199 0 6	101 8 6	2,64,272 10 0	1,56,492 15 4
	10	Farukhabad	12,39,545 5 9	...	1,68,490 9 0	1,05,174 3 4
	11	Mainpuri	13,05,996 12 0	...	1,46,108 9 0	45,433 8 0
	12	Etáwah	12,98,229 3 10	7 4 0	86,665 0 6	40,892 12 2
	13	Etah	11,76,743 8 1	...	1,13,516 9 0	34,630 2 0
ROHILKHAND.	14	Bareilly	13,44,236 8 1	...	2,13,202 13 0	2,12,400 9 0
	15	Bijnor	11,88,575 4 5	...	1,22,778 15 0	68,908 5 1
	16	Budaun	10,38,006 3 1	...	1,56,591 14 6	50,195 3 0
	17	Moradabad	14,60,392 2 9	...	2,96,595 4 0	1,25,573 12 6
	18	Sháhjahánpur ...	11,70,357 9 11	...	1,95,138 0 0	4,36,528 0 6
	19	Pilibhít	7,07,831 7 8	...	75,766 12 0	50,328 8 0
ALLAHABAD.	20	Cawnpore	21,54,298 5 9	21 12 0	2,68,721 0 0	3,94,530 15 1
	21	Fatehpur	13,15,130 13 5	...	55,570 0 9	83,177 10 0
	22	Bánda	11,22,443 0 10	...	57,134 9 0	63,388 4 0
	23	Hamírpur	10,42,993 4 1	...	41,835 13 0	46,543 6 4
	24	Allahabad	24,41,945 4 7	...	4,10,366 4 0	3,26,408 15 9
	25	Jhánsi	7,04,151 6 4	...	95,417 13 0	82,822 7 3
	26	Jalaun	9,80,479 1 7	...	52,527 10 0	34,995 8 0
BENARES.	27	Benares	9,00,291 9 4	0 7 3	2,36,602 10 0	3,94,885 6 9
	28	Mirzapur	9,39,919 8 7	14 8 0	1,70,360 4 0	1,87,045 11 6
	29	Jaunpur	12,76,129 0 10	...	1,79,684 15 0	1,45,517 1 3
	30	Gházipur	10,34,280 11 9	...	1,95,273 15 5	83,284 9 2
	31	Ballia	6,36,353 8 7	...	1,29,864 2 3	56,455 2 0
GORAKHPUR.	32	Gorakhpur	24,16,728 6 11	36 4 0	3,03,825 14 0	2,68,336 11 10
	33	Basti	18,93,068 9 1	7 4 0	1,20,642 2 0	58,291 7 3
	34	Azamgarh	19,29,616 0 5	...	1,50,828 3 0	72,092 0 2
KUMAUN.	35	Naini Tal	5,27,618 1 0	7 4 0	1,03,261 1 0	95,782 1 4
		OUDH.				
LUCKNOW.	36	Lucknow	7,26,890 11 4	21 12 0	2,56,810 9 0	3,29,180 10 11
	37	Unao	14,27,789 2 4	...	1,20,716 10 0	2,44,082 9 9
	38	Rae Bareli	12,46,802 15 10	...	1,17,603 15 0	1,55,850 0 0
	39	Sitapur	13,27,156 13 1	14 8 0	1,04,902 10 0	1,18,948 6 4
	40	Hardoi	13,60,746 10 7	...	1,30,858 10 0	71,032 1 0
	41	Kheri	8,36,286 9 0	...	55,774 9 0	62,461 7 3
FYZABAD.	42	Fyzabad	11,36,256 2 4	14 8 0	1,73,713 5 0	1,91,559 9 2
	43	Gonda	15,28,537 10 8	7 4 0	1,52,245 14 0	76,061 11 4
	44	Bahraich	9,59,553 13 2	7 4 0	94,362 11 0	64,299 10 7
	45	Sultánpur	12,07,098 0 1	7 4 0	1,01,821 5 0	1,01,080 6 1
	46	Partábgarh	9,85,046 3 0	...	1,12,258 11 6	1,18,772 0 3
	47	Bara Banki	15,62,885 9 3	...	1,14,999 12 3	1,27,883 5 8
Departmental accounts.		Tarái ...	2,08,923 13 9	...	...	...
		Kumaun-Bhábar,	2,64,459 1 0	...	...	...
		Garhwál-Bhábar,	13,375 7 0	...	...	...
		Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh,	6,05,46,560 5 2	(a) 275 15 3	72,49,876 4 11	(b)62,13,518 3 9

(a) Proceeds of opium sold at cost price, *viz.* Rs. 7-4-0
(b) Includes Rs. 4,91,207-6-8 on account of sale
(c) Forest receipts for North-Western Provinces and

TICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

and Oudh for the year 1893-94, *exclusive of transfer adjustments.*

VI.—Provincial Rates.	VIII.—Assessed Taxes.	IX.—Forests.	X.—Registration.	XII.—Interest.	XVIA.—Law and Justice: Courts of Law.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
16,321 15 10	34,101 9 5	...	2,180 0 0	1,911 1 0	2,961 6 11	1
2,42,663 14 6	68,332 6 5	...	14,367 9 6	265 8 9	14,050 11 6	2
2,57,138 9 4	49,826 4 10	...	13,129 10 3	98 13 10	11,381 8 9	3
3,59,516 15 8	1,28,662 0 8	...	17,250 9 3	752 9 2	28,330 4 10	4
3,06,952 6 10	45,601 6 8	...	9,565 6 0	1,072 13 3	13,956 5 4	5
3,45,409 14 3	88,440 10 4	...	10,462 1 3	2,651 13 5	17,018 5 10	6
...	991 6 9	...	...	127 10 10	239 7 0	7
2,58,516 12 2	55,832 7 0	...	9,125 12 0	1,808 4 11	11,698 9 8	8
2,83,497 7 7	94,701 12 9	...	10,828 1 0	52,272 6 11	20,422 15 2	9
2,06,545 1 10	38,901 1 7	...	8,521 10 10	2,210 10 9	12,329 14 3	10
2,01,185 3 7	30,506 3 7	...	5,789 5 9	1,329 11 3	12,719 4 8	11
2,14,320 12 0	28,487 6 5	...	5,004 11 0	1,564 7 9	8,248 14 9	12
1,81,351 11 5	33,162 9 0	...	5,380 10 0	2,219 6 2	12,428 8 1	13
2,26,892 6 1	68,478 11 7	...	11,530 8 0	1,243 4 10	18,226 0 8	14
1,99,264 13 2	32,586 14 8	...	10,519 10 0	597 6 3	8,760 11 4	15
1,72,046 6 9	34,075 13 4	...	8,442 3 0	1,020 4 10	13,257 13 7	16
2,75,925 4 4	66,003 8 0	...	16,001 10 0	171 5 0	19,825 7 7	17
1,89,925 15 0	40,437 15 9	...	7,442 15 0	2,648 7 0	12,946 1 3	18
1,14,112 4 4	24,464 1 3	...	10,504 5 0	383 0 8	9,511 3 0	19
3,46,246 12 4	1,63,289 11 10	...	10,925 1 0	29,575 4 8	18,345 4 2	20
2,10,086 2 1	24,543 6 6	...	4,382 12 0	1,206 4 1	10,064 11 3	21
1,83,877 9 2	19,503 6 4	...	3,488 4 9	2,398 9 8	7,698 12 4	22
1,72,740 8 1	18,762 0 4	...	2,525 12 6	2,119 14 7	7,956 10 7	23
3,85,241 5 2	1,55,739 14 8	...	13,866 0 0	34,847 15 8	47,921 15 3	24
1,79,627 8 7	51,428 13 6	...	2,923 4 6	4,768 9 6	10,031 14 9	25
1,67,206 9 8	24,874 12 9	...	3,094 8 0	1,257 15 6	3,248 2 2	26
1,41,743 8 10	93,692 11 4	...	15,566 8 0	73,011 8 11	13,913 9 2	27
1,40,752 8 8	55,740 2 0	...	18,219 2 0	2,518 1 10	13,901 15 3	28
2,06,578 12 6	39,973 2 9	...	11,646 1 0	1,827 11 11	12,290 6 3	29
1,90,684 14 7	46,715 0 2	...	10,009 14 0	160 5 8	13,178 4 0	30
1,54,084 8 5	32,240 9 5	...	10,075 1 0	420 11 7	8,040 6 3	31
3,86,161 13 6	1,28,834 12 6	...	18,369 0 0	5,120 12 5	20,282 0 2	32
3,08,017 4 2	20,262 3 5	...	13,213 12 0	1,257 5 11	14,702 0 0	33
2,87,034 11 5	31,305 4 7	...	9,423 15 6	2,876 12 1	14,624 6 9	34
77,751 2 5	31,886 7 6	...	3,796 8 0	340 6 6	13,936 1 7	35
94,424 13 10	1,28,619 14 2	...	13,629 15 0	25,326 3 9	8,776 2 0	36
1,58,160 14 10	22,290 4 6	...	8,551 0 3	559 15 1	8,793 10 2	37
1,65,627 7 7	20,726 8 1	...	6,395 13 0	4,286 11 9	7,555 1 10	38
1,60,939 14 9	27,389 1 5	...	7,378 5 0	1,239 10 5	6,918 11 1	39
1,92,408 0 2	30,419 8 8	...	10,407 9 0	6,225 15 5	12,742 8 10	40
90,209 11 8	16,109 14 11	...	3,636 15 0	846 15 4	6,027 9 3	41
1,89,330 15 11	36,749 3 6	...	8,775 15 0	490 1 10	11,535 8 1	42
2,20,883 9 3	26,000 12 8	...	8,868 3 0	584 2 0	9,332 3 2	43
1,16,388 4 2	16,359 13 6	...	4,009 11 0	2,129 10 9	8,091 15 4	44
1,71,128 6 6	18,349 13 3	...	6,359 13 0	969 0 10	7,561 14 10	45
1,11,625 7 3	18,750 3 7	...	4,993 14 0	937 13 10	11,954 5 7	46
2,43,844 11 8	35,292 9 0	...	10,759 14 0	6,631 8 6	10,093 8 8	47
...	60 6 4	...	...	...	...	
...	395 5 6	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
94,44,395 15 10	22,99,900 4 8	(c)17,09,862 3 3	4,21,339 0 10	2,88,285 6 7	5,87,833 4 11	

a ser to District Boards' dispensaries,
proceeds of opium at Rs. 7¼ per ser.
Oudh including transfer adjustments.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

Statement showing the Gross Revenues in the North-Western Provinces

Division.	Number.	District.	XVIB.—Law and Justice: Jails.	XVII.—Police.	XIX.—Education.	XX.—Medical.	XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.
		N.-W. PROVINCES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MEERUT.	1	Dehra Dún	2,333 11 6	2,593 4 7	305 11 0	2,709 12 9	617 4 0
	2	Saháranpur	7,972 8 5	12,013 2 11	7,174 6 6	4,751 10 0	30,082 3 4
	3	Muzaffarnagar ...	1,616 0 1	5,677 6 6	5,762 5 6	2,802 14 6	...
	4	Meerut	4,223 0 4	11,809 11 11	4,705 1 0	5,955 1 11	2,661 13 0
	5	Bulandshahr ...	2,145 0 2	7,236 4 0	7,270 0 0	6,784 9 7	320 0 0
	6	Aligarh	5,006 8 3	10,523 11 1	10,147 11 8	2,130 6 3	7,205 9 4
	7	Roorkee	...	177 0 6	45 0 0	833 3 0	...
AGRA.	8	Muttra	5,527 12 4	9,887 13 3	4,416 14 6	7,415 4 11	...
	9	Agra	58,851 0 9	15,736 8 4	2,624 2 8	3,517 0 3	13,858 0 3
	10	Farukhabad... ...	27,510 7 2	10,429 12 4	4,254 3 0	3,244 12 11	71 13 6
	11	Mainpuri	2,774 1 5	12,642 7 1	2,635 7 9	1,353 4 9	...
	12	Etáwah	1,923 7 1	11,231 15 6	5,848 13 8	2,035 2 8	30 4 0
	13	Etah	1,880 15 0	7,306 8 10	3,125 12 0	2,526 12 9	...
ROHIL-KHAND.	14	Bareilly	27,484 0 9	14,584 15 3	11,642 11 8	9,384 10 10	10 0 0
	15	Bijnor	3,664 3 7	8,565 1 6	5,391 10 0	3,218 0 0	...
	16	Budaun	3,239 3 3	6,816 11 0	5,933 0 2	4,411 3 7	3,666 3 10
	17	Moradabad	6,266 4 8	8,436 6 7	7,147 5 9	3,663 5 7	1,123 12 0
	18	Sháhjahánpur ...	2,756 5 9	8,727 5 3	5,051 10 9	2,024 0 0	80 0 0
	19	Pilibhít	...	7,177 15 6	7,354 7 0	1,765 11 2	...
ALLAHABAD.	20	Cawnpore	4,948 1 10	17,133 11 10	8,323 11 9	4,478 13 8	8,471 10 4
	21	Fatehpur	2,513 8 9	7,902 14 2	5,087 5 9	3,344 13 0	...
	22	Bánda	1,355 1 1	8,371 2 8	2,187 4 6	2,095 10 11	...
	23	Hamírpur	1,818 7 1	11,508 4 6	995 13 6	1,698 14 4	...
	24	Allahabad	35,669 9 2	17,318 2 0	39,733 9 2	8,557 2 6	63,466 8 9
	25	Jhánsi	2,853 10 4	17,165 6 3	1,996 9 9	4,268 10 3	...
	26	Jalaun	1,072 11 9	7,991 5 4	945 7 8	3,332 5 3	...
BENARES.	27	Benares	34,247 9 4	11,943 0 1	25,294 4 3	1,774 11 8	...
	28	Mirzapur	2,134 13 7	8,879 12 7	3,782 6 3	2,976 7 9	10 0 0
	29	Jaunpur	4,371 12 6	2,756 14 4	5,978 4 3	1,857 6 2	...
	30	Gházipur	5,574 7 3	18,564 14 1	2,065 9 4	3,188 7 5	10,166 8 0
	31	Ballia	...	32,012 0 10	5,258 5 6	1,634 11 3	...
GORAKH-PUR.	32	Gorakhpur	1,913 14 11	19,101 9 0	2,534 8 10	4,531 9 6	...
	33	Basti	4,846 4 3	8,722 7 4	1,379 8 3	4,094 2 4	...
	34	Azamgarh	5,711 10 11	37,725 9 1	2,678 15 9	2,207 11 6	...
KU-MAUN.	35	Naini Tal	1,210 3 0	9,920 2 10	4,482 14 0	5,118 8 6	1,082 10 3
		OUDH.					
LUCKNOW.	36	Lucknow	36,305 6 9	14,018 2 9	3,820 5 9	7,959 3 7	14,899 12 5
	37	Unao	2,236 1 9	5,798 14 10	6,932 7 0	1,875 9 0	650 0 0
	38	Rae Bareli	4,850 2 5	7,901 3 10	4,909 0 6	2,954 10 4	641 11 6
	39	Sitapur	8,998 6 7	12,315 10 7	6,272 10 10	3,534 6 3	...
	40	Hardoi	3,668 2 6	7,487 7 10	6,774 4 3	2,699 11 5	80 0 0
	41	Kheri	3,174 8 1	12,107 8 10	4,397 2 7	2,156 7 6	1,817 12 0
FYZABAD.	42	Fyzabad	7,277 14 2	4,737 9 1	10,450 2 6	3,460 0 0	30 0 0
	43	Gonda	7,919 3 9	9,783 4 6	4,146 15 6	2,628 10 10	...
	44	Bahraich	4,255 11 8	11,970 2 2	4,122 6 1	2,937 10 0	...
	45	Sultánpur	3,756 5 6	4,956 12 0	4,502 14 6	2,502 4 0	...
	46	Partábgarh	3,504 8 2	6,719 5 10	4,604 3 10	1,830 14 10	...
	47	Bara Banki	4,784 3 1	6,585 3 4	7,619 3 9	5,818 14 9	116 0 0
		Departmental accounts. Tarái ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kumaun-Bhábar,	...	...	...	...	...
		Garhwál-Bhábar,	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh,	3,66,147 2 8	5,12,972 12 5	2,82,112 14 2	1,66,045 7 11	1,61,159 8 6

(d) Includes Rs. 17,09,862-3-3

TICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

and Oudh for the year 1893-94, *exclusive of transfer adjustments*—(concluded).

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.	XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	XXV.—Miscellaneous.	XXIX.—Major Works.	XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation.	XXXII.—Civil Works.	Total.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
3,435 7 7	231 8 6	3,466 8 6	...	2,969 2 3	21,648 9 9	3,65,287 14 6	1
2,606 10 6	69 4 6	7,701 9 0	2,048 7 1	...	1,770 8 6	22,79,514 2 1	2
1,860 0 11	2 1 6	2,161 4 4	8,373 15 7	...	4,035 13 3	21,33,757 12 2	3
7,022 10 10	139 14 1	11,321 9 6	55,466 12 2	...	32,823 6 8	34,34,692 8 8	4
2,380 3 11	17 8 9	4,779 10 8	2,777 0 4	...	20,708 8 9	25,04,299 4 11	5
2,951 12 11	30 5 6	7,746 5 0	17,350 11 9	...	9,759 11 4	30,97,468 2 8	6
195 0 0	69 6 0	122 4 6	...	...	35 0 0	2,835 6 7	7
1,797 15 6	204 1 2	5,649 15 9	19,310 7 11	...	15,545 8 4	20,76,441 4 8	8
5,996 0 11	170 9 7	15,856 3 5	4,225 1 5	...	22,050 4 9	27,01,673 13 7	9
2,502 7 5	186 13 3	5,984 0 6	9,831 14 1	...	29,343 0 6	18,75,077 14 0	10
1,831 7 5	92 11 7	3,542 0 3	20,943 10 4	...	5,610 15 0	18,00,494 11 5	11
2,085 7 2	36 11 6	2,484 5 5	60,048 10 0	...	20,782 6 3	17,89,927 11 8	12
1,501 11 7	66 1 0	2,708 8 3	22,941 11 2	...	1,768 13 6	16,03,259 13 10	13
8,328 4 10	157 2 7	7,897 4 1	...	6,384 10 8	24,736 0 4	22,06,820 10 3	14
1,683 5 7	270 3 8	2,687 14 3	...	1,465 15 8	10,705 3 9	16,69,643 9 11	15
1,687 0 5	30 5 0	3,566 2 10	...	...	17,758 11 11	15,20,744 8 1	16
23,275 8 9	531 8 2	9,786 4 0	...	...	17,570 13 9	23,38,289 11 5	17
2,094 2 9	106 5 9	4,761 12 0	...	...	9,319 1 0	20,90,345 11 8	18
972 5 5	145 12 3	2,053 0 9	...	1,383 0 5	2,628 7 8	10,16,382 6 1	19
3,025 15 5	111 9 6	10,611 10 7	54,764 9 11	...	13,543 6 5	35,11,367 8 1	20
1,315 13 1	128 11 6	2,339 8 2	...	...	16,298 13 2	17,43,093 3 8	21
849 7 2	96 2 6	3,851 14 8	...	...	6,502 5 1	14,85,241 8 8	22
915 4 5	56 7 5	3,163 0 7	...	...	6,750 13 0	13,62,384 6 4	23
41,443 15 5	58,702 13 1	11,631 6 5	...	...	41,096 10 10	41,33,957 8 5	24
4,081 6 7	19 5 6	4,696 6 6	...	...	5,582 4 9	11,11,835 9 4	25
1,389 11 8	23 15 9	3,671 2 11	...	...	3,398 1 3	12,89,509 1 3	26
3,914 1 11	4 3 0	4,546 6 3	...	...	28,848 10 11	19,80,280 15 0	27
2,713 9 0	67 2 8	10,626 10 3	...	...	30,801 2 0	15,90,463 13 11	28
1,762 10 2	118 4 6	2,936 4 9	...	...	21,891 3 6	19,15,319 15 8	29
2,436 8 0	157 1 9	2,466 3 0	...	...	39,652 7 10	16,57,859 13 5	30
1,177 7 7	201 8 4	424 4 9	...	...	13,003 12 6	10,81,246 4 3	31
5,788 15 7	49 0 2	4,946 7 3	...	...	12,913 4 5	35,99,475 1 0	32
916 9 7	5 15 0	1,570 12 6	...	...	13,682 0 4	24,64,679 11 5	33
2,306 14 11	264 4 3	2,069 3 11	...	...	10,083 13 4	25,60,849 9 7	34
8,740 2 7	287 8 9	10,461 14 7	...	...	1,196 2 8	8,96,879 4 6	35
15,480 5 5	8,228 13 11	35,433 14 5	...	...	11,624 4 4	17,31,451 1 4	36
903 3 1	84 0 9	2,128 4 9	...	...	698 0 6	20,12,250 12 7	37
3,437 8 7	204 8 6	9,039 2 4	...	...	1,913 3 3	17,60,699 12 4	38
1,611 1 5	53 15 6	2,756 12 10	...	...	16,494 1 8	18,06,925 1 9	39
2,465 11 9	47 12 3	3,901 3 10	...	...	6,004 13 6	18,47,970 3 0	40
646 8 0	215 9 9	2,570 3 0	...	...	11,124 13 3	11,09,564 4 5	41
3,753 15 7	75 9 10	33,173 5 10	...	...	15,162 5 3	18,26,546 3 1	42
5,121 2 1	223 11 3	17,586 3 2	...	...	19,329 6 11	20,89,260 0 1	43
60 13 2	184 3 6	1,744 0 9	...	...	9,004 3 9	12,99,482 0 7	44
1,147 13 0	205 8 9	2,377 14 2	...	...	14,644 4 3	16,48,469 11 9	45
1,322 12 1	91 13 3	1,015 15 1	...	...	1,552 14 0	13,84,981 2 1	46
254 10 8	195 13 0	4,180 7 6	...	...	10,506 3 9	21,52,451 10 10	47
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,08,984 4 1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,64,854 6 6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13,375 7 0	
1,93,191 14 4	72,664 0 3	3,00,197 7 9	2,78,082 15 9	12,202 13 0	6,51,904 11 5	(d)9,17,58,528 13 4	

on account of IX, Forests.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

Nil.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 1 (Civil, Revenue and Criminal).

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the last day of the year 1893, *with the cost of Tribunals.*

Provinces.		Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	*Total number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.*					Total number of cases decided.				Total Receipts of the Courts.	Total Charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
							Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	*Original.* Regular.	*Original.* Miscellaneous.	*Appeals.* Regular.	*Appeals.* Miscellaneous.			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
																Rs.	Rs.	
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	Territory subject to the High Court, *i.e.*, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces. Civil ...	81,751	33,072,687	...	19	76	6	...	21	24	70	96,654	50,229	12,267	766			
	Revenue ...	69,543	33,072,687	6	33	170	2	25	33	162	169	126,763	70,733	4,433	6,966			
	Criminal ...	83,350	34,254,254	21	36	180	6	22	36	...	519	105,072	5,267	12,690	3,768			
	Territory subject to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh. Civil ...	23,992	11,407,625	6	12	...	2	...	7	12	56	59,700	25,303	2,223	382	78,01,018	95,00,406	
	Revenue ...	24,217	12,650,831	2	12	43	...	8	12	56	43	35,236	11,278	3,070	40			
	Criminal ...	23,992	11,407,625	6	12	...	2	6	12	...	251	38,608	2,813	5,414	1,296			
	Territory not subject to the High Court, *i.e.*, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces. Revenue ...	13,742	1,181,567	...	3	8	1	...	3	10	4	1,195	544	148	78			
	Charges on account of buildings in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,16,136	
	Total ...	107,141	46,905,805	41	48	477	19	61	124	264	1,112	463,228	166,167	40,245	13,296	78,01,018	96,16,542	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 2 (Criminal).

Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offences in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1893.

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons.					Remarks.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Do. relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII	5	4	3	17	7	...	...	10	
Do. against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	2,073	1,647	1,626	9,656	3,531	5,617	88	420	
Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX	349	220	202	304	182	107	4	11	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	3,325	3,006	2,963	4,923	1,785	2,989	42	107	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	2,745	2,368	2,291	3,085	1,139	1,763	48	135	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII	241	221	221	273	130	135	...	7	
Do. relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII	182	171	165	204	91	112	...	1	
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV	1,531	1,303	1,279	2,330	531	1,790	2	7	
Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV	278	134	119	288	194	83	1	10	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	1,919	1,742	1,794	2,655	905	1,428	43	279	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of birth	200	151	158	203	66	129	1	7	
Hurt	48,936	35,540	26,194	62,571	50,056	11,353	187	975	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	1,978	978	725	1,838	1,441	321	28	48	
Criminal force and assault	14,339	9,625	7,544	16,654	13,313	3,155	53	133	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour ...	633	317	275	571	275	229	18	49	
Rape	322	197	206	236	128	88	4	16	
Unnatural offence	121	99	100	115	50	56	...	9	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	27,702	22,304	21,919	29,533	8,645	20,209	297	382	
Extortion	944	309	236	470	354	91	3	22	
Robbery and dakáiti	1,706	831	747	2,351	1,182	880	48	241	
Criminal misappropriation of property	526	285	264	399	212	170	9	8	
Criminal breach of trust	1,654	995	898	1,129	615	453	20	41	
Receiving of stolen property	4,682	4,458	4,474	6,286	1,868	4,227	62	129	
Cheating	1,746	752	645	1,035	767	207	12	49	
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	33	19	18	36	25	11	...	...	
Mischief	10,746	6,952	4,992	11,419	9,151	2,078	39	151	
Criminal trespass	16,867	12,704	11,461	18,830	9,674	8,636	95	425	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII	307	168	156	264	174	51	9	30	
Criminal breach of contract of service, Chapter XIX	31	14	11	18	14	4	...	...	
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	6,190	3,561	2,637	4,032	3,526	437	22	47	
Defamation, Chapter XXI	904	438	398	783	639	120	5	19	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII	1,711	893	656	1,340	1,109	217	...	14	
Offences against special and local laws	54,907	48,005	46,166	74,125	19,730	53,623	256	516	
Total ...	209,834	160,412	141,544	257,974	131,510	120,769	1,396	4,298	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 3 (Criminal).

Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1893.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250.	1,522	1,641	42	1,599	
2. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI and section 485 of Chapter XXXV.	54	91	29	48	
3. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	279	384	106	272	
4. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332 ...	100	107	45	59	
5. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	1,995	6,750	2,959	3,643	
6. Security for good behaviour under Chapter VIII	2,302	2,618	531	1,966	
7. Proceedings against public nuisance, Chapter X	751	1,388	597	646	
8. Possession, Chapter XII and section 522 of Chapter XLII ...	225	828	291	386	
9. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1,447	1,422	1,001	399	
Total ...	8,675	15,229	5,601	9,018	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 4 (Criminal).

Statement showing the General Results of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1893.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.		Committed or referred.					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Special Magistrates under section 14	8,754	18	2,434	4,358	1,866	56	22	4,962	3·00	9,624	
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	10,354	53	6,621	3,530	9	16	125	5,461	5·94	15,167	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	140,266	1,629	72,757	52,632	6,673	4,351	2,224	78,162	7·00	304,631	
Benches of Magistrates	36,380	54	12,728	16,803	6,581	54	160	24,954	3·75	25,709	
Local and subordinate paid Magistrates	21,995	12	15,664	6,050	...	....	269	10,198	7·21	18,253	
Deputy Commissioners under section 30, Act X of 1882	464	...	123	298	...	40	3	270	9·80	2,196	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	4,095	26	1,163	1,572	991	296	47	2,102	7·48	8,960	
Courts of Sessions	5,005	54	1,526	2,690	...	83	652	2,438	60·26	21,180	
Superior Courts (High Court, N.-W. P., and Judl. Commr.'s Court in Oudh)	7	...	2	5	...	...	...	4	43·00	50	
Full-power Magistrates of general jurisdiction	35,769	293	18,371	13,652	1,928	777	748	19,259	8·60	71,070	
District and Divisional Magistrates. Cases referred under sections 347—349, Criminal Procedure Code.	1,229	6	121	1,050	41	6	5	965	3·00	...	
Total ...	264,318	2,145	131,510	102,640	18,089	5,679	4,255	148,775	14·45	476,840	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 5 (Criminal).

Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1893.

Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to								Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Detail of Punishment.																Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
											Fine.									*Imprisonment.*					*Whipping.*			
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	*Imprisonment.* Rigorous.	*Imprisonment.* Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.			Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realised during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
																	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Special Magistrates under section 14.	...	...	...	392	35	...	5,780	84	44	5	5,527	241	8	3	1	...	16,740	14,119	999	167	187	73	...	...	12	42	30	1
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	987	40	...	2,504	138	53	12	2,318	179	5	2	...	...	11,093	9,977	1,972	297	651	79	...	...	54	58	26	...
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	29,965	1,500	...	43,573	5,477	5,461	905	37,352	5,680	423	111	7	...	3,18,943	2,71,625	27,267	6,527	16,355	8,568	15	...	2,017	2,433	1,027	35
Benches of Magistrates,	...	...	...	557	36	...	22,900	3	...	...	22,737	158	3	2	...	...	25,384	23,871	676	286	307	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	268	14	...	190	780	33	...	171	17	1	1	...	...	1,048	665	37	54	127	95	4	2	349	365	66	7
District Court cases decided under section 30, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	4	...	295	...	...	48	39	...	...	20	23	5	...	...	...	1,663	840	202	...	17	56	222	...	4	14	21	1
Chief Magistrates of Districts.	...	...	...	1,345	104	...	1,208	722	283	117	871	249	41	46	1	...	27,766	18,324	1,402	234	738	470	7	...	344	319	59	5
Courts of Sessions ...	141	409	1	2,186	22	...	138	114	67	76	27	57	18	30	5	1	22,124	4,925	1,538	29	140	509	1,318	212	1	32	81	2
Superior Courts ...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	142	413	1	35,999	1,751	...	76,341	7,357	5,941	1,115	69,023	6,604	504	195	14	1	4,24,761	3,44,346	34,093	7,594	18,522	9,851	1,569	214	2,782	3,265	1,310	51

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 6 (Criminal).

Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1893.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceeding quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	7,852	10	591	4,574	...	755	1,654	13	99	2	154	10·03	
To Courts of Sessions	15,149	146	3,531	6,840	...	1,480	2,086	39	125	55	847	23·38	
To Superior Courts ... By persons convicted	2,278	...	426	1,292	...	140	161	...	2	...	257	31·77	
To Superior Courts ... By Government from judgments of acquittal.	56	...	...	6	...	...	30	...	3	...	17	71·21	
Total ...	25,335	156	4,548	12,712	...	2,375	3,931	52	229	57	1,275	21·31	
Revisions.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	469	1	1,716	1,230	...	14	128	11	570	53	94	11·50	
By Courts of Sessions	2,669	4	2,276	1,841	2	13	119	12	324	344	322	31·56	
By Superior Courts	1,727	...	573	735	84	87	241	5	55	...	104	24·83	
Total ...	4,865	5	4,565	3,806	86	114	488	28	949	397	520	26·58	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 7 (Civil).

Statement showing the number and description of Civil and Revenue Suits instituted in the Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1893.

Tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property.	*Suits under the Rent Law.*								*Title and other Suits.*							
		Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	For pattahs or kabuliyats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the rent law not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific relief.	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption.	Mortgage suits.	Suits relating to religious and other endowments.	Matrimonial suits.	Testamentary suits.	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Courts in the Interior.																	
1.—Civil Courts.																	
Unpaid Tribunals	2,287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	12	1	7	...	4	...	2
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	56,971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,904	1,878	1,447	10,609	16	400	47	891
Small Cause Courts	59,553	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	3	37	10	16	...	68
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	1,690	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,458	304	480	685	3	16	9	161
Chief Courts of Districts	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	7	10	...
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	120,509	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,431	2,195	1,931	11,338	34	443	66	1,122
2.—Revenue Courts.																	
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	...	83,507	...	2,811	71	2	...	156	10,918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts	...	24,068	9,883	2,880	590	149	95,248	821	11,764	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	107,575	9,883	5,691	661	151	95,248	977	22,682	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 8 (Civil).

Statement showing number and value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1893.

Class of Tribunals.	*Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.*									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.										Rs.	
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	773	1,268	267	66	...	...	...	...	...	69,895	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	7,803	33,751	20,036	22,122	3,602	627	88	50	84	4,86,61,474	
Small Cause Courts	13,724	34,634	7,740	3,597	...	...	...	...	...	21,89,791	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts,	76	608	376	484	154	2 525	269	300	14	2,28,76,270	
Chief Courts of Districts	...	4	2	8	1	6	...	3	7	89,034	
Total ...	22,376	70,265	28,421	26,277	3,757	3,158	357	353	105	7,38,86,464	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	36	60	12	3	1	...	...	...	...	3,847	
Other Subordinate Courts	41,036	47,805	6,272	415	7	...	...	...	10,620	17,22,841	
District Courts	20,782	27,230	10,294	7,272	526	168	3	3	70,323	33,62,826	
Total ...	61,354	75,095	16,578	7,690	534	168	3	3	80,943	50,89,514	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 9 (Civil).

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1893.

Part I.—Suits.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of—										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.				Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.		Uncontested.		
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
I.—Civil Courts.														*N.-W. P.*	*Oudh.*	*N.-W. P.*	*Oudh.*	
Unpaid Tribunals	2,671	...	613	443	501	249	41	13	1	435	152	220	74	...	47·89	...	32·53	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	96,349	...	13,443	16,058	5,850	20,034	655	719	278	19,805	8,440	11,067	3,418	76·	87·29	33·	46·28	
Small Cause Courts	64,338	...	12,064	10,991	7,767	13,197	748	166	99	9,581	4,501	5,224	765	39·	45·51	29·	29·67	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	13,328	...	1,220	1,219	656	1,298	141	76	19	3,334	1,457	3,908	2,002	154·	196·59	71·	94·90	
Chief Courts of Districts	322	...	8	14	6	7	3	2	1	46	19	216	161	240·	808·28	86·	714·44	
Superior Courts...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	1	222·	...	...	...	
Total ...	177,014	...	27,348	28,725	14,783	34,785	1,588	976	398	33,206	14,569	20,636	6,421	76·	81·86	33·	38·43	
II.—Revenue Courts.														M. D.	M. D.	M. D.	M. D.	
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	96,669	...	12,294	5,986	15,047	29,084	5,863	123	39	18,736	3,677	5,820	48	1 6	0 26	0 24	0 18	
District Courts	83,502	...	5,259	10,840	3,890	9,519	4,325	341	114	25,051	13,006	11,157	2,681	2 12	1 17	2 2	1 4	
Total ...	180,171	...	17,553	16,826	18,937	38,603	10,188	464	153	43,787	16,683	16,977	2,729	1 28	1 10	1 5	0 26	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 9 (Civil).

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1893.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of—										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.				Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.		Uncontested.		
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17
														N.-W. P.	*Oudh.*	*N.-W. P.*	*Oudh.*	
Courts in the Interior.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	185	37	...	13	9	4	2	...	...	50	45	25	10	...	21·97	...	46.6	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	47,248	1,205	5,001	1,112	903	21,586	861	43	23	6,725	6,334	3,455	569	42·	40·00	27·	32·1	
Small Cause Courts... ...	4,209	457	364	136	64	478	77	...	...	1,125	1,041	467	67	36·	29·38	33·	28·95	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	11,732	560	890	193	147	3,200	201	3	...	2,828	2,140	1,570	406	62·	52·00	27·	46·45	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	4,134	179	411	58	21	1,575	131	...	7	486	326	940	355	109·	204·45	59·	134·35	
Superior Courts	319	...	33	14	1	97	...	...	...	51	59	64	24	149·	...	51·	...	
Total ...	67,827	2,438	6,699	1,526	1,145	26,940	1,272	46	30	11,265	9,945	6,521	1,431	49·	49·47	29·	42·25	
II.—Revenue Courts.														M. D.	M. D.	M. D.	M. D.	
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	7,324	...	2,320	1,789	105	125	620	196	32	1,487	282	368	...	0 25	...	0 24	...	
District Courts	78,186	...	23,804	1,706	1,605	34,124	2,350	10	11	10,490	1,499	2,587	136	1 26	0 25	1 4	0 27	
Total ...	85,510	...	26,124	3,495	1,710	34,249	2,970	206	43	11,977	1,781	2,955	136	1 20	0 25	1 3	0 27	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 10 (Civil).

Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1893.

Part I.—Appeals from Decrees.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	*Heard* ex parte.				*Contested.*				Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.		Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.		Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17		18
															N.-W. P.	*Oudh.*	*N.-W. P.*	*Oudh.*	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																			
Appeals from Original Decrees.																			
A.—Civil Courts.																			
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	10,227	...	3	237	60	19	39	31	3,943	1,069	1,444	431	2,951	725	101	104·45	247	24	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	11,222	2	65	303	53	15	30	20	2,606	539	800	247	6,542	2,845	226	428·35	178	32	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	21,449	2	68	540	113	34	69	51	6,549	1,608	2,244	678	9,493	3,570	148	256·58	425	56	
Courts at the seat of Government.																			
Appeals under section 10 of Letters Patent of High Court, North-Western Provinces.	115	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	27	1	2	1	83	79	346	...	...	...	
Chief Courts of Provinces ... { Appeals from original decrees ...	1,107	...	...	49	9	...	2	2	245	15	58	37	690	733	654	591·24	23	3	
Chief Courts of Provinces ... { Appeals from appellate decrees ...	4,253	...	185	124	60	6	14	6	1,438	74	296	145	1,905	1,353	963	347·83	27	8	
Total ...	5,475	...	185	173	70	6	16	8	1,710	90	356	183	2,678	2,165	909	469·53	50	5·5	
B.—Revenue Courts.															M. D.	M. D.			
Collectors' Appellate Courts	4,459	...	56	105	65	11	16	7	2,294	415	863	327	300	4	1 1	1 1	...		
Commissioners' Appellate Courts	1,734	...	42	69	44	2	14	7	689	30	164	129	544	47	...	4 14	...		
District Judges' Appellate Courts	3,466	...	35	130	51	12	16	13	838	229	229	108	1,805	906	6 20	12 21	...		
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.																			
Chief Court of the Provinces: High Court, N.-W. Provinces, Appeals from appellate decrees,	514	...	18	15	6	...	3	...	189	16	38	29	200	126	14 9	...	...		
Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh. { Appeals from original decrees...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...		
Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh. { Appeals from appellate decrees,	190	...	1	41	4	...	...	...	31	2	11	7	93	80	...	13 9	...		
Board of Revenue	262	...	37	...	4	...	...	...	113	14	46	16	32	...	...	1 28			
Total ...	10,629	...	189	360	174	25	49	27	4,154	706	1,351	616	2,978	1,163	3 3	5 15	...		

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 10 (Civil).

Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1893.

Part II.—Miscellaneous (Judicial) Cases before Appellate Courts.

Class of Courts.	Total number of miscellaneous cases before appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	*Heard* ex parte.				*Contested.*				Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before appellate Courts,		Objections under section 560, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
Appeals from Original Decrees.															*N.-W.P.*	*Oudh.*		
A.—Civil Courts.																		
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	212	...	3	15	2	2	...	5	69	11	32	26	47	9	92	83·75	2	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts and Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Provinces.	980	1	52	67	32	1	13	3	326	16	126	59	284	164	107	252·03	2	
Total ...	1,192	1	55	82	34	3	13	8	395	27	158	85	331	173	104	215·74	4	
Chief Courts of Provinces. { Appeals from original decrees ...	331	...	1	14	2	...	...	...	137	2	43	13	119	79	198	241·21	2	
{ Appeals from appellate decrees ...	69	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	9	2	5	3	46	37	...	225·30	...	
Total ...	400	...	3	14	3	...	1	...	146	4	48	16	165	116	198	233·25	2	
B.—Revenue Courts.															M. D.	M. D.		
Collectors' Appellate Courts	125	...	3	4	1	1	...	...	58	20	18	7	13	...	0 22	...	...	
Commissioners' Appellate Courts	6,409	...	1,127	115	109	30	40	39	2,049	251	806	304	1,539	363	3 8	4 10	...	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government,																		
Board of Revenue, N.-W. Provinces. { Appeals from original decrees... / Appeals from appellate decrees,	2,978	...	1,500	...	423	15	128	17	7	....	10	...	878	402	2 6	...	...	
Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh. { Appeals from original decrees...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	
{ Appeals from appellate decrees,	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
Applications for revision under section 622, Act XIV of 1882.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	...	
Total ...	9,519	...	2,630	119	533	46	168	56	2,116	271	834	311	2,435	766	2 27	4 25	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 11 (Civil).

Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Application for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1893.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Court.	*Applications disposed of—* By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.	Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	*Amount realised.* With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	Number of applications: On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	*On which moveable property* Was sold.	*On which moveable property* Was attached, but subsequently released.	*On which immoveable property* Was sold.	*On which immoveable property* Was dealt with under section 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	*On which immoveable property* Was attached, but subsequently released.	*On which possession was given* Of moveables.	*On which possession was given* Of immoveables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Courts in the Interior.								Rs.	Rs.													
I.—Civil Courts.																						
Unpaid Tribunals ...	1,148	52	374	143	432	147	66	10,419	156	5	5	105	305	17	...	20	...	9	...	...	45	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals,	96,114	6,846	21,501	16,595	37,923	13,249	4,851	21,74,392	2,70,712	294	771	2,825	5,617	6,200	84	4,216	50	5,186	154	65	1,873	
Small Cause Courts	34,318	1,827	6,432	5,033	17,338	3,686	634	2,79,698	48,625	174	728	1,583	4,315	3	...	14	4	...	...	...	4,628	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	17,824	1,530	3,958	2,970	5,393	3,991	1,971	25,75,924	2,26,750	82	161	656	1,476	1,403	29	1,154	6	1,293	59	8	1,065	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	773	292	122	51	117	191	95	2,53,266	38,519	2	1	9	17	9	1	4	...	21	7	...	27	
Total ...	150,177	10,547	32,387	24,792	61,203	21,264	7,617	52,93,699	5,84,762	557	1,666	5,178	11,730	7,632	114	5,408	60	6,509	220	73	7,638	
II.—Revenue Courts.																						
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	54	...	17	6	22	9	6	485	10	...	...	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	37,777	60	18,544	5,123	11,051	2,999	247	3,35,825	36,331	185	524	4,803	11,456	556	704	...	...	...	...	...	4,142	
District Courts	25,680	133	10,739	3,546	7,820	3,442	738	6,63,033	67,135	145	242	3,586	4,857	402	530	...	...	...	...	...	3,565	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	63,511	193	29,300	8,675	18,893	6,450	991	10,49,343	1,03,476	330	766	8,394	16,327	958	1,234	...	...	...	...	...	7,711	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 12 (Civil).

Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, *in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year* 1893.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under sections 351 and 356.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	*Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.*		*Gross amount of insolvents' assets realised and disbursed.*		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	*Granted.*		*Rejected.*			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realised during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	73	22	22	11	2	1	...	15	1	16	20,641	19,905	18,299	4,022	
Chief Courts of Districts	236	57	16	46	39	1	...	77	11	5	16,107	5,242	3,185	3,169	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	309	79	38	57	41	2	...	92	12	21	36,748	25,147	21,484	7,191	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 13 (Civil and Criminal).

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1893.

Class of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jurors or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried with Assessors.	Jury Trials.				Assessors' Trials.			Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.	*Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.*		Number of cases in which the Judge agreed with Assessors.	*Number of cases in which Judge differed from—*		
						Whose cases he referred under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.	Whose cases he did not refer under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.—Civil Courts.											
Chief Courts of Districts acting under Act X of 1870. } Assessors	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	
Total, Civil Courts	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	
II.—Criminal Courts.											
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Sessions... { Jurors, five	...	99	...	106	25	9	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Sessions... { Assessors, two or more. Qualifications described in sections 319 and 320, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	46	2,088	45	...	1	...	2,536	440	542	
High Court's Original Criminal Jurisdiction	...	4	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, Criminal Courts	...	151	2,088	160	25	10	...	2,536	440	542	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1893-94.

Number.	Districts.	Number of registration offices.	Registrations affecting immoveable property—Book I.						
			Compulsory.						
			Instruments of gift [section 17 clause *(a)*].	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses *(b)* and *(c)* of Act III of 1877, or section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.	Instruments of perpetual leases [section 17, clause *(d)*].	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause *(d)*.
	1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8
				(a)	*(b)*				
	N.-W. Provinces.								
1	Dehra Dún	3	13	155	24	101	34	20	31
2	Saháranpur	9	173	2,446	928	3,861	285	75	1,460
3	Meerut	12	230	2,267	554	3,538	278	7	1,475
4	Aligarh	9	81	880	409	1,403	150	45	1,187
5	Agra	18	110	1,558	760	1,701	1,043	96	1,088
6	Farukhabad	7	107	765	761	508	588	9	554
7	Mainpuri	13	110	883	716	937	762	35	641
8	Bareilly	12	96	924	652	211	1,277	23	774
9	Moradabad	12	83	1,974	1,166	2,537	448	18	1,523
10	Sháhjahánpur	10	120	1,001	1,051	1,708	407	60	810
11	Cawnpore	17	200	1,397	642	1,098	310	13	267
12	Bánda	15	133	520	226	828	108	6	73
13	Allahabad	12	190	822	339	1,488	127	98	143
14	Jhánsi	12	60	584	388	821	105	15	14
15	Benares	3	145	986	840	1,869	196	419	229
16	Mirzapur	5	84	639	498	1,797	91	56	314
17	Jaunpur	6	169	929	653	2,103	120	188	180
18	Gházipur	8	98	1,256	685	4,128	65	295	378
19	Gorakhpur	12	302	2,602	756	4,348	585	39	804
20	Azamgarh	6	183	617	304	1,630	118	30	194
21	Naini Tal	4	6	73	40	111	12	2	45
22	Almora	4	50	400	29	177	14	29	10
23	Garhwál	3	15	123	10	25	2	7	2
24	Family Domains, Mahárája of Benares,	4	69	495	504	1,444	101	8	325
	Provincial Total, N.-W. P. ...	216	2,827	24,296	12,935	38,372	7,226	1,593	12,521
	Oudh.								
25	Lucknow	10	132	824	990	1,360	161	9	172
26	Hardoi	26	188	973	635	2,871	265	26	107
27	Sitapur	19	70	329	227	1,197	227	25	362
28	Gonda	17	88	495	280	1,220	780	30	1,192
29	Fyzabad	24	190	899	635	3,149	355	73	183
30	Rae Bareli	25	220	783	356	3,334	94	215	80
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	121	888	4,303	3,123	13,131	1,882	378	2,096
	Total, United Provinces...	337	3,715	28,599	16,058	51,503	9,108	1,971	14,617

II.—STATISTICS OF

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-

I.—*Statement of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the*

Number.	Districts.	Registrations affecting immoveable				
		Compulsory—(concluded).				
		Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (*a*) and (*b*).
	1	9	10	11	12	13
	N.-W. Provinces.		Rs. a. p.			
1	Dehra Dún	378	1,184 6 0	...	8	...
2	Saháranpur	9,228	15,584 6 0	...	1,626	425
3	Meerut	8,349	15,405 9 0	...	846	186
4	Aligarh	4,155	7,033 6 0	...	398	89
5	Agra	6,356	10,358 12 0	...	843	628
6	Farukhabad	3,292	4,453 10 0	...	270	319
7	Mainpuri	4,084	6,530 6 0	...	357	324
8	Bareilly	3,957	7,092 10 0	...	109	703
9	Moradabad	7,749	13,042 10 0	...	1,156	590
10	Sháhjahánpur	5,157	7,748 4 0	...	1,419	327
11	Cawnpore	3,927	7,765 0 0	...	229	86
12	Bánda	1,894	3,399 10 0	...	269	26
13	Allahabad	3,207	6,614 14 0	...	297	66
14	Jhánsi	1,987	3,489 0 0	...	309	17
15	Benares	4,684	7,463 10 0	...	1,288	55
16	Mirzapur	3,479	5,746 8 0	...	1,091	34
17	Jaunpur	4,342	7,090 14 0	...	1,167	27
18	Gházipur	6,905	12,806 14 0	...	1,013	6
19	Gorakhpur	9,436	19,491 12 0	...	1,458	319
20	Azamgarh	3,076	5,425 8 0	...	1,171	55
21	Naini Tal	289	524 2 0	...	24	...
22	Almora	709	1,484 8 0	...	6	11
23	Garhwál	184	410 0 0	...	1	...
24	Family Domains, Mahárája of Benares ...	2,946	4,091 6 0	...	951	81
	Provincial Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	99,770	1,74,237 9 0	...	16,306	4,374
	Oudh.					
25	Lucknow	3,648	6,045 8 0	...	922	46
26	Hardoi	5,065	9,509 6 0	...	1,453	102
27	Sitapur	2,437	5,193 14 0	...	643	114
28	Gonda	4,085	6,457 6 0	...	483	332
29	Fyzabad	5,484	10,048 4 0	...	1,703	142
30	Rae Bareli	5,082	9,097 6 0	...	1,734	63
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	25,801	46,351 12 0	...	6,938	799
	Total, United Provinces ...	125,571	2,20,589 5 0	...	23,244	5,173

PROTECTION.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1893-94—(continued).

PROPERTY, BOOK I—*(concluded)*.						
Optional.						
Instruments of lease for one year or less [section 18, clause (*c*)] and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards [section 17, clause (*i*)].	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immoveable property transferred.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	...	2	10	9 12 0	11,57,825 9 1
431	15	...	...	2,497	943 4 0	45,74,975 12 0
901	31	7	...	1,971	768 4 0	53,92,092 11 9
58	9	...	...	554	304 8 0	28,61,312 15 3
292	24	10	2	1,799	833 6 0	34,23,063 5 8
28	17	...	...	634	308 6 0	13,02,567 2 0
72	19	210	1	983	744 10 0	25,38,830 8 4
48	15	3	...	878	424 0 0	35,45,931 13 10
547	50	387	1	2,731	1,357 4 0	50,62,063 3 10
435	34	72	...	2,287	1,055 4 0	26,34,832 15 0
8	17	...	...	340	226 14 0	28,74,554 2 9
4	2	3	...	304	141 2 0	8,33,550 12 9
8	3	...	...	374	162 2 0	32,14,241 2 1
4	4	2	3	339	201 12 0	8,70,112 2 10
40	11	...	...	1,394	644 14 0	25,69,571 12 11
48	11	...	...	1,184	579 2 0	16,86,832 9 1
6	...	...	...	1,200	486 4 0	20,40,400 7 7
11	...	...	...	1,030	487 2 0	30,95,254 14 10
14	15	...	...	1,806	911 0 0	54,99,905 6 7
13	2	...	...	1,241	527 10 0	14,58,456 13 3
3	...	...	...	27	9 10 0	2,01,285 11 4
3	1	...	...	21	31 4 0	5,94,664 14 0
...	...	...	...	1	0 8 0	1,28,706 15 0
181	...	...	...	1,213	425 0 0	9,28,892 15 4
3,155	280	694	9	24,818	11,582 14 0	5,84,89,926 13 1
16	...	...	2	986	346 10 0	18,90,545 6 11
49	7	47	3	1,661	628 10 0	29,05,296 12 4
55	3	22	1	838	347 4 0	33,02,510 3 4
135	1	...	...	951	339 14 0	28,04,359 8 7
29	...	...	...	1,874	628 10 0	40,99,394 15 2
8	3	82	2	1,892	851 14 0	31,55,635 5 10
292	14	151	8	8,202	3,142 14 0	1,81,57,742 4 2
3,447	294	845	17	33,020	14,725 12 0	7,66,47,669 1 3

II.—STATISTICS OF

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the*

Number.	District.	Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.						Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.
		Compulsory.							
		Instruments of gift of moveable property (section 123, clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property [clause (*d*), section 18].	Colligations for the payment of money [section 18, clause (*f*)].	All other documents registered under section 18, clause (*f*).	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.		
	1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	N.-W. Provinces.						Rs. a. p.		
1	Dehra Dún	...	6	37	141	184	364 2 0	...	5
2	Saháranpur	1	514	1,286	611	2,412	1,967 0 0	1	96
3	Meerut	...	258	578	494	1,330	1,484 8 0	1	63
4	Aligarh	1	308	362	364	1,035	1,247 8 0	...	24
5	Agra	5	414	1,200	671	2,290	1,816 8 0	...	55
6	Farukhabad	1	177	128	324	630	642 0 0	2	29
7	Mainpuri	...	157	319	487	963	1,082 8 0	1	23
8	Bareilly	...	376	1,966	15,779	18,121	5,772 6 0	6	23
9	Moradabad	1	555	1,515	482	2,553	1,576 10 0	3	27
10	Sháhjahánpur	...	509	1,247	694	2,450	1,453 0 0	1	2
11	Cawnpore	3	68	105	478	654	1,147 6 0	1	46
12	Bánda	3	27	81	309	420	653 12 0	...	1
13	Allahabad	3	49	83	246	381	719 14 0	3	56
14	Jhánsi	1	19	90	223	333	558 14 0	1	11
15	Benares	3	68	150	295	516	775 10 0	1	285
16	Mirzapur	5	25	195	188	413	477 10 0	...	69
17	Jaunpur	...	19	116	140	275	280 6 0	1	8
18	Gházipur	...	28	183	239	450	563 14 0	1	18
19	Gorakhpur	6	70	323	613	1,012	1,335 8 0	...	24
20	Azamgarh	...	54	91	215	360	366 4 0	...	3
21	Naini Tal	...	4	34	20	58	63 8 0	...	3
22	Almora	1	3	1	48	53	120 12 0	1	54
23	Garhwál	...	...	...	23	23	38 0 0	...	5
24	Family Domains, Mahárája of Benares.	...	10	113	42	165	103 4 0	...	5
	Provincial Total, N.-W. P. ...	34	3,718	10,203	23,126	37,081	24,610 12 0	24	935
	Oudh.								
25	Lucknow	3	87	455	775	1,320	1,755 6 0	...	92
26	Hardoi	3	494	1,570	912	2,979	2,007 8 0	...	44
27	Sitapur	9	164	816	881	1,870	1,406 2 0	1	48
28	Gonda	3	53	502	719	1,277	1,299 4 0	...	46
29	Fyzabad	3	72	1,286	982	2,343	1,821 6 0	2	67
30	Rae Bareli	1	55	959	615	1,630	1,778 12 0	1	136
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	22	925	5,588	4,884	11,419	10,068 6 0	4	433
	Total, United Provinces ...	56	4,643	15,791	28,010	48,500	34,679 2 0	28	1,368

PROTECTION.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1893-94—(concluded).

Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19 and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	3	...	3	43	77	1,568 4 0	609 12 0	871 13 3	
4	3	...	66	131	2,556	18,702 10 0	8,794 9 3	9,607 8 4	
...	...	...	52	200	2,553	17,784 5 0	8,769 15 0	11,206 6 3	
1	2	...	15	101	2,071	8,639 6 0	4,738 13 3	7,237 0 5	
...	2	...	22	227	1,991	13,118 10 0	6,769 3 0	11,527 11 4	
1	1	...	18	39	1,180	5,474 0 0	3,032 10 10	5,020 3 9	
...	2	...	20	79	1,793	8,403 8 0	4,855 0 9	8,688 2 6	
...	...	...	26	130	1,338	13,335 0 0	8,699 13 0	9,413 13 2	
...	1	...	66	158	3,109	16,335 8 0	10,479 12 0	10,915 7 3	
...	1	...	24	69	1,580	10,260 8 0	5,624 10 0	8,778 9 4	
2	9	2	15	94	1,226	9,239 4 0	5,066 5 0	7,846 6 5	
...	2	1	12	46	564	4,196 8 0	1,817 9 3	3,946 9 10	
...	2	1	16	126	911	7,608 14 0	4,907 0 0	7,751 0 5	
...	...	...	9	34	751	4,271 10 0	1,746 2 6	3,011 8 0	
...	2	...	13	157	803	9,454 2 0	6,112 6 0	6,623 1 8	
1	3	...	15	50	504	6,945 4 0	3,742 15 0	3,662 5 2	
...	...	...	16	41	640	7,873 8 0	3,772 9 0	4,888 6 0	
1	4	...	28	61	863	13,897 14 0	6,187 1 0	7,604 0 8	
1	9	...	72	141	2,147	21,796 4 0	9,786 8 0	11,646 5 7	
...	...	...	7	52	1,067	6,325 6 0	3,098 9 6	4,696 4 6	
1	...	...	1	8	19	607 4 0	307 9 0	523 1 0	
5	1	...	5	12	134	1,764 8 0	393 2 0	1,578 10 9	
...	...	...	1	...	12	458 8 0	220 9 0	365 0 0	
...	1	...	38	10	327	4,629 10 0	2,901 5 0	2,576 3 11	
17	48	4	560	2,009	28,216	2,12,385 3 0	1,12,433 13 4	1,49,985 11 6	
...	4	...	17	145	1,101	8,333 8 0	5,265 14 0	7,961 7 0	
1	1	...	12	175	1,547	12,237 8 0	6,721 1 3	10,438 8 4	
3	2	...	8	163	694	7,050 4 0	3,965 0 0	6,949 14 4	
1	22	...	12	183	683	8,194 8 0	4,678 6 0	7,376 15 6	
...	4	...	18	120	1,411	12,632 4 0	6,808 9 0	10,877 3 0	
1	5	...	33	97	894	12,006 0 0	5,693 8 0	10,555 3 4	
6	38	...	100	883	6,330	60,454 0 0	33,132 6 3	54,159 3 6	
23	86	4	660	2,892	34,546	2,72,839 3 0	1,45,566 3 7	2,04,144 15 0	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I.—*Statement of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the years* 1892-93 *and* 1893-94.

Number.	District.	Affecting immoveable property.					
		Deeds of gift.				*Deeds of sale or exchange (Rs. 100 and upwards).*	
		Number of deeds.		Aggregate value.		Number of deeds.	
	1	2		3		4	
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	North-Western Provinces.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1	Dehra Dún	9	13	13,202 12 0	8,765 0 0	165	155
2	Saháranpur	186	173	1,57,882 0 0	1,46,841 0 0	2,499	2,446
3	Meerut	218	230	3,13,160 14 0	1,77,703 5 4	2,140	2,267
4	Aligarh	91	81	2,23,583 0 0	93,981 0 0	929	880
5	Agra	81	110	68,276 0 0	1,76,683 0 0	1,554	1,558
6	Farukhabad	107	107	1,02,977 0 0	41,121 0 0	766	765
7	Mainpuri	115	110	69,116 0 0	81,815 0 0	932	883
8	Bareilly	104	96	1,46,396 0 0	1,44,229 8 0	885	924
9	Moradabad	92	83	96,579 0 6	79,714 0 0	2,062	1,974
10	Sháhjahánpur	116	120	63,794 0 0	63,487 0 0	1,087	1,001
11	Cawnpore	206	200	1,48,041 5 0	92,514 4 0	1,314	1,397
12	Bánda	135	133	62,878 0 0	45,599 10 6	609	520
13	Allahabad	171	190	2,23,966 3 0	1,87,790 8 0	833	822
14	Jhánsi	64	60	38,689 15 10	33,124 0 6	532	584
15	Benares	128	145	78,392 0 0	1,26,825 8 0	889	986
16	Mirzapur	58	84	31,124 0 3	34,513 8 0	631	639
17	Jaunpur	114	169	55,421 0 0	1,15,716 12 0	774	929
18	Gházipur	81	98	1,02,724 12 6	81,834 7 5	1,364	1,256
19	Gorakhpur	268	302	2,31,729 0 5	2,88,367 8 0	2,480	2,602
20	Azamgarh	135	183	1,20,349 9 6	1,13,611 14 0	734	617
21	Naini Tal	11	6	9,490 0 0	1,395 0 0	76	73
22	Almora	33	50	7,363 0 0	36,830 0 0	370	400
23	Garhwál	16	15	7,280 0 0	4,152 0 0	100	123
24	Family Domains, Mahárája of Benares	38	69	21,589 0 0	39,188 0 0	479	495
	Provincial Total, N.-W. Provinces	2,577	2,827	23,94,004 9 0	22,15,802 13 9	24,204	24,296
	Oudh.						
25	Lucknow	127	132	1,33,335 0 0	82,320 6 9	818	824
26	Hardoi	179	188	1,19,576 15 0	1,51,033 8 1	1,065	973
27	Sitapur	74	70	91,996 6 0	44,823 4 0	311	329
28	Gonda	69	88	32,032 8 0	67,512 12 0	421	495
29	Fyzabad	182	190	1,63,538 0 0	1,66,381 9 0	876	899
30	Rae Bareli	212	220	2,02,491 7 0	1,33,945 4 6	664	783
	Provincial Total, Oudh	843	888	7,42,970 4 0	6,46,016 12 4	4,155	4,303
	Total, United Provinces	3,420	3,715	31,36,974 13 0	28,61,819 10 1	28,359	28,599

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I.—*Statement of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the years* 1892-93 *and* 1893-94—(concluded).

Number.	District.	Affecting immoveable property.				Remarks.
		Deeds of sale or exchange (Rs. 100 and upwards).		*Deeds of sale or exchange (less than Rs. 100).*		
		Aggregate value.		Number of deeds.	Aggregate value.	
	1	5		6	7	
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93. 1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	North-Western Provinces.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Dehra Dún	6,40,472 14 6	7,40,201 12 0	46 24	1,679 9 0	1,247 0 0
2	Saháranpur	15,40,189 5 7	17,04,414 4 7	1,055 928	67,692 14 2	58,999 7 5
3	Meerut	18,81,159 7 10	20,07,939 6 10	511 554	31,979 7 8	35,326 9 4
4	Aligarh	10,70,650 0 0	7,86,973 14 1	435 409	27,778 10 8	25,131 10 1
5	Agra	11,61,154 13 3	11,14,179 8 8	734 760	64,520 12 8	46,188 2 10
6	Farukhabad	7,57,009 11 11½	5,85,759 3 8	794 761	40,314 5 6	38,210 0 0
7	Mainpuri	6,99,524 12 5	9,43,580 14 2	744 716	40,242 8 2	38,582 10 6
8	Bareilly	10,02,702 8 11	11,72,437 2 0	634 652	36,348 3 0	35,202 4 11
9	Moradabad	16,09,377 13 1	15,78,719 3 3	1,299 1,166	76,689 12 7	69,652 6 4
10	Sháhjahánpur	8,05,431 11 9	7,81,195 14 3	1,085 1,051	59,733 6 3	55,265 10 10
11	Cawnpore	12,04,362 5 9	12,28,459 7 8	606 642	34,118 12 9	35,532 3 8
12	Bánda	3,38,443 15 4	2,47,113 13 6	247 226	13,888 10 0	12,285 7 7
13	Allahabad	9,18,319 1 4	8,86,533 14 5	342 339	18,959 15 4	19,014 4 2
14	Jhánsi	3,24,194 1 1	2,98,682 8 11	304 388	19,016 7 6	23,914 12 7
15	Benares	9,01,043 8 3	7,96,784 12 8	789 840	47,387 2 6	50,891 13 1
16	Mirzapur	4,11,472 0 7	3,34,659 4 9	419 498	25,460 2 6	29,308 5 7
17	Jaunpur	4,68,191 15 10	4,69,900 8 6	607 653	40,199 10 4	44,506 2 9
18	Gházipur	7,98,983 1 5	8,23,086 14 3	674 685	47,296 10 1	51,722 8 6
19	Gorakhpur	21,50,482 11 2	20,99,220 15 5	658 756	44,550 1 10	49,290 8 6
20	Azamgarh	5,18,693 7 9	4,11,428 0 10	366 304	22,603 9 4	19,621 0 11
21	Naini Tal	70,279 5 0	77,181 0 0	63 40	2,841 8 0	1,988 0 0
22	Almora	3,58,540 4 0	2,66,686 8 7	24 29	1,563 0 0	1,897 0 0
23	Garhwál	32,476 0 0	80,252 2 0	7 10	476 0 0	838 0 0
24	Family Domains, Mahárája of Benares...	2,10,126 1 4	1,78,744 8 9	467 504	24,033 2 3	27,440 8 3
	Provincial Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	1,98,78,281 2 1½	1,95,64,135 11 9	12,910 12,935	7,89,374 6 1	7,72,056 9 10
	Oudh.					
25	Lucknow	6,95,289 2 7	5,56,006 3 2	1,068 990	47,597 6 0	63,233 9 6
26	Hardoi	7,76,812 13 5	6,45,503 2 6	724 635	34,644 8 4	32,808 8 9
27	Sitapur	4,82,911 15 8	4,95,055 14 7	199 227	18,515 2 3	9,527 12 8
28	Gonda	2,97,682 8 6	3,68,447 12 8	261 280	11,014 10 3	12,841 10 3
29	Fyzabad	8,24,759 6 11	7,91,222 7 8	581 635	26,685 14 0	29,621 0 2
30	Rae Bareli	4,36,387 14 3	7,85,291 4 7	296 356	15,812 10 4	16,984 13 0
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	35,13,843 13 4	36,41,526 13 2	3,129 3,123	1,54,270 3 2	1,65,017 6 4
	OTAL, United Provinces ...	2,33,87,124 15 5½	2,32,05,662 8 11	16,039 16,058	9,43,644 9 3	9,37,074 . 0 2

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1893.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial number.	Station and place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Bareilly Central Prison ...	Convicts ...	2,075	...	2,075	1,213	...	1,213	3,288	...	3,288	1,317	...	1,317	1,971	...	1,971	1,980·50	...	1,980·50	1,982·00	...	1,982·00
		Under-trial	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1·50	...	1·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	Agra ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,993	67	2,060	669	70	739	2,662	137	2,799	896	72	968	1,766	65	1,831	1,817·75	63·00	1,880·75	1,825·75	66·25	1,892·00
		Under-trial	10	...	10	...	43	43	10	43	53	4	42	46	6	1	7	8·00	3·25	11·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	Fatehgarh ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,720	60	1,780	839	48	887	2,559	108	2,667	834	72	906	1,725	36	1,761	1,617·00	41·75	1,658·75	1,617·25	43·25	1,660·50
		Under-trial	...	2	2	1	28	29	1	30	31	1	28	29	...	2	2	0·25	1·50	1·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4	Allahabad ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,903	80	1,983	1,158	62	1,220	3,061	142	3,203	1,154	66	1,220	1,907	76	1,983	1,929·25	79·25	2,008·50	1,933·25	80·25	2,013·50
		Under-trial	5	1	6	3	...	3	8	1	9	4	...	4	4	1	5	4·00	1·00	5·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5	Benares ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,870	134	2,004	920	103	1,023	2,790	237	3,027	1,059	131	1,190	1,731	106	1,837	1,787·25	118·00	1,905·25	1,790·50	119·00	1,909·50
		Under-trial	3	1	4	4	...	4	7	1	8	3	...	3	4	1	5	3·25	1·00	4·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6	Lucknow ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,337	75	1,412	720	85	805	2,057	160	2,217	625	72	697	1,432	88	1,520	1,379·75	86·25	1,466·00	1,379·80	86·75	1,466·55
		Under-trial	...	...	...	3	8	11	3	8	11	3	8	11	...	...	...	0·05	0·50	0·55			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7	Dehra Dún Jail ...	Convicts ...	49	...	49	159	6	165	208	6	214	161	5	166	47	1	48	51·50	0·50	52·00	60·27	0·75	61·02
		Under-trial	2	...	2	178	9	187	180	9	189	163	9	172	17	...	17	6·75	0·25	7·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	22	...	22	22	...	22	19	...	19	3	...	3	2·02	...	2·02			
8	Mussoorie Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial	...	...	...	19	1	20	19	1	20	19	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
9	Chakráta Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·25
		Under-trial	...	...	...	28	...	28	28	...	28	28	...	28	...	...	...	0·25	...	0·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
10	Saháranpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	188	2	190	802	11	813	990	13	1,003	620	13	633	370	...	370	251·00	2·50	253·50	258·89	2·50	261·39
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	56	...	56	60	...	60	56	...	56	4	...	4	7·89	...	7·89			

11	Saháranpur Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial	25	...	25	666	3	669	691	3	694	680	3	683	11	...	11	17·75	0·05	17·80	17·75	0·05	17·80
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
12	Roorkee Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial	...	...	...	61	2	63	61	2	63	58	2	60	3	...	3	1·25	0·05	1·30	1·25	0·05	1·30
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
13	Muzaffarnagar Jail ...	Convicts ...	129	4	133	435	20	455	564	24	588	453	21	474	111	3	114	119·00	3·75	122·75	140·22	4·75	144·97
		Under-trial	22	1	23	489	17	506	511	18	529	485	16	501	26	2	28	19·00	1·00	20·00			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	29	...	29	30	...	30	24	...	24	6	...	6	2·22	...	2·22			
14	Meerut do. ...	Convicts ...	483	7	490	1,155	28	1,183	1,638	35	1,673	1,138	29	1,167	500	6	506	505·25	5·75	511·00	574·23	8·00	582·23
		Under-trial	87	3	90	1,562	64	1,626	1,649	67	1,716	1,604	65	1,669	45	2	47	62·75	2·25	65·00			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	63	...	63	67	...	67	62	...	62	5	...	5	6·23	...	6·23			
15	Bulandshahr do. ...	Convicts ...	162	6	168	756	22	778	918	28	946	720	21	741	198	7	205	173·00	7·25	180·25	213·42	8·00	221·42
		Under-trial	55	...	55	699	18	717	754	18	772	736	18	754	18	...	18	35·00	0·75	35·75			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	48	...	48	50	...	50	48	...	48	2	...	2	5·42	...	5·42			
16	Aligarh do. ...	Convicts ...	315	8	323	981	35	1,016	1,296	43	1,339	909	32	941	387	11	398	338·00	7·75	345·75	410·62	9·25	419·87
		Under-trial	45	2	47	865	22	887	910	24	934	867	24	891	43	...	43	66·50	1·50	68·00			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	59	...	59	63	...	63	59	...	59	4	...	4	6·12	...	6·12			
17	Muttra do. ...	Convicts ...	173	6	179	599	40	639	772	46	818	616	39	655	156	7	163	170·00	7·25	177·25	195·36	8·50	203·86
		Under-trial	17	...	17	527	37	564	544	37	581	530	33	563	14	4	18	20·50	1·25	21·75			
		Civil ...	12	...	12	40	...	40	52	...	52	50	...	50	2	...	2	4·86	...	4·86			
18	Agra District Jail ...	Convicts ...	424	...	424	1,316	...	1,316	1,740	...	1,740	1,281	...	1,281	459	...	459	469·00	...	469·00	547·01	3·00	550·01
		Under-trial	70	...	70	2,093	58	2,151	2,163	58	2,221	2,091	58	2,149	72	...	72	70·50	3·00	73·50			
		Civil ...	17	...	17	65	...	65	82	...	82	75	...	75	7	...	7	7·51	...	7·51			
19	Fatehgarh District Jail ...	Convicts ...	271	...	271	934	...	934	1,205	...	1,205	927	...	927	278	...	278	261·00	...	261·00	293·47	...	293·47
		Under-trial	27	...	27	667	...	667	694	...	694	661	...	661	33	...	33	31·25	...	31·25			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	24	...	24	25	...	25	25	...	25	...	...	...	1·22	...	1·22			
20	Mainpuri Jail ...	Convicts ...	211	2	213	825	20	845	1,036	22	1,058	763	22	785	273	...	273	231·00	3·25	234·25	257·59	3·75	261·34
		Under-trial	32	6	38	616	9	625	648	15	663	620	15	635	28	...	28	25·50	0·50	26·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	17	...	17	17	...	17	17	...	17	...	...	...	1·09	...	1·09			
21	Etáwah do. ...	Convicts ...	206	6	212	607	26	633	813	32	845	658	28	686	155	4	159	151·00	6·25	157·25	180·25	6·75	187·00
		Under-trial	15	...	15	733	17	750	748	17	765	721	16	737	27	1	28	28·00	0·50	28·50			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	24	...	24	25	...	25	25	...	25	...	...	...	1·25	...	1·25			
22	Etah do. ...	Convicts ...	198	4	202	754	7	761	952	11	963	719	8	727	233	3	236	218·75	1·75	220·50	269·29	3·00	272·29
		Under-trial	48	2	50	557	7	564	605	9	614	550	6	556	55	3	58	48·50	1·25	49·75			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	39	...	39	41	...	41	41	...	41	...	...	...	2·04	...	2·04			
23	Bareilly District Jail ...	Convicts ...	379	41	420	1,905	93	1,998	2,284	134	2,418	1,808	79	1,887	476	55	531	487·75	50·75	538·50	594·39	54·75	649·14
		Under-trial	112	6	118	1,392	27	1,419	1,504	33	1,537	1,402	28	1,430	102	5	107	103·25	4·00	107·25			
		Civil ...	5	...	5	49	...	49	54	...	54	47	...	47	7	...	7	3·39	...	3·39			
24	Bijnor Jail ...	Convicts ...	156	1	157	466	11	477	622	12	634	473	10	483	149	2	151	157·50	1·25	158·75	180·99	1·50	182·49
		Under-trial	11	...	11	459	12	471	470	12	482	461	11	472	9	1	10	20·75	0·25	21·00			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	36	...	36	37	...	37	34	...	34	3	...	3	2·74	...	2·74			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1893—(contd.).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial No.	Station and place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
25	Budaun Jail ...	Convicts ...	302	8	310	1,238	29	1,267	1,540	37	1,577	1,210	26	1,236	330	11	341	304·75	7·75	312·50	401·80	10·25	412·05
		Under-trial	78	...	78	1,115	34	1,149	1,193	34	1,227	1,136	32	1,168	57	2	59	94·75	2·50	97·25			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	30	...	30	31	...	31	27	...	27	4	...	4	2·30	...	2·30			
26	Moradabad do. ...	Convicts ...	303	12	315	896	40	936	1,199	52	1,251	916	42	958	283	10	293	282·50	11·25	293·75	327·89	14·27	342·16
		Under-trial	50	2	52	822	29	851	872	31	903	857	31	888	15	...	15	40·50	3·00	43·50			
		Civil ...	5	...	5	62	1	63	67	1	68	64	1	65	3	...	3	4·89	0·02	4·91			
27	Sháhjahánpur do. ...	Convicts ...	272	11	283	1,255	50	1,305	1,527	61	1,588	1,238	46	1,284	289	15	304	311·75	11·75	322·50	362·67	12·75	375·42
		Under-trial	35	...	35	1,095	36	1,131	1,130	36	1,166	1,091	33	1,124	39	3	42	48·50	1·00	49·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	25	...	25	25	...	25	23	...	23	2	...	2	2·42	...	2·42			
28	Pilibhít Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·00	1·00	32·00
		Under-trial	14	...	14	1,013	54	1,067	1,027	54	1,081	1,012	54	1,066	15	...	15	31·00	1·00	32·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
29	Cawnpore Jail ...	Convicts ...	281	16	297	1,222	84	1,306	1,503	100	1,603	1,187	80	1,267	316	20	336	331·75	19·75	351·50	381·71	21·00	402·71
		Under-trial	33	...	33	1,080	44	1,124	1,113	44	1,157	1,054	42	1,096	59	2	61	48·50	1·25	49·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	29	...	29	29	...	29	26	...	26	3	...	3	1·46	...	1·46			
30	Fatehpur do. ...	Convicts ...	270	3	273	767	29	796	1,037	32	1,069	797	26	823	240	6	246	254·00	3·50	257·50	277·80	4·00	281·80
		Under-trial	9	...	9	1,081	32	1,113	1,090	32	1,122	1,063	32	1,095	27	...	27	22·75	0·50	23·25			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	9	...	9	10	...	10	10	...	10	...	...	...	1·05	...	1·05			
31	Bánda do. ...	Convicts ...	215	15	230	839	118	957	1,054	133	1,187	844	117	961	210	16	226	219·25	17·50	236·75	239·27	19·25	258·52
		Under-trial	38	3	41	450	37	487	488	40	528	474	38	512	14	2	16	18·75	1·75	20·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	15	...	15	15	...	15	15	...	15	...	...	...	1·27	...	1·27			
32	Karwi Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	10	4	14	225	21	276	265	25	290	249	25	274	16	...	16	8·25	1·00	9·25	15·00	1·25	16·25
		Under-trial	5	1	6	244	12	256	249	13	262	239	13	252	10	...	10	6·75	0·25	7.00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
33	Hamírpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	132	19	151	384	81	465	516	100	616	396	83	479	120	17	137	132 25	22·25	154·50	146·58	23·50	170·08
		Under-trial	24	2	26	307	38	345	331	40	371	328	40	368	3	...	3	14·25	1·25	15·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·08			

34	Allahabad District Jail ...	Convicts ...	498	34	532	1,542	168	1,710	2,040	202	2,242	1,535	148	1,683	505	54	559	543·50	42·00	585·50	595·54	44·75	640·29
		Under-trial	59	3	62	1,808	128	1,936	1,867	131	1,998	1,831	130	1,961	36	1	37	48.25	2·75	51·00			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	31	...	31	34	...	34	31	...	31	3	...	3	3·79	...	3·79			
35	Jhánsi Jail ...	Convicts ...	166	8	174	579	79	658	745	87	832	591	73	664	154	14	168	171·50	13.25	184·75	192·61	14·25	206·86
		Under-trial	16	1	17	506	15	521	522	16	538	492	16	508	30	...	30	21·00	1·00	22·00			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	0·11	...	0·11			
36	Mow Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·75	0·75	7·50
		Under-trial	9	...	9	350	49	399	359	49	408	350	49	399	9	...	9	6·75	0·75	7·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
37	Orai Jail ...	Convicts ...	118	5	123	362	44	406	480	49	529	384	39	423	96	10	106	107·25	7·75	115·00	123·43	8·75	132·18
		Under-trial	14	1	15	475	31	506	489	32	521	470	32	502	19	...	19	15·25	1·00	16·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	...	...	0·93	...	0·93			
38	Lalitpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	58	16	74	323	96	419	381	112	493	340	97	437	41	15	56	52·50	15·00	67·50	66·25	16·50	82·75
		Under-trial	32	3	35	339	62	401	371	65	436	367	65	432	4	...	4	13·75	1·50	15·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
39	Benares District Jail ...	Convicts ...	381	...	381	1,352	...	1,352	1,733	...	1,733	1,401	...	1,401	332	...	332	337·75	...	337·75	380·75	1·75	382·50
		Under-trial	64	6	70	1,271	59	1,330	1,335	65	1,400	1,298	60	1,358	37	5	42	37·25	1·75	39·00			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	62	...	62	66	...	66	60	...	60	6	...	6	5·75	...	5·75			
40	Mirzapur Jail ...	Convicts ...	187	9	196	963	103	1,066	1,150	112	1,262	851	108	959	299	4	303	215·00	8·00	223·00	220·19	8·00	228·19
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	5	...	5	77	...	77	82	...	82	71	...	71	11	...	11	5·19	...	5·19			
41	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·25	2·50	31·75
		Under-trial	8	...	8	722	60	782	730	60	790	708	58	766	22	2	24	29·25	2·50	31·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
42	Jaunpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	296	14	310	787	56	843	1,083	70	1,153	777	69	846	306	1	307	340·50	8·50	349·00	364·37	10·00	374·37
		Under-trial	33	3	36	540	34	574	573	37	610	555	36	591	18	1	19	21·25	1·50	22·75			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	52	...	52	56	...	56	52	...	52	4	...	4	2·62	...	2·62			
43	Gházipur do. ...	Convicts ...	473	33	506	1,751	176	1,927	2,224	209	2,433	1,733	175	1,908	491	34	525	465·50	33·75	499·25	515·77	35·00	550·77
		Under-trial	24	...	24	845	53	898	869	53	922	826	52	878	43	1	44	45·75	1·25	47·00			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	36	...	36	39	...	39	37	...	37	2	...	2	4·52	...	4·52			
44	Ballia Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·50	0·75	22·25
		Under-trial	11	2	13	584	35	619	595	37	632	589	37	626	6	...	6	21·50	0·75	22·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
45	Gorakhpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	854	42	896	2,360	154	2,514	3,214	196	3,410	2,107	157	2,264	1,107	39	1,146	964·50	37·75	1,002·25	968·01	38·00	1,006·01
		Under-trial	...	...	...	23	2	25	23	2	25	15	2	17	8	...	8	1·00	0·25	1·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	27	...	27	27	...	27	26	...	26	1	...	1	2·51	...	2·51			
46	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·25	2·25	52·50
		Under-trial	54	1	55	3,262	196	3,458	3,316	197	3,513	3,278	194	3,472	38	3	41	50·25	2·25	52·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1893—(contd.).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial No.	Station and place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
47	Kassia Lock-up...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial	...	...	...	512	45	557	512	45	557	509	45	554	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
48	Basti Jail ...	Convicts ...	240	11	251	751	62	813	991	73	1,064	733	64	797	258	9	267	239·50	12·25	251·75	276·84	14·00	290·84
		Under-trial	32	4	36	798	37	835	830	41	871	778	40	818	52	1	53	36·75	1·75	38·50			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	13	...	13	15	...	15	14	...	14	1	...	1	0·59	...	0·59			
49	Azamgarh do. ...	Convicts ...	307	35	342	1,251	141	1,392	1,558	176	1,734	1,329	160	1,489	229	16	245	294·25	24·00	318·25	384·57	25·50	410·07
		Under-trial	14	2	16	1,430	59	1,489	1,444	61	1,505	1,337	57	1,394	107	4	111	89·00	1·50	90·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	59	...	59	59	...	59	59	...	59	...	...	...	1·32	...	1·32			
50	Almora do. ...	Convicts ...	79	3	82	245	6	251	324	9	333	241	8	249	83	1	84	73·25	1·75	75·00	76·80	2·25	79·05
		Under-trial	1	...	1	93	7	100	94	7	101	92	6	98	2	1	3	2·75	0·50	3·25			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	10	...	10	11	...	11	11	...	11	...	...	...	0·80	...	0·80			
51	Naini Tal Lock-up...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·25	0·75	9·00
		Under-trial	9	2	11	346	16	362	355	18	373	349	18	367	6	...	6	8·25	0·75	9·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
52	Garhwál (Pauri) ditto	Convicts ...	2	2	4	84	7	91	86	9	95	81	9	90	5	...	5	6·75	1·50	8·25	10·78	1·75	12·53
		Under-trial	3	...	3	126	9	135	129	9	138	123	9	132	6	...	6	4·00	0·25	4·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·03			
53	Ránikhet Canton-ment Lock-up	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	0·10	2·35
		Under-trial	...	...	...	157	8	165	157	8	165	157	8	165	...	...	...	2·25	0·10	2·35			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
54	Lucknow District Jail.	Convicts ...	628	26	654	1,035	17	1,052	1,663	43	1,706	1,231	43	1,274	432	...	432	497·75	6·25	504·00	510·39	6·25	516·64
		Under-trial	...	...	...	196	...	196	196	...	196	170	...	170	26	...	26	11·25	...	11·25			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	14	...	14	15	...	15	14	...	14	1	...	1	1·39	...	1·39			

55	Ditto	Lock-up...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Under-trial	72	3	75	1,334	88	1,422	1,406	91	1,497	1,394	89	1,483	12	2	14	43·00	1·75	44·75	43·00	1·75	44·75
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
56	Unao	Jail ...	Convicts ...	202	4	206	510	41	551	712	45	757	516	36	552	196	9	205	159·00	7·50	166·50	179·70	8·75	188·45
			Under-trial	16	1	17	593	34	627	609	35	644	574	34	608	35	1	36	19·50	1·25	20·75			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	19	...	19	21	...	21	21	...	21	...	...	...	1·20	...	1·20			
57	Rae Bareli	do. ...	Convicts ...	328	29	357	825	69	894	1,153	98	1,251	732	78	810	421	20	441	316·00	27·00	343·00	342·51	29·25	371·76
			Under-trial	13	4	17	713	53	766	726	57	783	694	54	748	32	3	35	26·00	2·25	28·25			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	10	...	10	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	...	...	0·51	...	0·51			
58	Sitapur	do. ...	Convicts ...	502	22	524	1,286	61	1,347	1,788	83	1,871	1,140	57	1,197	648	26	674	515·75	25·25	541·00	572·50	27·50	600·00
			Under-trial	47	1	48	1,059	58	1,117	1,106	59	1,165	1,056	53	1,109	50	6	56	55·75	2·25	58·00			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	22	...	22	22	...	22	19	...	19	3	...	3	1·00	...	1·00			
59	Hardoi	do. ...	Convicts ...	302	11	313	1,160	44	1,204	1,462	55	1,517	1,153	49	1,202	309	6	315	297·00	11·50	308·50	338·25	13·00	351·25
			Under-trial	36	2	38	1,083	37	1,120	1,119	39	1,158	1,090	36	1,126	29	3	32	40·25	1·50	41·75			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	17	...	17	17	...	17	17	...	17	...	...	...	1·00	...	1·00			
60	Kheri	do. ...	Convicts ...	177	8	185	714	32	746	891	40	931	705	36	741	186	4	190	205·25	5·50	210·75	232·74	6·75	239·49
			Under-trial	25	...	25	762	19	781	787	19	806	762	18	780	25	1	26	27·25	1·25	28·50			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	0·24	...	0·24			
61	Fyzabad	do. ...	Convicts ...	441	29	470	1,281	104	1,385	1,722	133	1,855	1,231	104	1,335	491	29	520	499·00	22·25	521·25	534·33	23·75	558·08
			Under-trial	44	1	45	923	62	985	967	63	1,030	925	60	985	42	3	45	32·50	1·50	34·00			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	25	...	25	27	...	27	26	...	26	1	...	1	2·83	...	2·83			
62	Gonda	do. ...	Convicts ...	477	32	509	1,117	74	1,191	1,594	106	1,700	1,063	90	1,153	531	16	547	525·75	16·50	542·25	583·36	17·50	600·86
			Under-trial	26	3	29	946	28	974	972	31	1,003	900	30	930	72	1	73	50·75	1·00	51·75			
			Civil ...	3	...	3	49	...	49	52	...	52	46	...	46	6	...	6	6·86	...	6·86			
63	Bahraich	do. ...	Convicts ...	301	9	310	758	33	791	1,059	42	1,101	784	37	821	275	5	280	275·50	5·00	280·50	317·08	5·75	322·83
			Under-trial	24	...	24	827	27	854	851	27	878	836	26	862	15	1	16	39·75	0·75	40·50			
			Civil ...	4	...	4	19	...	19	23	...	23	21	...	21	2	...	2	1·83	...	1·83			
64	Sultánpur	Subsidiary Jail.	Convicts ...	44	2	46	928	91	1,019	972	93	1,065	934	88	1,022	38	5	43	58·50	5·50	64·00	75·23	7·25	82·48
			Under-trial	9	5	14	560	69	629	569	74	643	536	73	609	33	1	34	16·25	1·75	18·00			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	8	1	9	8	1	9	7	1	8	1	...	1	0·48	...	0·48			
65	Partábgarh	Jail ...	Convicts ...	289	22	311	672	113	785	961	135	1,096	783	121	904	178	14	192	257·25	25·00	282·25	294·25	31·00	325·25
			Under-trial	34	5	39	456	64	520	490	69	559	462	60	522	28	9	37	31·50	6·00	37·50			
			Civil ...	4	...	4	26	...	26	30	...	30	26	...	26	4	...	4	5·50	...	5·50			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1893—(concld.).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial No.	Station and place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
66	Bara Banki Jail ...	Convicts ...	297	14	311	822	47	869	1,119	61	1,180	762	46	808	357	15	372	308·50	11·50	320·00	357·57	13·50	371·07
		Under-trial	45	2	47	844	41	885	889	43	932	877	43	920	12	...	12	47·50	2·00	49·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	11	7	...	7	4	...	4	1·57	...	1·57			
	Total ...	Convicts ...	23,674	1,011	24,685	47,527	2,957	50,484	71,201	3,968	75,169	47,105	3,057	50,162	24,096	911	25,007	23,666·75	955·25	24,622·00	25,582·59	1,036·97	26,619·56
		Under-trial	1,647	87	1,734	43,313	2,183	45,496	44,960	2,270	47,230	43,345	2,188	45,533	1,615	82	1,697	1,795·80	81·70	1,877·50			
		Civil ...	102	...	102	1,349	2	1,351	1,451	2	1,453	1,346	2	1,348	105	...	105	120·04	0·02	120·06			
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	25,423	1,098	26,521	92,189	5,142	97,331	1,17,612	6,240	1,23,852	91,796	5,247	97,043	25,816	993	26,809	25,582·59	1,036·97	26,619·56	25,582·59	1,036·97	26,619·56

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

1.—*Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1893.

1	2		3		4		5										6			7			
							Received from other Jails.													Transferred to other Jails.			
							A. *To undergo sentence.*						B. *In transit for transportation or to other Jails.*							A.		B.	
Provinces.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.		From Jails in the Province.		From Subsidinaty Jails to District Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		From Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	23,674	1,011	38,516	2,588	62,190	3,599	7,377	251	909	81	165	2	440	35	120	...	71,201	3,968	75,169	8,396	332	670	57

1	8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
	Released during the year.																								
	A.		B.		C.		D. *By order of Government.*																		
							(a)		(b)																
Provinces.	On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remained at the end of the present year.		Daily average number.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	3,496	95	29,951	2,388	4,020	165	8	...	24	...	...	...	8	3	7	...	113	2	412	15	24,096	911	23,666·75	955·25	24,622·00

Column 11 includes only those who escaped during the year and have not been recaptured.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

2.—*Statement showing the Religion, Age, state of Education and previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1893.

| 1 | 2 | | |

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

3.—*Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1893 *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2																				3		
Provinces.	*Numbers according to length of sentence.*																						
	A. Not exceeding one month.		B. Above one month and not exceeding three months.		C. Above three months and not exceeding six months.		D. Above six months and not exceeding one year.		E. Above one year and not exceeding two years.		F. Above two years and not exceeding five years.		G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		H. Exceeding ten years.		I. *Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.* A. For life.		I. B. For a term.		J. Sentenced to death.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	11,428	1,312	6,747	494	6,330	353	6,860	202	4,241	118	1,853	64	538	8	39	...	251	29	80	4	149	4	38,516	2,588	41,104
Total remaining on 31st December.	628	52	1,364	100	2,905	150	5,047	151	5,695	139	4,516	173	1,920	47	240	9	1,022	65	725	24	34	1	24,096	911	25,007

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

4.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1893 *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5					
Provinces.	Number admitted during the year.			*Number previously convicted.*									Ratio per cent. of column 3D to column 2.			*Juvenile prisoners under* 16 *years of age (section* 399 *of the Criminal Procedure Code).*					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	38,516	2,588	41,104	2,349	118	930	37	675	19	3,954	174	4,128	10·26	6·72	10·04	207	69	276	44	2	46

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

5.— *Statement showing the Offences committed by Convicts and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the years* 1892 *and* 1893.

1	2		3		4										5		6											
					Offences dealt with by Superintendents.												PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.											
																	BY SUPERINTENDENTS.											
																	Minor.											
					a.		*b.*		*c.*		*d.*		*e.*				*a.*		*b.*		*c.*		*d.*		*e.*		*f.*	
Provinces.	Daily average population.		Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.		Relating to work.		Relating to prohibited articles.		Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes.		All other breaches of jail rules.		Total.		By Criminal Courts.		Warning.		Penal diet.		Separate and solitary confinement.		Handcuffing and link fetters.		Other punishments.		Total.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh,	25,692·50	24,622·00	43	44	3,802	4,210	1,479	1,385	289	190	4,034	4,002	9,604	9,787	43	44	2,360	2,463	918	860	1,332	2,188	52	81	2,061	2,064	6,723	7,656

1	7												8		9		10		11		12		13
	PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.																						
	BY SUPERINTENDENTS.																						
	Major.																						
	a.		*b.*		*c.*		*d.*		*e.*		*f.*												
Provinces.	Separate cellular and solitary confinement.		Penal diet with solitary confinement.		Fetters.		Corporal punishment.		Other punishments.		Total.		Grand total of punishments.		Ratio of column 6*f* to column 2.		Ratio of column 7*f* to column 2.		Ratio of column 8 to column 2.		Ratio of column 7*d* to column 8.		Remarks.
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh,	673	524	1,438	628	28	13	502	440	240	526	2,881	2,131	9,647	9,831	26·16	31·09	11·21	8·65	37·54	39·92	5·20	4·47	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

6.—*Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1893, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations or repairs.*

1	2				3		4		5		6			7		8		9	10
	Average number of prisoners.				*Rations.*		*Establishment.*		*Police Guard.*		*Hospital Charges.*			*Clothing.*		*Contingencies.*			
					A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.		
Provinces.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
					Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. P. and Oudh,	24,622·00	1,656·05	...	26,278·05	4,88,790	18 9 7	3,77,818	14 6 0	71,073	2 11 3	33,201	1 4 3	38 2 10	66,436	2 8 5	56,487	2 2 5	10,90,875	41 8 2

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

7.—*Statement showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1893.

1	2	3	4	5	6												7	8		
					Average number employed on working days.													Ratio per cent. on column 3 of those employed on working days as—		
					A.	*On prison duties.*					*On Jail buildings.*				K.	L.				
						B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and alterations.		New Jails.							
											G.	H.	I.	J.						
Provinces.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed on preparing articles for use or consumption in jail, *e.g.* wheat-grinding, manufacture of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public works.	Other extramural labour.	Average number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (6K).
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	235·55	24,364·51	822·62	1,862·58	15·80	697·26	2,657·96	1,181·19	3,520·92	1,572·16	1,683·05	...	338·08	...	9,850·23	...	104·89	57·77	2·86	10·90	40·42

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION

C.—Prisons.

8.—*Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1893.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
Provinces.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fevers.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	30,069	2,154	32,223	25,582·59	1,036·97	26,619·56	31,250	1,427	32,677	17,846	680	18,526	854·77	37·69	892·46	437	20	457	18	2	20

1	9			10			11														
							Ratio per mille of average strength.														
Provinces.	Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			A. Of admissions into hospital.			B. Of daily average number sick.			C. Of deaths from cholera.			D. Of deaths from all other causes.			E. Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	108	3	111	1	...	1	697·58	655·75	695·95	33·41	36·34	33·52	0·03	...	0·03	17·05	19·28	17·13	17·08	19·28	17·16

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

9.—*Statement showing Particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1893.

1	2		3		4			5			6		
Provinces.	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.			Released.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,647	87	43,313	2,183	44,960	2,270	47,230	1,795·80	81·70	1,877·50	17,855	709	18,564

1	7			8		9		10		11		
Provinces.	Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1893.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	23,712	1,385	25,097	1,747	89	7	...	24	5	1,615	82	1,697

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	1	...	...	...	1	1
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	1	...	...	...	1	1
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	...	...	...	2	2
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	2	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes.	255	2	1	1	185	123
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	56	...	...	...	47	34
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	332	...	8	11	279	236
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	1,048	...	14	70	786	593
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	37	...	...	1	29	24
		Total ...	1,730	2	23	83	1,326	1,010
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*							
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thags	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ,, dakáits	12	...	1	4	11	6
10		Murder ,, robbers	34	...	1	3	22	10
11		Murder ,, poison	27	...	...	3	16	5
12		Other murders	432	...	5	68	285	181
13	307	Attempts at murder	102	...	...	12	73	52
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	300	...	6	45	203	136
15	376	Rape	276	...	5	14	145	79
16	377	Unnatural offences	151	...	...	3	92	54
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	213	...	2	11	144	121
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	1,206	1	1	14	889	741
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	9	...	1	3	10	8
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	2,413	8	37	93	1,824	1,415
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	78	...	3	5	39	24
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	92	...	1	10	70	56
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	706	...	4	8	391	254
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	299	2	5	13	163	124
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	21	1	...	1	8	6
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	15	...	...	1	10	7
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servants or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	1,503	10	9	25	901	648
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	66	...	...	4	52	38
		Total ...	7,955	22	81	340	5,348	3,965
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398	Dakáiti	227	...	6	30	130	84
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti ...	10	...	...	...	4	3
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	15	...	...	...	2	1
		Robbery with hurt by other means ...	53	...	2	3	35	24
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house ...	114	...	...	3	48	35
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	73	...	...	4	27	15
		Robbery other robberies	653	...	7	11	222	152
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences...	1,138	2	6	21	220	119
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	633	...	5	11	360	269
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	66,397	35,072	110	280	6,517	5,204

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1893.

CASES.													PERSONS.				
Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	INVESTIGATED BY POLICE.			NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS 12 TO 14, AND OF THOSE INVESTIGATED BY POLICE IN COLUMN 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	CASES DISPOSED OF UNDER SECTION 247, C. P. C.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	NUMBER ARRESTED OR APPEARED ON OTHER PROCESS DURING THE YEAR.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Serial number.
		Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	(*a*) Ending in conviction.	(*b*) Ending in acquittal or discharge.	(*c*) Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				(*a*) When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	(*b*) When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.		
10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18(*a*)		19	20	21	22	23	
100	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
100	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
100	100	2	...	...	2	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
98	66	250	2	...	121	62	7	48	66	22	...	...	1	...	217	10	228	3
98	72	55	...	...	33	13	3	60	72	1	...	...	...	...	76	2	78	4
97	85	305	24	1	229	42	17	69	84	10	...	...	17	...	520	125	662	5
96	75	890	130	3	582	187	69	57	76	148	18	3	436	1	6,164	1,220	7,821	6
100	83	37	...	...	24	5	2	65	83	2	...	...	1	...	45	1	47	7
97	76	1,537	156	4	989	309	98	58	76	185	18	3	455	1	7,022	1,358	8,836	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
100	55	13	...	...	6	5	3	46	54	...	...	...	19	...	53	3	75	9
100	45	35	...	...	10	12	8	29	45	...	...	...	5	...	60	3	68	10
93	31	25	...	...	5	11	5	20	31	...	...	...	3	...	35	5	43	11
98	63	426	5	1	180	103	70	42	64	18	...	...	136	...	571	36	743	12
100	71	100	2	...	52	21	12	51	71	7	...	...	16	1	113	2	132	13
98	67	299	2	...	136	67	52	45	67	51	...	...	110	...	429	43	582	14
97	54	254	22	2	79	65	17	28	55	76	...	...	15	...	165	11	191	15
99	59	146	3	...	54	38	10	36	59	26	...	...	3	...	108	6	117	16
100	84	214	...	...	121	23	7	57	84	15	...	...	11	...	163	...	174	17
100	83	1,200	6	...	741	148	15	61	83	85	...	...	15	...	899	9	923	18
100	80	10	...	...	8	2	...	80	80	1	...	...	29	...	66	...	95	19
98	78	2,283	116	11	1,398	404	94	58	78	163	...	...	185	...	2,912	376	3,473	20
98	61	73	1	...	24	15	7	30	61	15	...	...	8	...	52	3	63	21
97	80	83	7	...	54	14	6	60	81	7	...	...	24	...	209	32	265	22
98	65	682	16	1	253	137	13	36	65	83	9	1	13	...	479	39	531	23
95	76	223	65	...	123	36	9	43	77	86	...	6	20	5	300	71	396	24
95	75	14	5	1	5	2	...	25	71	6	...	...	2	...	12	10	24	25
100	70	14	1	...	7	3	3	47	70	2	...	...	2	3	21	3	29	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
98	72	1,384	90	2	630	253	32	43	71	211	...	6	61	...	1,409	210	1,680	28
98	73	62	3	...	37	14	2	57	73	15	...	...	5	...	54	5	64	29
98	74	7,545	344	18	3,923	1,373	365	50	74	867	9	13	682	9	8,110	867	9,668	
99	65	220	8	2	83	46	23	36	64	43	...	...	136	24	930	15	1,105	30
70	75	6	1	...	3	1	1	43	75	3	...	...	...	...	37	...	37	31
100	50	15	...	...	1	1	3	7	50	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	
96	69	50	3	...	22	11	4	41	67	6	...	...	27	...	73	11	111	32
100	73	108	6	...	35	13	2	31	73	12	...	...	7	...	75	4	86	
100	56	72	1	...	15	12	7	20	56	7	...	...	6	...	61	...	67	33
93	68	399	203	9	149	68	10	25	69	276	...	9	22	...	370	62	454	
98	54	1,045	78	1	115	98	15	10	54	159	...	4	26	...	226	104	356	34
99	75	612	18	1	268	90	13	42	75	86	...	...	16	...	441	21	478	35
42	80	27,627	59	53	5,203	1,311	241	19	80	676	...	1	367	1	8,692	198	9,258	36

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	614	251	4	4	202	157
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually.	43	...	...	6	41	28
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakáits, robbers and thieves.	19	...	...	1	11	8
		Total ...	69,989	35,325	140	374	7,819	6,099
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*						
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	628	71	2	7	252	98
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	60	...	...	...	35	22
42	374	Compulsory labour	17	...	...	...	9	3
		Total ...	705	71	2	7	296	123
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*						
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1,002	405	3	9	346	263
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	5,591	73	39	57	1,346	966
		Theft { ordinary	64,703	27,677	146	391	18,559	15,429
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	897	2	14	8	483	366
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	4,673	...	46	145	4,355	3,695
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	2,212	491	4	17	1,271	588
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	77	2	...	...	14	11
		Total ...	79,155	28,650	252	627	26,374	21,318
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	116	...	1	...	49	31
50	Chapter VIII(B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	2,229	...	2	69	2,148	1,845
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	499	...	2	7	463	392
52		Ditto Excise Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53		Ditto Opium Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54		Ditto Railway Laws ...	167	...	1	1	122	111
55		Ditto Salt and Customs Laws,	15	...	...	1	16	16
56		Ditto Arms Act	614	...	2	15	562	486
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	18,860	...	1	159	18,661	17,476
		Total ...	22,500	...	9	252	22,021	20,357
58	Other Special and Local Laws cognizable by Police— [DETAIL.]							
	Act VII of 1878, amended by Acts V of 1890 and XII of 1891.	Forest Laws	71	...	...	...	66	59
	Act XIII of 1885	Indian Telegraph	3	...	...	...	1	1
	Act V of 1861	Police	6	...	...	...	6	6
	Act XIII of 1889, amended by Acts I and XII of 1891.	Cantonments	1,103	...	1	3	1,073	1,032
	Act XVII of 1878, amended by Acts I and XIV of 1883 and III of 1886.	Ferries	5	...	...	...	5	5
	Act XXVII of 1871, amended by Act VII of 1876.	Criminal Tribes	202	...	144	...	204	203
	Act VIII of 1870	Infanticide	2	...	...	...	2	2
	Act XIX of 1873	Land Revenue	1	...	...	...	1	1
	Act I of 1871	Cattle Trespass	2	...	...	...	2	1
	Act XIV of 1866	Post Office	3	...	...	...	3	2
		Army Act	1	...	...	...	1	1
		Total ...	1,399	...	145	3	1,364	1,313
		GRAND TOTAL ...	183,435	64,070	652	1,686	64,550	54,187

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property—(continued).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1893.

CASES.													PERSONS.					
Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	INVESTIGATED BY POLICE.			NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS 12 TO 14, AND OF THOSE INVESTIGATED BY POLICE IN COLUMN 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	CASES DISPOSED OF UNDER SECTION 247, C. P. C.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	NUMBER ARRESTED OR APPEARED ON OTHER PROCESS DURING THE YEAR.		Total of columns 19 to 22.	Serial number.
		Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	(*a*) Ending in conviction.	(*b*) Ending in acquittal or discharge.	(*c*) Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				(*a*) When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	(*b*) When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by Police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.		
10	11	12	13	14	15			16	17	18	18 (*a*)		19	20	21	22	23	
57	78	327	15	11	155	43	...	44	78	55	...	...	10	...	333	46	389	37
98	69	41	1	...	28	12	3	67	70	2	...	...	13	8	48	...	69	38
100	73	19	...	...	8	3	6	42	73	2	...	...	3	...	72	1	76	39
44	78	30,541	393	77	6,085	1,709	328	20	78	1,329	...	14	633	33	11,364	462	12,492	
65	39	157	247	8	80	133	3	20	37	95	3	23	21	...	176	353	550	40
93	63	54	2	...	21	12	1	37	64	7	...	...	...	...	42	6	48	41
100	33	12	5	...	3	6	...	18	33	2	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	42
69	42	223	254	8	104	151	4	21	41	104	3	23	21	...	224	363	608	
58	76	564	13	2	262	82	7	45	76	48	1	...	10	...	382	18	410	43
98	71	5,341	146	7	961	380	60	17	72	668	...	...	84	4	1,749	130	1,967	44
50	83	31,676	976	83	15,369	3,101	359	47	83	2,833	26	40	484	2	23,358	1,068	24,912	
96	76	751	116	6	349	112	21	40	76	133	1	3	8	...	492	101	601	45
100	80	4,656	43	1	3,693	658	91	79	85	111	...	...	247	6	5,470	197	5,920	46
51	46	308	800	17	433	430	4	38	50	176	93	65	41	...	312	1,966	2,319	47
90	78	69	...	...	11	3	3	16	79	8	...	...	...	...	23	...	23	48
57	81	43,365	2,094	116	21,078	4,766	545	46	82	3,977	121	108	874	12	31,786	3,480	36,152	
89	63	75	29	...	29	14	1	28	67	30	1	2	...	...	62	38	100	49
100	86	1,896	313	13	1,835	303	85	82	86	26	...	...	69	2	1,595	646	2,312	50
100	85	500	1	...	392	71	13	78	85	9	...	...	44	...	2,582	40	2,666	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
96	91	161	...	...	104	11	8	65	90	12	...	...	1	...	180	19	200	54
47	100	6	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	9	17	55
97	86	566	24	...	469	71	21	48	57	23	...	...	15	...	627	102	744	56
100	99	17,701	1,133	4	17,463	1,184	125	93	87	61	...	1	185	...	21,562	1,266	23,013	57
100	92	20,915	1,501	17	20,300	1,654	253	90	92	161	1	3	315	2	26,615	2,120	29,052	
																		58
100	89	68	3	...	59	7	1	83	89	2	...	...	...	...	91	4	95	
100	100	3	...	...	1	...	...	33	100	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
100	100	5	1	...	6	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	
100	96	938	166	...	1,032	41	19	93	96	...	...	...	6	...	1,336	217	1,559	
80	100	4	...	...	4	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7	
100	99	346	...	...	203	1	...	59	99	1	...	...	...	...	204	...	204	
100	100	2	...	...	2	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
50	50	...	1		1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	
100	67	2	1		2	1	...	67	67	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	
100	100	...	1		1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
100	96	1,368	173	...	1,311	50	20	85	96	3	...	...	6	...	1,649	245	1,900	
60	84	105,496	4,915	240	53,792	10,012	1,613	49	84	6,626	152	164	2,986	57	86,772	8,895	98,710	

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Died, escaped or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER APPEARANCE BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.,	...	...	...	1	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	1	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.,	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes.	...	3	1	225	84	5
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	...	3	4	74	21	1
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	...	...	...	661	151	4
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	3	31	...	7,767	2,502	156
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	47	10	...
		Total ...	3	37	...	8,774	2,768	166
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*							
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thags	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder „ dakáits	1	1	2	71	2	24
10		Murder „ robbers	...	1	2	67	2	31
11		Murder „ poison	...	...	...	43	4	20
12		Other murders	3	10	2	728	92	238
13	307	Attempts at murder	1	...	...	131	25	18
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	3	1	576	97	122
15	376	Rape	...	2	1	189	59	27
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	1	1	116	36	11
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	1	1	173	25	12
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	8	3	...	910	152	2
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	2	3	92	38	14
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	5	...	3,465	963	32
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	1	2	61	17	8
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	265	65	13
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	...	2	...	528	193	7
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	...	1	...	395	106	34
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	2	17	22	12	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	2	...	...	27	5	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servants or women, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	1	13	1	1,665	492	13
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	...	63	16	1
		Total ...	18	48	1	9,587	2,401	627
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398	Dakáiti	6	19	2	1,080	195	253
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti ...	...	...	...	37	13	7
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	6	2	...
		Robbery with hurt by other means ...	1	...	...	110	22	30
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house ...	...	...	...	86	24	4
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	2	3	65	18	6
		Robbery other robberies	...	2	1	452	146	40
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ...	Serious mischief and cognate offences...	...	6	3	350	118	39
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	...	...	...	477	130	2
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	13	43	...	9,188	2,158	121

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property—(continued).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1893.

PERSONS.										PROPERTY.						
FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT).						NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.										
						Before appearance before a Magistrate.										
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Serial number.
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
													Rs.	Rs.		
...	1	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	1	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	2	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
123	3	121	56	56	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
49	...	48	63	67	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
470	3	382	74	71	1	...	1	25	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
4,350	163	3,924	64	60	13	...	20	559	24	1	1	100	150	150	100	6
34	1	34	76	74	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
5,026	170	4,509	64	61	15	1	21	598	31	1	1	100	150	150	100	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	31	29	55	43	5	2	...	5	4	10	7	70	13,558	414	3	9
...	15	15	25	23	2	...	...	6	11	33	21	64	1,702	699	41	10
...	5	5	14	13	1	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	242	238	42	34	12	2	...	37	107	30	20	67	1,432	539	38	12
19	50	69	61	53	3	...	...	5	11	1	...	...	200	...	...	13
17	227	239	56	45	4	2	...	57	52	3	...	...	123	...	...	14
18	67	82	50	46	...	...	...	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
11	48	58	54	53	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
92	35	127	78	73	1	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
735	5	732	81	81	3	1	1	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
14	22	36	55	39	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
2,209	111	2,150	74	70	2	...	3	148	...	1	1	100	14	14	100	20
4	24	27	52	47	...	...	...	4	4	15	5	33	1,149	188	16	21
160	8	152	73	65	...	...	...	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
302	12	293	61	60	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
159	52	187	62	58	12	...	...	20	12	12	6	50	362	50	15	24
10	...	6	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	25
5	9	11	52	46	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
1,080	11	946	67	65	5	...	1	64	...	6	4	67	142	45	32	28
43	1	41	76	71	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
4,878	975	5,443	67	62	50	8	7	409	247	112	64	57	18,685	1,955	10	
34	373	404	43	38	53	...	...	59	113	178	92	52	2,50,947	14,690	6	30
...	14	14	38	38	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	100	362	178	49	31
...	1	1	17	17	...	...	...	1	2	13	2	15	148	14	9	32
												56				
25	24	41	56	41	...	...	...	7	2	43	24		3,676	608	17	
44	12	56	75	68	...	...	...	1	1	95	28	29	3,014	377	12	
22	3	25	41	38	...	...	...	15	1	60	37	62	3,841	905	24	33
206	39	229	62	59	4	...	...	16	1	338	149	44	14,503	4,543	31	
122	49	112	50	46	...	...	...	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
326	2	315	71	69	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
6,246	308	6,484	75	72	8	13	1	272	75	21,698	8,424	39	9,65,979	2,04,560	21	36

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police operations*
PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Died, escaped or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER APPEARANCE BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
1	2	3	24	25	26.	27	28	29
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	2	1	384	104	17
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually.	...	...	...	69	7	14
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakáits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	76	7	6
		Total ...	12	74	1	12,380	2,944	539
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*						
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	...	3	2	547	293	2
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	3	7	45	17	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	10	6	...
		Total ...	...	...	3	602	316	2
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*						
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1	2	1	406	108	3
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	5	15	1	1,947	603	24
		{ ordinary	18	116	...	24,750	5,061	84
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	1	6	1	592	172	10
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	14	10	...	5,895	1,145	83
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	...	49	16	2,270	1,278	1
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle... ...	...	...	...	23	4	...
		Total ...	39	198	1	35,883	8,371	205
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	100	37	...
50	Chapter VIII(B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	4	1	...	2,301	344	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	1	28	1	2,637	535	...
52		Ditto Excise Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53		Ditto Opium Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54		Ditto Railway Laws ...	...	1	1	199	28	...
55		Ditto Salt and Customs Laws, ...	...	...	...	17	...	...
56		Ditto Arms Act ...	...	...	...	744	104	1
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances... ...	9	6	...	22,968	1,595	...
		Total ...	14	36	...	28,966	2,643	1
58	Other Special and Local Laws cognizable by Police— [DETAIL.]							
	Act VII of 1878, amended by Acts V of 1890 and XII of 1891.	Forest Laws	...	...	...	95	14	...
	Act XIII of 1885	Indian Telegraph	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Act V of 1861	Police	...	...	...	6	...	...
	Act XIII of 1889, amended by Acts I and XII of 1891.	Cantonments	...	...	...	1,549	154	...
	Act XVII of 1878, amended by Acts I and XIV of 1883 and III of 1886.	Ferries	...	...	...	7	...	...
	Act XXVII of 1871, amended by Act VII of 1876.	Criminal Tribes	...	...	...	204	1	...
	Act VIII of 1870	Infanticide	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Act XIX of 1873	Land Revenue	...	...	...	3	...	...
	Act I of 1871	Cattle Trespass	...	...	...	15	11	...
	Act XIV of 1866	Post Office	...	...	...	5	2	...
		Army Act	...	...	...	2	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	1,890	182	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	94	399	...	98,084	19,625	1,540

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of stolen property—(concluded).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1893.

PERSONS.										PROPERTY.						
FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT).						NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.										
						Before appearance before a Magistrate.										
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Serial number.
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
													Rs.	Rs.		
243	19	237	71	70	1	3	...	...	...	209	47	22	3,082	288	9	37
7	36	43	90	62	2	...	...	2	1	3	38	...	7	928	...	38
1	38	39	54	52	1	...	...	5	18	...	1	...	...	17	...	39
7,276	918	8,000	70	67	69	16	2	408	226	22,040	8,845	39	12,45,559	2,27,114	18	
244	2	126	72	65	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
27	...	24	57	62	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
4	...	4	67	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
275	2	154	69	64	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
287	1	284	74	73	...	1	...	7	...	27	25	93	179	140	78	43
1,188	35	1,165	67	64	2	...	...	81	14	4,969	2,209	44	1,27,884	61,559	48	44
18,864	233	18,613	80	79	13	26	2	444	51	61,407	26,548	43	4,71,353	1,42,984	30	
384	4	342	70	70	1	...	2	18	3	748	351	47	94,333	25,380	27	45
4,303	203	4,435	81	78	20	1	...	128	13	50	4,334	...	1,835	1,97,772	...	46
966	3	269	86	88	...	...	...	22	...	9	8	89	87	63	72	47
14	2	16	70	70	...	...	...	3	...	47	14	30	2,388	835	35	48
26,006	481	25,124	79	78	36	28	4	703	81	67,257	33,489	50	6,98,059	4,28,733	61	
61	...	40	64	65	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
1,866	1	1,346	84	81	5	6	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
2,026	...	2,015	78	78	3	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
161	...	142	79	79	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
17	...	8	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
611	1	538	86	84	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
21,273	...	20,236	94	93	3	1	29	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
26,015	2	24,325	91	91	11	7	29	294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
																58
79	...	75	82	82	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	2	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	...	4	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,376	...	1,173	88	88	...	...	10	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	...	6	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
203	...	203	99	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	2	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	1	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,687	...	1,466	89	89	...	...	10	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
71,164	2,549	69,023	80	77	181	60	73	2,440	585	90,010	42,399	47	19,62,453	6,57,952	33	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

Part II.—Return of non-cognizable crime for the year 1893.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.						Persons.								Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*																
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	15	5	2	7	2	4	4	4	1	...	...	3	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice ...	2,845	2,272	1,205	3,477	396	3,187	5,086	5,025	792	1,021	4	3,122	5	81	
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	226	234	67	301	31	200	309	299	99	48	4	141	...	7	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	1,318	962	564	1,526	23	1,358	1,584	1,592	475	205	3	792	31	85	1 person transferred.
7	465 to 477	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents.	147	150	21	171	2	113	175	169	76	12	18	22	22	19	
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures,	162	106	55	161	29	142	176	178	67	16	...	94	...	1	
9	482 to 490	Making or using false trade-marks ...	84	100	2	102	1	32	41	43	18	14	...	10	...	1	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160... ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	445	340	118	458	76	436	1,689	1,741	215	336	3	1,137	15	35	
		Total ...	5,256	4,169	2,034	6,203	560	5,472	9,064	9,051	1,743	1,652	32	5,321	73	229	1 person transferred.

			CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*															
11	312 to 316	... ...	Causing miscarriage	...	...	35	41	8	49	15	22	33	39	21	9	1	2	3	3	
12	370 ...	... ...	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Total		...	36	44	8	52	15	22	33	39	21	9	1	2	3	3	
			CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Property.*																	
13	384 to 389	... ...	Extortion	...	...	989	688	11	699	82	250	621	451	191	168	1	77	1	13	
			CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																	
14	345 ...	... ...	Wrongful confinement	...	...	120	207	1	208	6	95	207	207	104	79	...	14	...	10	
15	352, 355, 358	... ...	Criminal force	...	...	13,216	11,935	61	11,996	107	7,317	14,765	14,609	2,556	9,389	1	2,560	6	97	
16	334 ...	... ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation		...	480	869	1	870	3	499	975	975	83	721	...	165	1	5	
17	323 ...	... ...	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	...	34,206	39,392	74	39,466	437	27,539	56,273	53,491	13,963	30,550	78	8,252	17	594	37 persons died, &c.
			Total		...	48,022	52,403	137	52,540	553	35,450	72,220	69,282	16,706	40,739	79	10,991	24	706	37 persons died, &c.
			CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																	
18	417 to 420	... ...	Cheating ...	...	...	1,690	1,434	21	1,455	57	715	1,015	1,013	508	269	2	195	4	30	5 persons transferred, &c.
19	403, 404 ...	... ...	Criminal misappropriation of property		...	500	390	45	435	78	280	404	420	143	85	...	187	...	5	
20	409 ...	... ...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.			255	251	15	266	10	167	213	226	81	48	2	73	9	12	1 person transferred, &c.
21	426, 427, 434	... ...	Mischief (simple)	...	...	7,929	8,244	48	8,292	126	5,269	10,449	9,778	2,118	5,780	...	1,727	14	124	15 persons transferred, &c.
			Total		...	10,374	10,319	129	10,448	271	6,431	12,081	11,437	2,850	6,182	4	2,182	27	171	21 persons transferred, &c.
			CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																	
22	298 ...	... ...	Offences against religion	...	...	253	61	...	61	2	32	94	95	40	25	...	28	...	2	
23	490 to 492	... ...	Criminal breach of contract of service		...	28	50	...	50	10	22	23	23	13	5	...	5	...	...	
24	493 to 498	... ...	Offences relating to marriage	...	...	4,714	5,190	34	5,224	42	3,148	4,232	4,203	1,744	1,952	13	430	4	59	1 person transferred.
25	500 to 502	... ...	Defamation ...	...	...	671	717	8	725	5	416	740	725	246	347	2	113	...	17	
26	504, 506 to 510	... ...	Intimidation and insult	...	...	1,181	1,244	11	1,255	49	742	1,330	1,238	448	562	...	200	...	27	1 person transferred.
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290,		Public and local nuisances	...	...	1,058	914	112	1,026	18	915	1,507	1,511	96	361	...	1,050	...	4	
28	294A	...	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	21	40	1	41	...	25	108	108	13	50	...	43	...	2	
29	Offences under Chapter VIII *(a)*, C. P. C.		Security for keeping the peace on conviction.			2,562	3,422	223	* 3,645	† 823	2,097	6,533	6,518	1,760	1,227	...	3,422	...	109	
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.		Public nuisances	...	...	541	417	249	666	6	486	957	799	383	53	...	298	...	65	
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.		Disputes as to immoveable property		...	196	215	17	232	17	179	446	452	155	70	...	172	...	53	2 persons transferred, &c.
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.		Maintenance of wives and children		...	1,047	1,323	1	1,324	...	1,078	1,078	1,071	654	141	...	259	...	17	
			Total		...	12,272	13,593	656	14,249	972	9,140	17,048	16,743	5,552	4,793	15	6,020	4	355	4 persons transferred, &c.

* Out of these { 330 of section 106 / 2,727 ditto 107 } C. P. C. | † Out of these { 53 of section 106 / 724 ditto 107 } C. P. C.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

PART II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1893—*(continued)*.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.						Persons.								Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	*Acquitted.*		*Convicted.*		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																
		[DETAIL.]															
	Act XXII of 1881, amended by Acts VI and IX of 1885, II of 1887, XXII of 1890, and XII of 1891.	Excise	585	956	153	1,109	694	756	1,007	1,406	145	151	1	1,091	...	18	
	„ I of 1878, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Opium	352	510	64	574	383	448	505	644	98	66	4	478	...	18	
	„ XV of 1883, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Municipality	6,385	9,319	1,270	10,589	4	10,526	12,658	12,661	443	1,261	...	10,933	...	24	
	„ XVI of 1873, amended by Acts XVI of 1874, XII of 1876, and XII of 1891.	Village Chaukidári	23	59	27	86	8	84	101	101	4	11	...	86	...	...	
	„ I of 1879, amended by Acts IX of 1884, V of 1888, VI of 1889, XX of 1890, and XII of 1891.	Stamps	354	285	171	456	...	436	600	628	32	73	...	517	...	5	1 person transferred.
	„ I of 1871, amended by Act I of 1891.	Cattle Trespass	3,838	5,585	84	5,669	13	4,308	9,678	9,306	1,379	6,219	...	1,612	...	94	2 persons died, &c.
	„ XI of 1878, amended by Acts VI of 1882, and XII of 1891.	Arms	50	75	85	160	3	157	174	175	17	17	...	139	...	2	
	„ V of 1861	Police	29	48	68	116	73	110	149	151	16	13	...	118	...	4	
	„ VIII of 1873 amended by Acts XII of 1874 and XII of 1891.	Canal and Drainage	616	534	...	534	...	534	1,925	1,925	37	418	...	1,468	...	2	
	„ IX of 1890	Railway	382	473	3	476	347	469	570	575	18	79	...	469	...	8	1 person transferred.

Act XIII of 1889, amended by Acts I and XII of 1891.	Cantonments	637	727	445	1,172	273	1,139	1,680	1,682	69	201	...	1,412	...	...			
„ XIII of 1859	Fraudulent breaches of contract by workmen.	38	31	...	31	...	19	30	30	13	2	...	15	...	...			
„ XXI of 1883, amended by Acts XXI of 1884 and XVIII of 1890.	Emigration	...	1	2	3	1	3	10	10	4	3	...	3	...	...			
„ XVII of 1878, amended by Acts XIV of 1883, III of 1886, and XII of 1891.	Ferries	23	56	32	88	...	84	142	142	29	41	...	72	...	...			
„ XII of 1882, amended by Acts XX of 1884, XIX of 1890, and XII of 1891.	Salt and Customs	62	80	5	85	3	83	100	100	1	8	...	91	...	...			
„ VI of 1878, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Indian Treasure Trove	4	10	3	13	2	12	19	19	8	2	...	5	...	4			
„ XI of 1890	Cruelty to Animals...	51	13	84	97	17	97	116	116	6	15	...	95	...	...			
„ XVI of 1861, amended by Act XVI of 1876.	Stage Carriage	33	31	21	52	20	51	86	87	8	21	...	58	...	...			
„ VIII of 1870	Infanticide	10	34	1	35	1	29	73	73	2	6	...	65	...	...			
„ VII of 1878, amended by Acts V of 1890 and XII of 1891.	Forest	6	28	...	28	...	27	61	61	10	7	...	42	...	2			
„ XXVI of 1870, amended by Acts XII of 1873, XIV of 1878, and XII of 1891.	Prisons	11	4	8	12	...	12	12	12	1	2	...	9	...	...			
„ X of 1882, amended by Acts III and VII of 1884, X of 1886, III of 1887, V of 1887, XIV of 1887, I of 1889, V of 1889, XI of 1889, XIII of 1889, IV of 1891, X of 1891 and XII of 1891.	Criminal Procedure Code	206	190	302	492	1	309	373	511	73	7	...	426	...	5			
„ XXII of 1867, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Sarái and Parão	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...			
„ I of 1889	Metal Tokens	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
„ I of 1891 (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).	Water-Works	1	139	...	139	...	139	143	143	5	30	...	108	...	...			
„ XIII of 1880	Vaccination	51	166	17	183	...	183	220	220	11	182	...	27	...	...			
„ XIV of 1866, amended by Acts XIV of 1870, XII of 1876 and III of 1882.	Post-Office	3	12	6	18	3	18	18	18	1	1	...	16	...	...			
„ XXV of 1867, amended by Acts X of 1890 and XII of 1891.	Printing Presses and Newspapers ...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...			
„ III of 1877, amended by Acts XII of 1879, IV of 1882, XIX of 1883, VII of 1888, XIII of 1889 and XII of 1891.	Registration	2	...	2	2	...	2	7	7	...	4	...	3	...	...			
„ VIII of 1875	Salt and Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
„ XVIII of 1876	Oudh Village Chaukidári	8	6	17	23	20	23	29	29	...	7	...	20	...	2			
„ IV of 1884, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Explosives	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...			
„ XXVII of 1871, amended by Act VII of 1876.	Criminal Tribes	8	10	...	10	9	1	1	10	...	...	...	10	...	...			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

Part II.—Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the Year 1893—*(concluded)*.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.						Persons.								Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the Police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	*Acquitted.* By Magistrate.	*Acquitted.* By High or Sessions Court.	*Convicted.* By Magistrate.	*Convicted.* By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police—(concluded).	[DETAIL.]															
Act IV of 1874, amended by Act XII of 1876.		Foreign Recruiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ XIII of 1885		Indian Telegraph	...	1	...	1	1	1	3	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	
Chapter X of Indian Penal Code.		Contempts of the lawful authority of the public servants.	6	2	7	9	3	9	13	13	4	4	...	5	...	...	
Act III of 1867, amended by Acts XIV of 1874, XVI of 1876, and XII of 1891.		Gambling	2	4	3	7	4	4	25	42	...	12	...	30	...	...	
„ IX of 1874, amended by Act XII of 1891.		European Vagrancy	38	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
„ XIV of 1879		Hackney Carriage	224	363	3	366	4	358	442	442	17	62	...	361	...	2	
„ XXIV of 1868		Inoculation, Small-pox	...	3	1	4	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
„ VII of 1870		Court Fees Act	9	9	28	37	...	37	54	54	...	3	...	51	...	...	
„ XIII of 1857		Poppy Cultivation	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
„ XL of 1870		Breach of Jail Rules	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Acts XVIII of 1879 and IX of 1884.		Legal Practitioners	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	
Act V of 1871		Prisoners	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
„ XV of 1864		Tolls	...	2	...	2	...	2	3	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	
„ XX of 1856		Town Chaukidári	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	
„ IX of 1890		Railway Cattle Trespass	6	6	3	9	2	9	12	12	2	...	...	10	...	...	
		Total, Special Laws ...	14,055	19,780	2,919	22,699	1,890	20,490	31,054	31,447	2,455	8,933	5	19,858	...	192	4 persons transferred, &c.
		GRAND TOTAL ...	91,004	100,996	5,894	106,890	4,343	77,253	142,121	138,450	29,518	62,476	137	44,451	132	1,669	67 persons transferred, &c.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

2.—*Statement of Thagi, Dakáiti, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for criminal purposes, and other Professional Crimes, for the year* 1893.

Description of crime.	CASES.				PERSONS.							COMPARATIVE RETURN.															Remarks.
	Committed during previous two years and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred during the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 brought to trial during the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of the year.	Number of persons supposed to have been concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			
												1891	1892	1893	1891	1892	1893	1891	1892	1893	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14			15			16			17			18
																					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Thagi ... By strangulation,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thagi ... By poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
River dakáiti. N.-W. Provinces,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	39	...	...	3	...	...	595	...	...	417	...	
River dakáiti. Oudh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dakáiti on land. N.-W. Provinces,	86	197	135	148	12,158	(a) 884	(c) 932	(e) 349	(g) 403	(i) 156	11,274	730	500	884	703	525	932	326	160	349	1,30,974	67,301	1,71,585	7,409	8,424	4,110	
Dakáiti on land. Oudh ...	21	43	34	30	901	(b) 214	(d) 229	(f) 68	(h) 121	(j) 39	687	129	65	214	120	77	229	45	18	68	4,544	8,468	90,757	383	1,168	10,960	
Robbery. N.-W. Provinces,	120	302	158	264	1,018	(k) 297	(m) 299	(o) 168	(q) 103	(s) 23	721	291	270	297	328	283	299	209	161	168	13,163	9,940	17,668	2,548	1,539	3,078	
Robbery. Oudh ...	32	125	68	89	280	(l) 156	(n) 155	(p) 110	(r) 30	(t) 14	124	90	111	156	93	110	155	58	82	110	2,001	2,342	3,378	888	371	1,154	
Poisoning. N.-W. Provinces.	9	36	21	24	50	(u) 26	(w) 21	(x) 10	3	(y) 7	24	12	17	26	16	16	21	7	11	10	656	521	1,200	47	315	107	
Poisoning. Oudh ...	3	3	1	5	9	(v) 3	1	...	...	(z) 1	6	15	6	3	19	9	1	9	5	...	724	224	49	142	7	...	

Dakáiti on land.

(a) This includes 805 persons arrested in cases committed during the year, and 16+63 = 79 persons in cases of previous years.

(b) This includes 211 persons arrested in cases committed during the year, and three persons in cases of previous year.

(c) Of the 884 persons arrested during the year, and 134 persons awaiting trial in previous year's cases, 12 persons died or escaped, 38 persons struck off as falling under other sections, and 36 persons made Queen's evidence, leaving only 932 persons to be accounted for.

(d) Of the 214 persons arrested during the year, and 31 persons pending trial at the commencement of the year, seven persons were struck off as falling under other sections, and nine persons made Queen's evidence, leaving only 229 persons to be accounted for.

(e) This consists of 278 persons convicted in cases committed during the year, and 71 persons in cases of previous year.

(f) This consists of 50 persons convicted in cases committed during the year, and 18 persons in cases of previous years.

(g) This consists of 312 persons acquitted or discharged in cases committed during the year, and 91 persons in cases of previous years.

(h) This consists of 105 persons acquitted or discharged in cases committed during the year, and 16 persons in cases of previous years.

(i) Of the 932 persons brought to trial, 24 persons discharged without any trial, 349 persons convicted and 403 persons acquitted, leaving only 156 persons pending trial at the close of the year.

(j) Of the 229 persons brought to trial, one person discharged without any trial, 68 persons convicted and 121 persons acquitted, leaving a balance of 39 persons pending trial at the close of the year.

Robbery.

(k) This consists of 290 persons arrested in cases committed during the year and 7 persons in cases of previous years.

(l) This consists of 151 persons arrested in cases committed during the year, and 5 persons in cases of previous years.

(m) Of the 297 persons arrested during the rear and 26 persons pending trial at the commencement of the year, 24 persons struck off as falling under other sections, leaving a balance of 299 persons brought to trial.

(n) Of the 156 persons arrested during the year and 10 persons pending trial at the commencement of the year, one died or escaped and 10 persons struck off as falling under other sections, leaving a balance of 155 persons brought to trial.

(o) This includes 153 persons convicted in cases committed during the year and 15 persons in cases of previous years.

(p) This consists of 97 persons convicted in cases committed during the year, and 13 persons in cases of previous years.

(q) This includes 92 persons acquitted or discharged in cases committed during the year, and 11 persons in cases of previous years.

(r) This includes 29 persons acquitted or discharged in cases committed during the year, and one person in a case of previous year.

(s) Of the 299 persons brought to trial five persons discharged without any trial, 168 persons convicted and 103 acquitted or discha ged, leaving a balance of 23 persons pending trial at the close of the year.

(t) Of the 155 persons brought to trial, one person discharged without any trial, 110 persons convicted and 30 acquitted, leaving a balance of 14 persons pending trial at the close of the year.

Poisoning.

(u) This includes 25 persons arrested in cases committed during the year and one person in a case of previous year.

(v) This includes one person arrested in a case committed during the year and two persons in cases of previous years.

(w) Of the 26 persons arrested and one person pending trial at the commencement of the year, two persons died or escaped and four persons struck off as falling under other sections, leaving a balance of only 21 persons.

(x) This includes 9 persons convicted in cases committed during the year, and one person in a case of previous year.

(y) Of the 21 persons brought to trial one discharged without any trial, 10 persons convicted and 3 acquitted, leaving only 7 persons to be accounted for.

(z) One person brought to trial in the case committed during the year, remained pending trial at the close of the year.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

3.—*Statement of Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure during the year* 1893.

District.	Name of place where quartered.	*Strength of additional Police.* Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Foot Constables.	Total annual cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Number and date of original Government order appointing the additional Police.	Current period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in the place in which the additional Police is quartered since the date of original quartering.	Reasons for the quartering of the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						Rs. a. p.				
Saháranpur,	Mauza Rankhandi, police circle Deoband.	...	...	1	6	952 0 0	No. 1381 / VIII—531B-2, dated 1st December 1893.	For a period of two years, from 1st December 1893.	1	On account of the lawless character of the inhabitants.
Bulandshahr,	Chanderu and Bilsuri, police-station Sikandarabad.	...	...	1	6	810 0 0	No. 836 / VIII—376B-2, dated 31st July 1893.	Do. one year, from 6th October 1893.	3	Ditto.
Aligarh,	Kurba, police-station Somna.	...	...	1	4	483 0 0	No. 630 / VIII—254B-4, dated 15th June 1893.	Do. one year.	6	Owing to acts causing wrongful damage to a telegraph repeatedly and maliciously committed.
	Nagla Mian and Bastoi, police-station Sikandra Rao.	...	...	1	6	732 0 0	No. 828 / VIII—72B-2, dated 27th July 1893.	Ditto ...	2	Ditto.
	Manehrail, police-station Agsouli.	...	...	1	6	767 0 0	No. 1096 / VIII—456B-2, dated 21st September 1893.	Ditto ...	1	On account of the lawless character of the inhabitants.
	Sindhauli, police-station Sikandra Rao.	...	...	1	4	554 0 0	No. 1448 / VIII—567B, dated 19th December 1893.	Ditto ...	3	Ditto.
Bareilly,	Gurgaon ...	...	...	1	4	494 13 0	No. 1813 / VIII—80B-2, dated 16th December 1892.	Do. one year, from 1st January 1893.	9	Ditto.
	Shergarh ...	...	1	1	4	912 0 0	No. 251 / VIII—155B-2, dated 14th March 1893.	Do., from 1st April 1893.	5	Ditto.
	Faráshitola ...	...	...	1	4	483 0 0	No. 719 / VIII—336B-2, dated 1st July 1893.	Do., from 18th July 1893.	8	Ditto.
Bijnor ...	Murahat, police circle Chandpur.	...	...	1	3	440 4 0	No. 289 / VIII—529, dated 15th July 1887, and No. 1071 / VIII—529, dated 6th August 1892.	Do., from 16th August 1892 to 15th August 1893.	22	This is a notoriously criminal village, and nearly the whole of its male adult population has at one time or other been in jail. They are incorrigible cattle-lifters and receivers.
Budaun ...	Saidpur and Sahawar.	...	...	1	3	409 9 7	No. 157 / VIII—751A, dated 1st February 1892, and	Do., from 1st July 1892 to 30th June 1893.	1	On account of the lawless character of the inhabitants.
Ditto ...	Lachimpur and Bijauri.	...	...	1	4	494 12 9	No. 1739 / VIII—751A, dated 1st December 1892.		2	Ditto.
Shájahánpur,	Pilna ...	...	...	1	3	440 7 2	No. 404 / VIII—225B-3, dated 6th May 1893.	Do. two years, from 1st July 1893.	2	Ditto.
	Khandar ...	...	...	1	3	441 0 0	No. 989 / VIII—225B-7, dated 2nd September 1893.	Do. one year, from 1st October 1893.	...	Ditto.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

3.—*Statement of Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure during the year* 1893—(continued).

District.	Name of place where quartered.	*Strength of additional Police.* Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Foot Constables.	Total annual cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Number and date of original Government order appointing the additional Police.	Current period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in the place in which the additional Police is quartered since the date of original quartering.	Reasons for the quartering of the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						Rs. a. p.				
Pilibhít	Intgaon	...	...	1	3	398 0 0	No. 407/VIII—226B-2, dated 9th May 1893.	For a period of one year, from 1st June 1893.	1	On account of the lawless character of the inhabitants.
	Parewá	...	...	2	12	1,463 0 0	No. 728/VIII—352B-8, dated 3rd July 1893.	Do., from 1st September 1893.	3	Ditto.
	Jamania Kalingar, &c.	...	2	5	20	3,842 0 0	No. 1076/VIII—455B-3, dated 20th September 1893.	Do., from 1st October 1893.	29	Ditto.
Agra	Kotla	...	...	2	10	1,400 0 0	No. 611/VIII—829A-10, dated 12th June 1893.	Do. three years, from 1st July 1893.	8	Ditto.
	Garhwar	...	1	2	15	2,464 0 0	No. 1029/VIII—440B-2, dated 12th September 1893.	Do. two years, from 1st October 1893.	...	Ditto.
	Chokhra	...	1	2	10	2,038 0 0	No. 1025/VIII—439B-2, dated 12th September 1893.	Ditto ...	...	Ditto.
Etah	Bania Dehra, police circle Jaithra.	...	...	1	4	631 0 0	No. 1146/VIII—426B-4, dated 3rd October 1893.	Do. one year, from 15th October 1893.	...	Ditto.
	Soron	...	2	2	6	2,304 0 0	No. 990/VIII—826A-4, dated 15th July 1892 and No. 221/VIII—826A, dated 4th March 1893.	Do. one year, from 1st October 1892.	...	Ditto.
Hamírpur	Budhwára	...	...	1	8	1,010 0 0	No. 500/VIII—237B-2, dated 19th May 1893.	For six months, from 18th June 1893.	...	Ditto.
	Ari	...	...	1	8	1,010 0 0	No. 702/VIII—337B-2, dated 28th June 1893.	Do., from 3rd August 1893.	...	Ditto.
	Rajpura	...	...	...	3	49 11 3	No. 703/VIII—337B-3, dated 28th June 1893.	Do. two months, from 3rd August 1893.	...	Ditto.
	Swasa	...	...	1	8	1,010 0 0	No. 890/VIII—40-303B, dated 5th August 1893.	Do. six months, from 20th August 1893.	...	Ditto.
	Kuakhera	...	...	1	8	1,010 0 0	No. 863/VIII—388B-2, dated 3rd August 1893.	Ditto ...	...	Ditto.
Jhánsi	Loron Pandra, police-station Bonda.	...	...	1	3	410 12 0	No. 1289/VIII—988A-2, dated 6th September 1892.	Do. nine months, from 1st November 1892.	30	Ditto.
	Gurha, police-station Garotha.	...	...	1	4	483 0 0	No. 416/VIII—224B-11, dated 9th May 1893.	Do. one year, from 17th May 1893.	9	Ditto.
	Dhawakher, police-station Mow.	...	...	1	6	654 0 0	No. 419/VIII—224B-11, dated 9th May 1893.	Do., from 8th June 1893.	8	Ditto.
	Dhurkhuru, police-station Garotha.	...	...	1	6	654 0 0	No. 410/VIII—224B-2, dated 9th May 1893.	Do., from 14th June 1893.	...	Ditto.
	Mathupura, police-station Mow.	...	...	1	4	484 0 0	No. 590/VIII—277B, dated 9th June 1893.	Do. six months, from 14th July 1893.	1	Ditto.
	Kumbarra, police-station Chírgáon.	...	...	...	3	256 0 0	No. 413/VIII—224B-5, dated 9th May 1893.	Do. one year, from 15th July 1893.	2	Ditto.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

3.—*Statement of Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure during the year* 1893—(concluded).

District.	Name of place where quartered.	*Strength of additional Police.* Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Foot Constables.	Total annual cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Number and date of original Government order appointing the additional Police.	Current period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in the place in which the additional Police is quartered since the date of original quartering.	Reasons for the quartering of the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						Rs. a. p.				
Jhánsi—*(concld).*	Punchi, police-station Garotha.	...	...	1	4	484 0 0	No. 634 / VIII—299B-2, dated 16th June 1893.	For a period of six months, from 20th July 1893.	7	On account of the lawless character of the inhabitants.
	Katera police-station Sakrar.	...	...	2	12	1,378 0 0	No. 776 / VIII—360B-3, dated 15th July 1893.	Do. one year, from 1st August 1893.	11	Ditto.
	Rora, &c., 12 villages, police-station, Mow.	...	...	3	14	1,690 0 0	No. 870 / VIII—380B-2, dated 4th August 1893.	Do., from 24th November 1893.	5	Ditto.
	Itael and Kotra' police-station Siaori.	...	...	1	4	484 0 0	No. 871 / VIII—380B-3, dated 4th August 1893.	Do. six months, from 24th November 1893.	1	Ditto.
Mirzapur,	Bindachal ...	...	...	1	4	480 0 0	No. 80A, dated 20th February 1866, and No. 768 / VIII—102-36, dated 4th June 1892.	Do. one year, from 1st June 1892.	363 Since the year 1879.	Owing to the troublesome character of the Pandahs of Bindachal.
Gházipur ...	Zahurabad Mowpara Mulethi, &c.	...	1	17*	44	21,276 0 0	No. 1105 / VIII—410B-10, dated 26th September 1893.	Do. two years, from 1st August 1893.	...	On account of the turbulent and lawless character of the inhabitants.
Ballia ...	Garwar, Nagla, Ubhaon, Rasra, Bansdih, Haldharpur, Sikandarpur and Ballia.	...	5	47†	162	30,929 0 0	No. 1090 / VIII—429B-5, dated 20th September 1893.	Do. two years, from 27th September 1893.	445	Ditto.
Gorakhpur,	Majhauli and 35 other villages.	..	...	6	24	4,051 0 0	No. 638 / VIII—321B-2, dated 16th June 1893.	Do. one year, from 20th June 1893.	60	Ditto.
Azamgarh,	Kopaganj ...	...	...	1	6	969 6 6	No. 282 / VIII—176B-2, dated 21st March 1893.	Do., from 16th May 1893.	41	Ditto.
Do. ...	Certain tappas...	1	3	50‡	154	41,682 0 0	No. 766 / VIII—371B, dated 14th July 1893.	Do. two years, from 15th July 1893.	62	Ditto.
Almora ...	Pilkhali ...	...	...	1	4	468 10 0	No. 282 / VIII—746A-2, dated 20th February 1892.	Do. one year, from 1st May 1892.	...	Ditto.
Sitapur ...	Basaideh ...	...	...	1	4	539 9 7	No. 1 / VIII—376A-2, dated 3rd January 1891.	Do. two years, from 3rd January 1891.	9	In consequence of the lawless and turbulent habits of Thákur Uman Parshad, Talúqadár of Basaideh.
Fyzabad ...	Simow, police station Akbarpur.	...	...	1	2	312 0 0	No. 1082 / VIII—453B-2, dated 20th September 1893.	Do. three months, from 26th August 1893.	...	On account of the lawless character of the inhabitants.

* Includes nine mounted constables.
† Includes one dafadár on Rs. 30, and 26 sawárs on Rs. 25 each.
‡ Includes 33 mounted constables.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution and employment of Police.*

Provinces.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.										COST OF POLICE.				
	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	*Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.*							*Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.*		Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (column 2), and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 3).	*Other expenses of column 3.*		Total pay of subordinate officers (columns 4 and 5).
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of mounted police constables.	Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	...	57	122	3,355	321	13,573	...	17,428	617	7,238	...	3,49,200	25,825	...	10,61,736
Oudh	...	14	39	1,007	71	4,472	...	5,603	166	1,630	...	1,01,400	7,820	...	3,17,424
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	(*a*)5	71	161	4,362	392	18,045	...	23,031	(*f*) 783	(*f*) 8,868	(*b*) 1,47,400	4,50,600 (*c*) 26,000	33,645	...	13,79,160 (*d*)2,04,080
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi-Ambála and Kálka Railway.	1	...	7	67	...	211	...	285	...	...	10,755	...	...	...	33,055
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	...	...	1	14	...	37	...	52	...	...	1,276	...	...	...	5,175
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	...	1	10	...	39	...	50	...	...	722	817	136	283	3,248
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	...	1	4	23	...	90	...	118	...	...	2,711	6,000	600	2,076	9,703
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	...	1	4	36	...	131	...	172	...	...	4,180	4,734	789	1,638	15,210
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun, Bareilly-Pilibhít, and Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau Railways.	...	...	1	10	...	37	...	48	...	...	396	449	75	155	2,022
Government Railway Police, North-Western Railway, Panjáb.	...	...	1	2	...	49	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,276
GRAND TOTAL ...	6	73	180	4,524	392	18,639	...	23,808	783	8,868	1,67,440	4,88,600	35,245	4,152	16,54,929

(*a*) 1 Inspector-General.
2 Deputy Inspectors-General.
1 Personal Assistant to Inspector-General.
1 Special Assistant to Inspector-General.
Total ... 5

(*b*) Includes Rs. 1,800 on account of pay of one Inspector sanctioned for Criminal Tribes work under the Special Assistant to Inspector-General of Police.

(*c*) Exchange compensation allowance.

(*d*) Allowance under the reform scheme.

Officers.		*Men.*	
(*f*) Inspectors ...	4		
Sub-Inspectors,	8		
Head Constables,	167	Constables...	1,718
Jamadárs ...	453		
Daffadárs ...	151	Chaukidárs,	7,150
Total ...	783	Total ...	8,868

i.e., Constabulary (Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables) ... 1,897
Chaukidári (Jamadárs, Daffadárs and Chaukidárs) 7,754
Total ... 9,651

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution and employment of Police*—(continued).

Provinces.	Cost of Police—*(concluded)*.								Distribution of Force.							
	Total pay of constables of all classes (columns 6, 7 and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 12, 14 and 15.	*Average pay of* Mounted constables.	*Average pay of* Foot and water constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 12 to 18.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	*Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary Jails.* Officers.	*Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary Jails.* Men.	*On station duties.* Officers.	*On station duties.* Men.	*Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve.* Officers.	*Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve.* Men.	*Total.* Officers.	*Total.* Men.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
North-Western Provinces ...	11,21,880	...	...	...	9,23,470	34,82,111	29,58,645	5,23,466	62	455	2,055	7,914	1,186	5,699	3,303	14,068
Oudh	3,63,072	...	...	...	2,46,658	10,30,374	9,05,778	1,24,596	19	101	512	2,079	471	2,407	1,002	4,587
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	14,84,952 (e)6,000	...	282	76	11,64,128	45,12,485 Total of items (b), (c), (d) and (e), 3,83,480 48,95,965	38,64,423 Total of items (b), (c), (d) and (e). 3,83,480 42,47,903	6,48,062	81	556	2,567	9,993	1,657	8,106	4,305	18,655
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi-Ambála and Kálka Railway.	16,080	3,259	...	96	5,978	69,127	20,738	48,389	...	...	69	183	5	28	74	211
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	2,631	808	...	96	678	10,568	3,170	7,398	...	...	13	31	2	6	15	37
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	1,477	229	...	96	680	7,592	2,278	5,314	...	...	9	30	2	9	11	39
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	7,642	734	...	96	1,954	31,420	9,426	21,994	...	...	23	68	4	22	27	90
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	12,040	1,690	...	96	3,866	44,147	13,244	30,903	...	...	38	116	2	15	40	131
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun, Bareilly-Pilibhit, and Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau Railways.	1,715	52	...	96	1,608	6,472	1,942	4,530	...	...	9	26	2	11	11	37
Government Railway Police, North-Western Railway, Panjáb.	5,985	...	...	...	1,012	10,273	10,273	...	...	...	3	49	...	...	3	49
Grand Total ...	15,38,522	6,772	282	...	11,79,904	50,75,564	43,08,974	7,66,950	81	556	2,731	10,496	1,674	8,197	4,486	19,249

(e) Hill allowances.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution and employment of Police*—(concluded).

Provinces.	Distribution of Force.—(concld.).		Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole Force (Officers and Men)						Proportion of the Police on station duties (Officers and Men)						Total amount of cognizable crime reported (columns 4 and 6, Statement A, Part I).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force on station duties (columns 27 and 28).
					To area. (In districts—one policeman to so many square miles; in towns—so many policemen to one square mile.)			*To population. (One policeman to so many of the population.)*			*To area*			*To population—*				
	On town, municipal or harbour duty.	In cantonments.			Of the whole district.	Of districts, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of districts, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of districts, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of districts, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.		
1	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
North-Western Provinces ...	7,408	447	83,286	34,254,254	1 to 3·29 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 1,354	...	...	1 policeman to 8·35 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 3,436	...	...	127,513	12·7 to 1 policeman.
Oudh	1,722	74	24,217	12,650,831	1 to 3·27 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 1,709	...	...	1 policeman to 9·34 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 4,882	...	...	54,655	21·0 to 1 policeman.
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	9,130	521	107,503	46,905,085	1 to 3·28 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 1,435	...	...	1 policeman to 8·55 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 3,734	...	...	182,168	14·5 to 1 policeman.
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi, Ambála and Kálka Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	776	3·0 to 1
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	3·9 to 1
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	2·4 to 1
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	3·1 to 1
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	484	3·1 to 1
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun, Bareilly-Pilibhít, and Lucknow-Sitapur and Seramau Railways.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	1·4 to 1
Government Railway Police, North-Western Railway, Panjáb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	1·1 to 1
Grand Total ...	9,130	521	107,503	46,905,085	1 to 3·21 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 1,401	...	...	1 policeman to 8·12 sq. miles.	...	...	1 to 3,546	...	...	184,087	13·9 to 1 policeman.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

5.—*Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force for* 1893 *(Provincial and Municipal Constabulary).*

Provinces.	*Total sanctioned strength of Provincial and Municipal Constabulary as per budget.*		*Armament of the Force shown in columns 2 and 3.*			PUNISHMENTS.												REWARDS.	
						Dismissed, excluding those shown in column 32.		*Fined, degraded or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.*		PUNISHED JUDICIALLY BY A MAGISTRATE.								*Number of Police (Officers and Men) rewarded during the year.*	
										Under Police Act.		*Under sections 330, 331 and 348, Penal Code.*		*Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.*		*Other offences.*			
	Officers (Inspectors, Sergeants, Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables mounted and foot).	Men (mounted and foot constables).	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards, as per reward statement (excluding chaukidárs).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
North-Western Provinces	3,604	15,059	5,379	8,234	5,050	44	342	578	734	6	36	...	4	5	15	13	61	348	3,352
Oudh	1,105	5,097	1,817	2,458	1,927	12	88	150	190	2	19	...	...	2	6	2	7	64	1,023
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	4,709	20,156	7,196	10,692	6,977	56	430	728	924	8	55	...	4	7	21	15	68	412	4,375
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi-Ambála and Kálka Railway,	* 74	211	...	74	211	1	4	14	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	67	33
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	15	37	...	15	37	...	3	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway,	* 11	39	...	11	39	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	* 27	90	...	27	90	...	1	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	40
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	* 40	131	...	40	131	3	5	8	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	37	7
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway, including all its Branches.	11	37	...	11	37	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Government Railway Police, North-Western Railway, Panjáb.	2	50	...	52	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,889	20,751	7,196	10,922	7,522	60	444	757	990	8	56	...	4	7	21	15	73	565	4,468

There were 294 vacancies at the close of the year in the North-Western Provinces.
Ditto 78 ditto in Oudh.
There were 44 vacancies on the Railways marked thus * as per detail below :—

4	vacancies on the	East Indian Railway.
9	ditto	Indian Midland Railway.
13	ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
18	ditto	Bengal and North-Western Railway.
Total ... 44		

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

5.—*Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force for* 1893 *(Provincial and Municipal Constabulary)*—(concluded).

Provinces.	Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year							Total number of sick in hospital during the year.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.
	Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.					On pension.	On gratuity.	On resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal, columns 7 and 8.	By discharge otherwise as per columns from 11 to 18 (excluding those men who were fined but not dismissed).	By desertion.	By death.			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.													
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35		36
North-Western Provinces ...	2,759	2,423	84	1,430	1,760	9,207	7,402	445	10	536	386	126	38	201	7,714	41·33	1·07
Oudh	789	742	3	137	757	3,094	2,273	118	2	166	100	30	20	43	2,551	41·13	·68
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	3,548	3,165	87	1,567	2,517	12,301	9,675	563	12	702	486	156	67	244	10,265	41·28	·98
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi-Ambála and Kálka Railway.	72	34	...	...	59	142	80	...	...	13	5	1	...	5	81	28·42	1·74
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	15	9	...	...	6	29	17	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	11·53	...
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	10	6	...	...	...	25	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	12	24·00	2·00
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	25	21	...	...	9	73	26	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	40	34·24	...
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	38	22	...	...	14	68	76	1	...	5	8	1	...	1	30	17·39	·85
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway, including all its Branches.	11	9	...	...	2	34	12	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	9	18·75	4·16
Government Railway Police, North-Western Railway, Panjáb.	2	14	...	1	...	13	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	3,721	3,280	87	1,568	2,607	12,685	9,932	565	12	723	504	159	67	254	10,443	40·73	·99

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

Memorandum showing the number of Pension cases sanctioned from 1st January to 31st December 1893.

Cases of last year.	Cases received during the year.	Total.	*Number of cases sanctioned by Government.*			*Number of cases sanctioned by Inspector-General of Police.*			*Undisposed of cases.*					Remarks.
			Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pending with Government.	Pending with Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Pending with District Superintendents of Police.	In hand for disposal.	Total.	
55	625	680	111	6	117	459	12	471	3	16	54	2	75	In 17 cases pension was refused and men were reinstated.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

6.—*Statement showing the race and religion or caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police (Provincial and Municipal Constabulary), as they stood on 31st December 1893, excluding all vacancies.*

Provinces.	RACE.												RELIGION OR CASTE.											
	EUROPEANS.					EURASIANS.			NATIVES.				OFFICERS.											
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		*Subordinate Officers*			*District or Assistant District Superintendents.*	*Subordinate Officers*		*District or Assistant District Superintendents.*	*Subordinate Officers*					*Hindus.*								*Other Religions.*		
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Sergeants.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Sergeants and constables.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables (mounted and foot).	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brâhmans.	Rájputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Panjábis.	Jâts.	Káyasths.	Hindus of all other castes.	Baurîahs.	Afghâns.	Total (columns 12 to 23).
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	23(*a*)
North-Western Provinces,	1	52	33	2	7	...	9	7	...	...	90	3,410	14,811	112	1,812	404	330	31	145	30	68	414	257	...	8	3,611
Oudh	...	14	10	...	1	...	4	2	...	1	24	1,050	5,033	34	511	168	117	7	50	11	21	95	91	...	1	1,106
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh,	1	66	43	2	8	...	13	9	...	1	114	4,460	19,844	146	2,323	572	447	38	195	41	89	509	348	...	9	4,717
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi-Ambála and Kálka Railway.	...	...	3	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	55	211	13	32	7	2	...	1	...	2	12	1	...	...	70
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	37	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	15
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	22	1	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	10
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	34	119	5	25	3	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	40
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	82	5	17	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	27
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	37	1	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	11
Government Railway Police, North-Western Railway, Panjáb.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	50	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
GRAND TOTAL ...	1	68	54	2	21	...	14	9	1	1	117	4,604	20,402	173	2,419	585	457	38	196	41	91	532	351	...	9	4,892

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

6.—*Statement showing the race and religion or caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police (Provincial and Municipal Constabulary), as they stood on* 31*st December* 1893, *excluding all vacancies*—(concluded).

Provinces.	RELIGION OR CASTE—*(concluded)*. MEN.												
			Hindus.								*Other Religions.*		
	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brâhmans.	Râjputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Panjâbis.	Jâts.	Kayasths.	Hindus of all other castes.	Bauriahs.	Afghâns.	Total (columns 24 to 35).	Grand Total, Officers and Men [*vide* columns 23*(a)* and 35*(b)*].
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	35*(b)*	36
North-Western Provinces	11	5,680	2,938	2,987	259	293	83	247	521	1,777	...	15	14,811	18,422
Oudh	6	1,394	1,025	1,170	86	81	28	27	157	1,057	...	2	5,033	6,139
Total, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	17	7,074	3,963	4,157	345	374	111	274	678	2,834	...	17	19,844	24,561
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway, including Delhi-Ambâla and Kâlka Railway.	...	84	40	51	...	9	...	1	12	14	...	...	211	281
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	...	7	6	14	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	37	52
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	9	6	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	22	32
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	...	48	33	30	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	119	159
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	...	34	18	21	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	82	109
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway.	...	10	10	9	1	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	37	48
Government Railway Police, North-Western Railway, Panjâb.	1	27	4	7	...	3	...	...	...	8	...	...	50	52
GRAND TOTAL ...	18	7,293	4,080	4,293	346	386	111	275	714	2,869	...	17	20,402	25,294

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1893-94.

Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Number of Members of Committee or Board.				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Realizations under special Acts. Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation. Grants and contributions. Extraordinary and debt and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of total income per head of population.
				Ex officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dehra Dún ...	1	Dehra Dún ...	21,881	...	3	16	19	4,484	...	8,549	7,369	15,918	20,402	16,306	3,096	0 6 3	0 11 7
	2	Mussoorie ...	10,086	...	3	10	13	7,800	...	50,007	5,982	55,989	63,789	52,991	10,798	4 15 4	5 0 9
Saháranpur ...	3	Saháranpur ...	63,194	...	3	16	19	1,695	48,578	50,463	5,752	56,215	57,910	52,651	4,259	0 12 9	0 14 2
	4	Hardwár Union ...	29,125	...	2	13	15	611	24,758	24,758	5,733	30,491	31,102	27,802	3,300	0 13 7	1 0 9
	5	Deoband ...	19,250	...	...	13	13	846	11,251	11,251	2,726	13,977	14,823	14,455	368	0 9 4	0 11 7
	6	Roorkee ...	14,291	...	3	9	12	1,873	580	7,724	6,251	13,975	15,848	14,285	1,563	0 8 7	0 15 7
Muzaffarnagar,	7	Muzaffarnagar ...	18,166	...	4	13	17	3,302	17,666	18,333	4,082	22,415	25,717	18,778	6,939	1 0 1	1 3 8
	8	Kandhla ...	9,487	...	3	13	16	899	5,787	5,787	1,346	7,133	8,032	6,778	1,254	0 9 9	0 12 0
	9	Kairana ...	18,420	...	2	13	15	2,430	10,348	10,348	1,644	11,992	14,422	11,561	2,861	0 9 0	0 10 5
Meerut ...	10	Meerut ...	73,637	...	4	16	20	10,553	90,102	90,910	33,235	1,24,145	1,34,698	1,18,155	16,543	0 12 2	1 0 7
	11	Ghaziabad ...	10,193	...	1	10	11	2,477	11,763	12,226	2,438	15,664	17,141	11,149	5,992	1 3 2	1 7 0

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1893-94—(continued).

Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Number of Members of Committee or Board.				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Realizations under special Acts. Revenue derived from Municipal property apart from taxation. Grants and contributions. Extraordinary and debt and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of total income per head of population.
				Ex officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut—*(concluded).*	12	Shahdara ...	5,306	...	1	7	8	641	2,523	...	973	3,496	4,137	3,424	713	0 7 7	0 10 6
	13	Baraut ...	6,781	...	1	7	8	654	5,336	...	1,039	6,375	7,029	5,531	1,498	0 12 7	0 15 0
	14	Bághpát ...	6,292	...	2	10	12	167	5,312	...	1,510	6,822	6,989	5,961	1,028	0 13 6	1 1 4
	15	Hápur ...	14,977	...	1	10	11	4,480	10,394	...	4,558	14,942	19,422	13,144	6,278	0 11 1	0 15 11
	16	Pilkhua ...	5,441	...	1	7	8	898	3,423	...	441	3,864	4,672	4,880	1,792	0 10 0	0 11 4
	17	Sardhana ...	12,059	...	1	10	11	496	9,601	...	1,749	11,350	11,846	8,904	2,942	0 12 8	0 15 0
	18	Mowána ...	8,221	...	1	7	8	237	4,607	...	1,100	5,707	5,944	4,681	1,263	0 8 11	0 11 1
Bulandshahr ...	19	Bulandshahr ...	16,931	...	1	7	8	7,007	13,667	604	4,259	18,530	25,537	19,364	5,173	0 13 6	1 1 6
	20	Anúpshahr ...	7,952	...	1	7	8	6,491	6,193	1,377	1,208	8,778	15,269	5,262	10,007	0 15 2	1 1 7
	21	Khúrja ...	26,349	...	1	10	11	1,845	22,197	...	4,874	27,071	28,916	24,933	3,983	0 13 6	1 0 5
	22	Sikandrabad ...	15,231	...	1	7	8	4,225	12,602	...	2,659	15,261	19,486	15,156	4,300	0 13 2	1 0 0

Aligarh ...	23	Koil (Aligarh) ...	61,485	...	1	13	14	3,906	55,874	...	7,406	63,280	67,186	57,962	9,224	0	14	6	1	0	5
	24	Háthras ...	39,181	...	2	13	15	1,712	23,302	...	6,669	29,971	31,683	27,701	3,982	0	9	5	0	12	2
	25	Atrauli ...	15,408	...	...	10	10	6,066	9,444	...	921	10,365	16,431	11,065	5,366	0	9	10	0	10	9
	26	Sikandra Rao ...	10,263	...	...	11	11	1,037	6,651	...	1,198	7,849	8,886	7,440	1,446	0	10	4	0	12	2
Muttra ...	27	Muttra.. ...	56,431	...	4	12	16	3,667	49,883	...	10,882	60,765	64,432	59,926	4,506	0	14	1	1	1	2
	28	Brindaban ...	26,000	...	1	10	11	1,155	21,483	...	6,581	28,064	29,219	26,252	2,967	0	13	2	1	1	3
	29	Kosi ...	8,404	1	...	10	11	4,079	9,324	...	2,897	12,221	16,300	11,702	4,598	1	1	9	1	7	4
Agra ...	30	Agra ...	169,509	1	6	24	31	16,545	2,00,895	55,018	73,732	3,29,645	3,46,190	3,42,770	3,420	1	8	2	1	15	3
	31	Fatehpur-Sikri ...	6,286	...	8	...	8	1,486	4,477	...	930	5,407	6,893	5,758	1,035	0	11	5	0	13	9
	32	Firozabad ...	15,278	2	...	9	11	2,875	10,803	...	1,995	12,798	15,673	12,344	3,329	0	11	3	0	13	4
Farukhabad ...	33	Fatehgarh *cum* Farukhabad.	73,009	...	1	28	29	19,792	48,737	1,846	7,098	57,681	77,473	63,522	13,951	0	11	1	0	12	8
Mainpuri ...	34	Mainpuri ...	18,551	...	4	13	17	1,079	14,532	150	1,414	16,396	17,475	14,249	3,226	0	12	6	0	14	2
Etáwah ...	35	Etáwah ...	38,793	...	4	15	19	4,049	28,441	314	5,377	34,132	38,181	31,029	7,152	0	11	8	0	14	1
Etah ...	36	Etah ...	7,800	...	4	13	17	2,194	9,268	...	2,983	12,251	14,445	10,858	3,587	1	3	0	1	9	1
	37	Soron ...	11,265	...	3	13	16	912	8,988	...	1,413	10,401	11,313	9,366	1,947	0	12	9	0	14	9
	38	Kásganj ...	16,050	...	3	13	16	456	12,529	...	1,496	14,025	14,481	11,153	3,228	0	12	5	0	13	11
	39	Marehra ...	7,812	...	6	...	6	128	3,782	...	481	4,263	4,391	4,316	75	0	7	8	0	8	8
	40	Jalesar ...	13,420	...	1	13	14	637	9,454	...	912	10,366	11,003	8,442	2,561	0	11	3	0	12	4
Bareilly ...	41	Bareilly ...	107,785	1	9	27	37	5,713	89,424	8,170	20,412	1,18,015	1,23,728	9,766	2,962	0	14	6	1	1	6
Bijnor ...	42	Bijnor ...	16,236	...	3	13	16	1,965	8,434	...	2,305	10,739	12,704	9,970	2,734	0	8	4	0	10	7
	43	Chándpur ...	12,256	...	...	13	13	1,504	7,503	...	725	8,228	9,732	8,233	1,499	0	9	9	0	10	8

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1893-94—(continued).

Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	*Number of Members of Committee or Board.*				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Realizations under special Acts. Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation. Grants and contributions. Extraordinary and debt and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of total income per head of population.
				Ex officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bijnor-*(concld.)*,	44	Dhámpur ...	6,708	...	...	10	10	4,402	7,291	...	808	8,099	12,501	7,821	4,680	1 1 5	1 13 9
	45	Nagína ...	22,150	...	...	13	13	2,330	12,049	...	1,018	13,067	15,397	12,964	2,433	0 8 8	0 9 5
	46	Najíbabad ...	19,410	...	...	13	13	1,279	14,121	...	2,438	16,559	17,838	14,546	3,292	0 11 7	0 13 7
Budaun ...	47	Budaun ...	35,372	...	5	16	21	4,636	22,334	...	13,168	35,502	40,138	35,902	4,236	0 10 1	1 0 0
	48	Bilsi ...	5,802	...	8	...	8	1,520	...	2,100	921	3,021	4,541	2,969	1,572	0 5 9	0 8 3
	49	Ujháni ...	7,427	...	2	8	10	1,046	...	2,608	801	3,409	4,455	3,906	549	0 5 7	0 7 4
	50	Sahaswán ...	15,601	...	3	9	12	402	...	5,086	1,810	6,896	7,298	6,189	1,109	0 5 2	0 7 0
Moradabad ...	51	Moradabad ...	72,068	1	5	18	24	8,901	67,139	...	6,978	74,114	83,015	59,499	23,516	0 14 10	1 0 5
	52	Chandausi ...	28,111	...	2	10	12	7,398	23,837	...	2,273	2,610	33,508	30,708	2,800	0 13 6	0 14 10
	53	Amroha ...	35,230	...	4	12	16	1,402	22,393	...	3,403	25,796	27,198	20,034	7,164	0 10 2	0 11 8
	54	Sambhal ...	37,226	...	1	19	20	415	17,319	3,555	1,328	22,202	22,617	19,816	2,801	0 8 11	0 9 6

Sháhjahánpur...	55	Sháhjahánpur ...	78,522	...	3	19	22	5,005	50,819	...	16,915	67,734	72,739	69,209	3,530	0 10 4	0 13 9
	56	Tilhar ...	17,269	...	3	13	16	1,986	12,668	...	4,484	17,152	19,138	18,119	1,019	0 11 8	0 15 10
Pilibhít ...	57	Pilibhít ...	33,799	...	5	13	18	20,742	30,599	2,655	14,053	47,307	68,049	47,055	20,994	0 15 9	1 6 4
	58	Bisalpur ...	9,221	...	...	10	10	1,417	4,683	1,015	693	6,391	7,808	16,312	1,496	0 9 10	0 11 1
Cawnpore ...	59	Cawnpore ...	163,779	...	5	22	27	2,42,266	2,32,737	61,014	5,55,145	8,48,896	10,91,162	6,44,637	4,46,525	1 12 8	5 2 11
Fatehpur ...	60	Fatehpur ...	20,719	...	3	13	16	2,336	11,066	424	1,674	13,164	15,500	12,697	2,803	0 9 1	0 10 5
Bánda ...	61	Bánda ...	23,071	...	1	19	20	1,374	18,042	148	3,635	21,825	23,199	20,269	2,930	0 12 2	0 15 1
Allahabad ...	62	Allahabad ...	162,895	1	6	21	28	24,400	1,74,650	96,682	1,45,715	4,18,547	4,42,947	3,52,884	90,063	1 10 7	2 9 1
Jhánsi ...	63	Jhánsi ...	53,779	6	16	...	22	3,666	37,402	3,181	8,981	49,564	53,230	44,934	8,296	0 12 0	0 15 9
	64	Mau Ránipur ...	19,675	1	2	13	16	4,816	13,800	1,008	2,432	17,240	22,056	14,774	7,282	0 12 0	0 14 0
Jalaun ...	65	Orai ...	8,369	6	...	12	18	983	4,776	...	3,639	8,871	9,854	8,994	860	0 10 0	1 0 11
	66	Kálpi ...	12,713	3	...	6	9	6,170	7,373	238	1,620	9,231	15,401	9,667	5,734	0 9 6	0 11 7
	67	Kunch ...	13,408	3	...	6	9	3,876	10,596	1,044	1,098	12,738	16,614	11,481	5,133	0 13 10	0 15 2
Lalitpur ...	68	Lalitpur ...	11,348	5	13	...	18	1,703	8,564	450	4,173	13,187	14,890	12,391	2,499	0 12 8	1 2 7
Benares ...	69	Benares ...	209,392	1	6	18	25	50,916	2,60,743	96,772	5,15,945	8,73,460	9,24,376	6,50,238	2,74,138	1 10 10	4 1 6
Mirzapur ...	70	Mirzapur ...	84,130	...	1	19	20	4,106	53,155	...	9,300	62,455	66,561	54,464	11,097	0 10 1	0 11 10
	71	Chunár ...	11,423	...	1	10	11	596	6,265	156	1,110	7,531	8,127	6,019	2,108	0 8 11	0 10 6
Jaunpur ...	72	Jaunpur ...	42,819	...	4	13	17	4,633	24,263	1,161	12,186	37,610	42,243	36,104	6,139	0 9 6	0 14 0
Gházipur ...	73	Gházipur ...	44,970	...	4	19	23	2,813	26,272	...	9,883	36,155	38,969	33,325	4,644	0 9 4	0 12 10
Ballia ...	74	Ballia ...	16,372	...	...	9	9	2,959	...	3,927	7,351	11,278	14,237	10,278	3,959	0 3 10	0 11 0
Gorakhpur ...	75	Gorakhpur ...	63,620	...	5	16	21	9,277	40,485	892	19,537	60,914	70,191	64,775	6,416	0 10 2	0 15 3
Azamgarh ...	76	Azamgarh ...	19,442	...	4	13	17	3,426	8,982	3,140	10,423	22,545	25,971	16,111	9,860	0 9 11	1 2 7
Almora ...	77	Almora ...	6,126	...	...	10	10	1,629	6,348	1,530	544	8,422	10,051	8,097	1,954	1 4 6	1 5 11

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1893-94—(concluded).

Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	*Number of Members of Committee or Board.*				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Realizations under special Acts. Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation. Grants and contributions. Extraordinary and debt and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of total income per head of population.
				Ex officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Naini Tal ...	78	Naini-Tal ...	12,408	3	7	...	10	2,557	3,671	47,511	2,72,818	3,34,700	3,37,257	3,22,894	14,363	4 11 1	26 15 7
	79	Káshipur ...	14,717	1	1	10	12	1,088	...	7,548	2,716	10,264	11,346	10,759	587	0 8 2	0 11 1
Lucknow ...	80	Lucknow ...	267,910	1	7	24	32	2,69,603	2,93,738	17,986	1,25,457	11,52,181	14,21,784	12,05,956	2,15,828	1 2 3	4 3 6
Unao ...	81	Unao ...	12,831	...	4	16	20	513	...	3,642	3,915	7,657	8,170	7,615	555	0 4 7	0 9 6
Rae Bareli ...	82	Rae Bareli ...	18,798	...	6	18	24	6,907	16,290	...	6,518	22,808	29,715	28,211	1,504	0 14 0	1 3 4
Sitapur ...	83	Sitapur ...	21,386	...	3	9	12	5,617	13,137	9,350	13,596	36,083	41,700	31,321	10,379	1 0 9	1 11 0
	84	Khairabad ...	13,773	...	2	9	11	1,288	50,189	...	3,090	8,179	9,467	8 932	535	0 5 11	0 9 6
Hardoi ...	85	Hardoi ...	11,152	...	3	13	16	2,773	...	6,823	7,591	14,414	17,187	14,431	2,756	0 9 9	1 4 8
	86	Sháhabad ...	20,153	...	2	13	15	1,698	...	5,790	4,955	10,745	12,443	10,732	1,711	0 4 6	0 8 6
	87	Sandíla ...	16,813	...	4	16	20	2,451	10,579	...	1,360	11,939	14,390	10,997	3,393	0 10 0	0 13 8
	88	Sándi ...	9,639	...	1	10	11	834	...	2,581	1,608	4,189	5,023	4,265	758	0 4 3	0 6 0
	89	Pihání ...	7,993	...	2	7	9	1,230	...	3,705	1,181	4,886	6,116	3,993	2,123	0 7 4	0 9 9

Kheri ...	90	Lakhimpur ...	8,073	...	2	13	15	608	...	7,745	6,880	14,625	15,233	7,381	7,852	0	15	4	1 12 11
	91	Muhamdi ...	6,932	...	2	9	11	1,124	...	1,524	1,022	2,546	3,670	2,766	904	0	3	6	0 6 9
Fyzabad ...	92	Fyzabad ...	72,686	...	4	18	22	17,726	57,149	...	15,723	72,872	90,598	64,229	26,269	0	12	6	1 0 0
	93	Tánda ...	19,724	...	1	16	17	954	...	5,168	1,761	6,929	7,883	7,080	803	0	4	2	0 5 7
Gonda ...	94	Gonda ...	17,423	...	4	18	22	7,092	11,478	...	5,242	16,730	23,822	19,862	3,960	0	10	6	0 15 4
	95	Nawábganj ...	9,213	...	1	10	11	235	...	2,525	3,452	5,977	6,212	5,421	791	0	4	4	0 10 4
	96	Utraula ...	6,625	...	1	10	11	410	...	2,290	1,142	3,432	3,842	3,067	775	0	5	6	0 8 3
	97	Balrámpur ...	14,849	...	...	19	19	1,763	...	3,827	6,705	10,532	12,295	11,313	982	0	4	1	0 11 4
Bahraich ...	98	Bahraich ...	24,046	...	3	16	19	9,814	12,536	...	7,068	19,604	29,418	26,335	3,083	0	8	4	0 13 0
	99	Nánpára ...	9,322	...	2	10	12	344	6,416	...	3,399	9,815	10,159	8,340	1,819	0	11	0	1 0 10
	100	Bhinga ...	5,921	...	...	9	9	1,013	...	642	2,858	3,500	4,513	2,571	1,942	0	1	8	0 9 5
Sultánpur ...	101	Sultánpur ...	8,751	...	5	15	20	1,959	6,684	297	5,939	12,920	14,879	12,013	2,866	0	12	9	1 7 7
Partábgarh ...	102	Bela (Partábgarh),	6,607	...	12	1	13	1,650	5,162	190	3,783	9,135	10,785	7,832	2,953	0	13	2	1 6 4
Bara Banki ...	103	Nawábganj (Bara Banki).	14,478	...	3	13	16	5,537	11,034	2,851	8,329	32,214	27,751	20,965	6,786	0	15	6	1 8 6
		Total ...	3,267,999	37	294	1,248	1,579	9,26,676	26,33,650	5,69,048	28,79,143	60,81,841	70,08,517	55,39,865	14,68,652	0	15	8	1 13 9

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

2.—*Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure in Towns administered under Act XX of* 1856 *in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1893-94.

1 Division.	2 Number of towns.	3 Population.	4 Number of houses.	5 Number of houses assessed.	6 Gross yield of tax.	7 Total income, including balance from the previous year.	8 Incidence of taxation per head of population.	9 Incidence of taxation per assessed house.	10 Total expenditure.	11 Balance at close of the year.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut	84	385,344	111,543	66,415	93,975 14 9	1,30,795 15 3	0 3 11	0 13 6	1,09,434 15 11	21,360 15 4
Agra	52	232,310	57,373	31,226	45,077 9 0	55,058 6 1	0 2 9	1 7 1	47,340 7 0	7,717 15 1
Rohilkhand	45	273,611	62,871	31,972	44,991 9 0	57,131 8 5	0 2 6	0 11 5	46,944 3 0	10,187 5 5
Allahabad	47	209,594	50,698	28,738	42,153 9 3	49,151 3 7	0 3 2	1 7 5	46,532 14 3	2,618 5 4
Benares	27	162,192	34,888	19,142	28,141 6 1	36,746 14 6	0 2 9	1 7 6	32,341 12 11	4,405 1 7
Gorakhpur	25	160,396	30,653	12,806	21,505 2 0	33,166 8 9	0 2 2	1 10 10	25,298 7 6	7,868 1 3
Kumaun	5	20,190	3,242	2,824	4,969 3 0	18,025 3 11	0 3 11	1 12 2	16,908 14 8	1,116 5 3
Lucknow	27	141,990	29,465	20,133	23,973 7 0	32,539 1 3	0 2 8	1 3 0	27,231 9 9	5,307 7 6
Fyzabad	26	122,854	24,968	15,953	21,155 11 3	28,866 0 7	0 2 7	1 5 2	25,616 0 7	3,250 0 0
Total ...	338	1,708,481	405,701	229,209	3,25,943 7 4	4,41,480 14 4	0 3 1	1 6 9	3,77,649 5 7	63,831 8 9

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the actual Income and Expenditure of District Boards, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for* 1893-94.

Receipts.	Rs.	Amount. Rs.	Expenditure.	Amount. Rs.
(1) Sale proceeds of trees, grass, &c.		59,818	(1) General establishment of Local Funds	53,467
(2) Local Rates allotment		18,90,528	(2) Cattle Pound charges	...
(3) Interest—			(3) Education	12,69,270
(a) On Educational securities	4,301	18,922	(4) Medical	5,10,752
(b) On Dispensary securities	14,621		(5) Scientific and other Minor Departments	3,650
(4) Receipts under the Cattle Trespass Act		1,62,230	(6) Superannuation allowances and pensions	1,149
(5) Education		2,06,443	(7) Miscellaneous	95,363
(6) Medical		1,56,833	(8) Famine Relief	...
(7) Scientific and other Minor Departments		1,346	(9) Public Works	20,15,044
(8) Miscellaneous		33,026		
(9) Public Works		5,805		
(10) Contribution—				
(a) From Provincial to Local	13,68,615	14,73,575		
(b) From other Boards	1,04,960			
(11) Deposits		...		
Total ...		40,08,526	Total ...	39,48,695
Balance of previous year ...		...	Closing balance ...	59,831
Grand Total ...		40,08,526	Grand Total ...	40,08,526

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance.

1.—*Account of Provincial Services and Incorporated Local Funds of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1893-94.

Revenue and Receipts.	*Actuals of* 1892-93.			*Actuals of* 1893-94.			*Budget*, 1893-94.	
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Original estimate.	Revised estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	1,30,28,567	30,186	1,30,58,753	1,30,92,615	37,254	1,31,29,869	1,31,97,000	1,30,89,000
IV.—Stamps ...	53,64,422	...	53,64,422	54,37,298	...	54,37,298	53,33,000	54,98,000
V.—Excise ...	13,74,692	...	13,74,692	14,30,505	...	14,30,505	13,50,000	14,25,000
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	17,37,223	76,48,088	93,85,311	17,47,900	76,96,325	94,44,225	94,31,000	94,31,000
Included in VI. Provincial share for Famine Insurance ...	12,12,615	...	12,12,615	12,20,748	...	12,20,748		
Included in VI. ½ per cent. Margin Cess, Oudh	36,635	...	36,635	37,331	...	37,331		
Included in VI. Provincial share for Canals and Railways ...	4,87,973	...	4,87,973	4,89,821	...	4,89,821		
Included in VI. 1 per cent. School Cess, Oudh ...	...	1,46,539	1,46,539	...	1,49,323	1,49,323		
Included in VI. ½ per cent. District Post Cess ...	...	36,635	36,635	...	37,331	37,331		
Included in VI. 1 per cent. Road Cess, Oudh ...	...	1,46,539	1,46,539	...	1,49,323	1,49,323		
Included in VI. 1 per cent. Road Cess, North-Western Provinces ...	...	48,272	48,272	...	48,061	48,061		
Included in VI. 4½ per cent. Local Rate, Oudh ...	...	3,28,991	3,28,991	...	3,35,713	3,35,713		
Included in VI. 12 per cent. Local Rate, North-Western Provinces ...	...	37,50,634	37,50,634	...	37,61,345	37,61,345		
Included in VI. 4 per cent. Patwári Rate, North-Western Provinces ...	...	19,20,475	19,20,475	...	19,17,259	19,17,259		
Included in VI. 2½ per cent. Patwári Rate, Oudh,	...	4,40,443	4,40,443	...	4,55,261	4,55,261		
Included in VI. 2½ annas Acreage Cess ...	...	3,12,133	3,12,133	...	3,11,335	3,11,335		
Included in VI. Receipts from Surrendered Jágírs ...	...	1,14,874	1,14,874	...	1,14,883	1,14,883		
Included in VI. Village Chaukidári Cess, Oudh...	...	4,02,553	4,02,553	...	4,16,491	4,16,491		
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	11,28,101	...	11,28,101	11,62,196	...	11,62,196	11,15,000	11,60,000
IX.—Forest ...	8,26,269	...	8,26,269	8,54,931	...	8,54,931	8,23,000	8,38,000
X.—Registration ...	2,06,325	...	2,06,325	2,10,647	...	2,10,647	2,06,000	2,14,000
XII.—Interest ...	2,00,040	19,089	2,19,129	3,12,962	19,828	3,32,790	3,00,000	3,30,000
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	5,39,111	...	5,39,111	5,87,628	...	5,87,628	5,45,000	5,88,000
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails	4,00,347	...	4,00,347	4,60,575	...	4,60,575	3,80,000	4,25,000
XVII.—Police ...	4,07,724	...	4,07,724	5,06,616	...	5,06,616	3,80,000	4,91,000
XIX.—Education ...	71,285	1,91,461	2,62,746	76,381	2,04,862	2,81,243	2,59,000	2,70,000
XX.—Medical ...	7,009	1,53,637	1,60,646	10,298	1,56,460	1,66,758	1,50,000	1,66,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	1,05,350	440	1,05,790	1,61,385	1,805	1,63,190	1,16,000	1,42,000
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c. ...	57,666	...	57,666	64,273	...	64,273	59,000	65,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	58,222	...	58,222	74,521	...	74,521	66,000	66,000
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	2,76,496	1,35,546	4,12,042	1,80,715	1,38,040	3,18,755	3,48,000	3,61,000
XXVI.—State Railways (in charge of Public Works officers) ...	235	...	235	632	...	632	...	...
XXIX.—Major Works. In charge of Civil officers,	3,65,960	...	3,65,960	3,23,238	...	3,23,238	4,17,000	3,31,000
XXIX.—Major Works. In charge of Public Works officers ...	52,42,279	...	52,42,279	54,56,369	...	54,56,369	50,83,000	54,21,000
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation. In charge of Civil officers	13,869	...	13,869	12,203	...	12,203	13,000	12,000
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation. In charge of Public Works officers ...	1,72,862	...	1,72,862	1,62,266	...	1,62,266	1,69,000	1,80,000
XXXII.—Civil Works. In charge of Civil officers,	5,72,767	58,646	6,31,413	5,84,718	70,902	6,55,620	6,41,000	6,50,000
XXXII.—Civil Works. In charge of Public Works officers ...	3,73,589	13,572	3,87,161	1,73,141	10,742	1,83,883	1,47,000	1,31,000
Total ...	3,25,30,410	82,50,665	4,07,81,075	3,30,84,013	83,36,218	4,14,20,231	4,05,28,000	4,13,34,000
Receipts under Adjusting Heads ...	800	24,96,038	24,96,838	1,826	25,01,253	25,03,079	26,33,000	26,38,000
Incorporated Local Funds Debt, Deposits and Advances ...	...	9,462	9,462	...	9,944	9,944	...	...
TOTAL, RECEIPTS ...	3,25,31,210	1,07,56,165	4,32,87,375	3,30,85,839	1,08,47,415	4,39,33,254	4,31,61,000	4,39,72,000
Opening Balance ...	51,24,315	8,54,442	59,78,757	49,56,793	10,84,659	60,41,452	62,39,000	60,41,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,76,55,525	1,16,10,607	4,92,66,132	3,80,42,632	1,19,32,074	4,99,74,706	4,94,00,000	5,00,13,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

1.—*Account of Provincial Services and Incorporated Local Funds of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1893-94—(concluded).

Expenditure.	*Actuals of* 1892-93.			*Actuals of* 1893-94.			*Budget*, 1893-94.	
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Original.	Revised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	1,11,304	13,925	1,25,229	1,05,646	8,649	1,14,295	1,04,000	1,14,000
2. Assignments and Compensations,	2,53,363	...	2,53,361	2,58,223	...	2,58,223	2,00,000	2,46,000
3. Land Revenue	43,18,597	31,73,479	74,92,076	46,02,023	31,74,585	77,76,608	80,37,000	78,00,000
6. Stamps	1,03,570	...	1,03,570	1,23,600	...	1,23,600	1,03,000	1,27,000
7. Excise	39,459	...	39,459	23,042	...	23,042	37,000	24,000
8. Provincial Rates	6,339	...	6,339	7,018	...	7,018	7,000	7,000
10. Assessed Taxes	9,399	...	9,399	10,493	...	10,493	9,000	10,000
11. Forest	4,61,198	...	4,61,198	4,80,349	...	4,80,349	5,01,000	4,90,000
12. Registration	1,00,228	...	1,00,228	1,02,790	...	1,02,790	1,01,000	1,03,000
13. Interest on ordinary Debt ...	2,38,243	...	2,38,243	2,89,178	...	2,89,178	2,72,000	2,87,000
15. Post-office	...	1,84,195	1,84,195	...	1,82,804	1,82,804	1,85,000	1,83,000
18. General Administration ...	12,78,006	74,334	13,52,340	13,25,488	74,921	14,00,409	13,72,000	14,15,000
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law,	46,21,081	...	46,21,081	49,78,115	...	49,78,115	45,86,000	49,55,000
19B. Law and Justice—Jails ...	13,93,016	...	13,93,016	14,35,403	...	14,35,403	14,00,000	13,90,000
20. Police	41,67,409	25,60,436	67,27,845	43,68,098	26,24,112	69,92,210	69,44,000	68,91,000
22. Education	4,56,212	14,85,716	19,41,928	4,83,249	14,67,273	19,50,522	19,20,000	19,42,000
24. Medical	6,74,723	5,44,334	12,19,057	7,27,788	5,26,539	12,54,327	11,82,000	12,75,000
25. Political	3,240	...	3,240	7,034	...	7,034	5,000	8,000
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.	2,03,319	14,286	2,17,605	2,20,078	20,650	2,40,728	2,12,000	2,20,000
29. Superannuation	18,13,285	14,652	18,27,937	18,60,936	14,136	18,75,072	18,30,000	18,90,000
30. Stationery and Printing ...	6,20,265	1,308	6,21,573	5,90,009	1,402	5,91,411	5,56,000	6,06,000
32. Miscellaneous	1,20,594	22,388	1,42,982	1,45,001	22,342	1,67,343	1,38,000	1,64,000
33. Famine Relief	159	...	159	...	...	...	...	...
40. Subsidized Companies, &c. ...	40,666	...	40,666	39,334	...	39,334	40,000	39,000
42. Major Works, In charge of Civil officers ...	16,514	...	16,514	28,268	...	28,268	18,000	27,000
42. Major Works, Interest on Debt,	29,00,916	...	29,00,916	29,17,772	...	29,17,772	29,22,000	29,18,000
42. Major Works, In charge of Public Works officers,	24,21,628	...	24,21,628	24,19,025	...	24,19,025	23,61,000	23,50,000
43. Minor Works and Navigation. In charge of Civil officers ...	915	...	915	814	...	814	1,000	1,000
43. Minor Works and Navigation. In charge of Public Works officers,	3,06,014	...	3,06,014	2,52,084	...	2,52,084	2,99,000	2,74,000
45. Civil Works, In charge of Civil officers ...	2,88,810	5,74,850	8,63,660	2,71,752	5,75,721	8,47,473	8,70,000	8,62,000
45. Civil Works, In charge of Public Works officers,	32,34,224	18,48,258	50,82,482	27,62,943	19,37,436	47,00,379	48,21,000	48,53,000
Total ...	3,02,02,694	1,05,12,161	4,07,14,855	3,08,35,553	1,06,30,570	4,14,66,123	4,10,33,000	4,14,71,000
Disbursements under Adjusting Heads,	24,96,038	800	24,96,838	25,01,204	1,875	25,03,079	26,33,000	26,38,000
Incorporated Local Funds Debt, Deposits and Advances ...	...	12,987	12,987	...	15,088	15,088	...	...
TOTAL, EXPENDITURE ...	3,26,98,732	1,05,25,948	4,32,24,680	3,33,36,757	1,06,47,533	4,39,84,290	4,36,66,000	4,41,09,000
Closing Balance ...	49,56,793	10,84,659	60,41,452	47,05,875	12,84,541	59,90,416	57,34,000	59,04,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,76,55,525	1,16,10,607	4,92,66,132	3,80,42,632	1,19,32,074	4,99,74,706	4,94,00,000	5,00,13,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

2.—*Distribution of Land Revenue of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1893-94.

	Provincial proportion, one-fourth.	Rs.
Gross land-revenue (including amount credited to Irrigation)		6,05,43,735
Deduct—		
Amount wholly Provincial or Local		5,97,135
Net to be divided proportionally		5,99,46,600
Above divided proportionally—		
Imperial		4,49,59,950
Provincial		1,49,86,650
Contract Transfers—		
Transfers under the terms of the Provincial Contract		—25,06,000
Miscellaneous Adjustments—		
Compensation payable by the Government of Bengal to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in connection with the exportation of Sháhjahánpur rum into Bengal during the year 1892-93 (*vide* Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1851, dated 2nd May 1893),		+52,084
Total, Transfers		—24,53,916
Corrected distribution—		
Imperial		4,74,13,866
Provincial		1,25,32,754
Land Revenue not included in the division—		
Provincial		5,59,881
Local		37,254
Total, Land Revenue—		
Imperial — Land Revenue		4,62,38,866
Imperial — Ditto due to Irrigation		11,75,000
Provincial		1,30,92,615
Local		37,254
GRAND TOTAL		6,05,43,735

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

3.—*Receipts and Charges on account of Excluded Local Funds for the year ending 31st March 1894.*

Receipts.	1892-93. Opening balance on 1st April 1892.	1892-93. Receipts.	1892-93. Total.	1892-93. Charges.	1892-93. Closing balance on 31st March 1893.	1893-94. Opening balance on 1st April 1893.	1893-94. Receipts.	1893-94. Total.	1893-94. Charges.	1893-94. Closing balance on 31st March 1894.	*Budget estimate*, 1893-94. Receipts.	*Budget estimate*, 1893-94. Charges.	*Revised estimate*, 1893-94. Receipts.	*Revised estimate*, 1893-94. Charges.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cantonment Funds...	1,32,930 15 6	4,23,093 3 1	5,56,024 2 7	4,24,352 3 3	1,31,671 15 4	1,31,671 15 4	4,50,147 4 8	5,81,819 4 0	4,49,765 3 4	1,32,054 0 8	4,10,000	3,67,000	4,45,000	4,40,000
Town and Bazar Funds. Under Act XX of 1856.	59,673 13 8	3,67,333 1 11	4,27,006 15 7	3,59,016 10 5	67,990 5 2	67,990 5 2	3,80,165 3 5	4,48,155 8 7	3,79,362 5 4	68,793 3 3	3,71,000	3,67,000	3,80,000	3,75,000
Town and Bazar Funds. Under Act XIX of 1873.	891 9 10	4,977 1 0	5,868 10 10	5,303 9 4	565 1 6	565 1 6	12,259 15 0	12,825 0 6	10,798 2 8	2,026 13 10				
Police Remount Fund.	13,022 4 8	20,695 11 5	33,718 0 1	22,814 13 3	10,903 2 10	10,903 2 10	37,241 5 2	48,144 8 0	39,513 9 10	8,630 14 2				
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. E. I. Railway.	789 4 9	2,448 0 5	3,237 5 2	2,201 1 10	1,036 3 4	1,036 3 4	2,458 10 6	3,494 13 10	1,907 3 6	1,587 10 4				
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. I. M. Railway.	536 4 6	1,527 12 0	2,064 0 6	1,967 2 5	96 14 1	96 14 1	1,107 9 0	1,204 7 1	549 1 3	655 5 10				
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. R.-K. Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,566 15 0	1,566 15 0	1,182 15 0	384 0 0	28,000	29,000	35,000	40,000
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. C.-A. Railway.	152 2 0	280 0 0	432 2 0	210 1 6	222 0 6	222 0 6	838 10 0	1,060 10 6	555 7 0	505 3 6				
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. D.-U. & K. Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...	576 0 0	576 0 0	174 9 9	401 6 3				
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. B. & N.-W. Railway.	96 15 9	192 0 0	288 15 9	243 15 0	45 0 9	45 0 9	296 0 0	341 0 9	192 0 0	149 0 9				
Canning College Fund, Oudh.	7,775 5 2	82,017 8 7	89,792 13 9	78,743 7 2	11,049 6 7	11,049 6 7	85,571 6 4	96,620 6 11	81,858 8 0	14,761 14 11				
Lyall Collegiate School Fund.	2,815 7 5	6,000 0 0	8,815 7 5	5,943 12 4	2,871 11 1	2,871 11 1	6,000 0 0	8,871 11 1	6,241 13 9	2,629 13 4	90,000	95,000	92,000	85,000
Colvin Institute ...	...	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,300 0 0	1,200 0 0	100 0 0				
Dispensary Fund ...	7,213 1 11	27,701 8 2	34,914 10 1	28,263 5 1	6,651 4 0	6,651 4 0	21,441 6 10	28,092 10 10	22,452 9 7	5,640 1 3				
Sadábart Fund ...	163 13 4	11,152 1 6	11,315 14 10	10,768 0 10	547 14 0	547 14 0	10,962 3 1	11,510 1 1	10,898 12 8	611 4 5				
Charitable Refuge Fund, Oudh.	3,158 2 0	36,677 5 0	39,835 7 0	34,919 9 5	4,915 13 7	4,915 13 7	12,296 0 11	17,211 14 6	16,381 14 9	829 15 9	51,000	55,000	1,05,000	1,00,000
Cantonment Dispensary Fund.	...	1,028 1 5	1,028 1 5	908 8 3	119 9 2	119 9 2	38,135 15 5	38,255 8 7	35,553 6 6	2,702 2 1				
Customs Badge Fund,	32 6 9	581 3 4	613 10 1	419 15 6	193 10 7	193 10 7	211 1 1	404 11 8	404 11 8	...	10,000	7,000	13,000	15,000
Kumaun Forest Fund,	18,101 15 7	8,105 9 5	26,207 9 0	4,118 1 11	22,089 7 1	22,089 7 1	13,211 7 11	35,300 15 0	18,304 5 10	16,996 9 2				
Total ...	2,47,353 10 10	9,95,010 3 3	12,42,363 14 1	9,81,294 6 6	2,61,069 7 7	2,61,069 7 7	10,75,686 12 4	13,36,756 3 11	10,77,296 12 5	2,59,459 7 6	9,60,000	9,20,000	10,70,000	10,55,000
Municipal Fund ...	11,12,185 15 11	57,70,437 0 8	68,82,623 0 7	59,25,654 9 10	9,56,968 6 9	9,56,968 6 9	64,71,267 10 2	74,28,236 0 11	59,34,581 15 1	14,93,654 1 10	55,00,000	57,00,000	64,70,000	62,00,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	13,59,539 10 9	67,65,447 3 11	81,24,986 14 8	69,06,949 0 4	12,18,037 14 4	12,18,037 14 4	75,46,954 6 6	87,64,992 4 10	70,11,878 11 6	17,53,113 9 4	8,64,60,000	66,20,000	75,40,000	72,55,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

4.—*Statement showing Demands, Collections, Refunds, Remissions and Balances of Excise Revenue for the year ending 30th September 1893.*

Provinces.	DEMANDS.			COLLECTIONS.						REFUNDS.
					On account of year under report.					
	On account of previous years.	On account of year under report.	On account of ensuing year.	On account of previous years.	In advance.	During the year.	Total.	On account of ensuing year.	Total (columns 5, 7 and 9).	On account of previous years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	17,156 13 6	55,43,989 11 3	25,15,085 14 0	10,851 2 3	3,31,758 12 10	52,43,830 11 6	55,75,589 8 4	3,34,296 0 11	55,88,977 14 8	1,194 0 5
Total ...	17,156 13 6	55,43,989 11 3	25,15,085 14 0	10,851 2 3	3,31,758 12 10	52,43,830 11 6	55,75,589 8 4	3,34,296 0 11	55,88,977 14 8	1,194 0 5

Provinces.	REFUNDS—*(concluded)*.			REMISSIONS.			BALANCE.			Real receipts of year under report (column 8, *minus* column 12).
	On account of year under report.	On account of ensuing year.	Total.	On account of previous years.	On account of year under report.	Total.	On account of previous years.	On account of year under report.	Total.	
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	25,582 0 5	217 0 0	26,993 0 10	1,817 4 9	932 9 9	2,749 14 6	4,488 6 6	3,683 8 6	8,171 15 0	55,39,507 7 11
Total ...	25,582 0 5	217 0 0	26,993 0 10	1,817 4 9	932 9 9	2,749 14 6	4,488 6 6	3,683 8 6	8,171 15 0	55,39,507 7 11

(a) Column 2 shows only outstanding balances on account of previous years.

(b) Column 4 shows demand on account of license fees and vend as fixed at Excise Settlements for 1893-94, and is subject to any modification next year.

(c) Columns 6 and 8 include Rs. 7,500 realized as an advance on account of drug contract sanctioned for three years from 1892-93 to 1894-95. As this amount is to be set off at the end of the third year of the contract and not adjusted at the end of each year during the currency of the contract, it has not been taken into account in arriving at column 21.

(d) Columns 7 and 8 include Rs. 3,000 realized from Narain Das and Ghurbin on account of their contracts in Ghâzipur district for 1891-82, and this sum has not been taken into account in arriving at column 21.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

5.—*Statement showing the Receipts and Charges under the Indian and Court Fees Stamp Acts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year ending 31st March 1894.*

RECEIPTS.

Provinces.	*Under the Indian Stamp Act.*								*Under the Court Fees Act.*	Grand Total of receipts.
	General Stamps.	Bill-of-exchange or Hundi Stamps.	Adhesive Stamps.	Total receipts from vend of Stamps.	Duties realized under the different sections of the Act.	Penalties realized under the different sections of the Act.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.	Under the Court Fees Act.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	15,54,031	95,971	1,05,936	17,55,938	5,322	13,266	430	17,74,956	50,78,200	68,53,156
Total ...	15,54,031	95,971	1,05,936	17,55,938	5,322	13,266	430	17,74,956	50,78,200	68,53,156

CHARGES.

Provinces.	*Under the Indian Stamp Act.*							*Under the Court Fees Act.*				Grand Total of charges.	Net receipts under the General and Court Fees Acts.
	Discount or commission.	Penalties remitted.	Refunds.	Rewards to informers.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Refunds.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	45,829	535	35,710	105	3,407	6,289	91,875	59,990	8,249	2,372	70,611	1,62,486	66,90,670
Total ...	45,829	535	35,710	105	3,407	6,289	91,875	59,990	8,249	2,372	70,611	1,62,486	66,90,670

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1a.—*Annual Accounts of Public Works Revenue for* 1893-94.

Imperial—Military Works.

Particulars.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rent of buildings	500	600	133
Sales of produce			510
Sales of old materials			...
Fines, refunds and miscellaneous			36
Total, Receipts ...	500	600	679

1b.—*Annual Accounts of Public Works Revenue for* 1893-94.

Imperial—Civil Works.

Particulars.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
Nil.	...	...	...
Total, Receipts ...	...	...	...

1a.—*Statement showing the Imperial (Military Works) Expenditure incurred during the year* 1893-94.

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	*Difference*— More than final grant.	*Difference*— Less than final grant.
IMPERIAL.					
Military Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
13. Roads to hill stations or lines of military communication.	1,060	10,227	12,990	2,763	...
14. General cantonment works ...	...	241	222	...	19
Grant for minor works	2,500	...	...	...	...
Add—Difference to make the final grants agree with the revised estimate.	...	532	...	...	532
Total, Original Works ...	3,560	11,000	13,212	2,763	551
Repairs.					
11. Staff and miscellaneous	7,380	7,266	6,818	...	448
13. Fortifications	900	900	902	2	...
14. General cantonment works ...	3,180	3,887	3,756	...	131
15. Roads to hill stations or lines of military communication.	...	140	140	...	...
Reserve for minor grants for special repairs, &c.	1,280	...	...	...	...
Add—Difference to make the final grants agree with the revised estimate.	...	7	...	...	7
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Repairs ...	13,440	12,200	11,616	2	586
Establishment	3,300	4,700	5,499	799	...
Tools and plant	200	300	353	53	...
Total, Imperial Military Works ...	20,500	28,200	30,680	3,617	1,137

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1b.—*Statement showing the Imperial (Civil Works) Expenditure incurred during the year* 1893-94.

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	*Difference*— More than final grant.	*Difference*— Less than final grant.
CIVIL WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CIVIL BUILDINGS.					
Original Works.					
Forest	26,600	28,400	28,338	...	62
Opium	30,000	24,593	27,861	3,268	...
Telegraph	...	792	795	3	...
Post-office	...	13,705	11,248	...	2,457
Minor Departments.					
Consulting Engineer's office	...	4,370	4,248	...	122
Scientific Institutions	...	25,000	15,484	...	9,516
Bellevue House	...	88	88	...	...
Reserve for unforeseen works	2,400	...	...	...	...
Deduct—Modification to make the final grant agree with those adopted in the revised estimate.	...	—748	...	...	—748
Total, Original Works ...	59,000	96,200	88,062	3,271	11,409
Repairs.					
Forest	500	500	517	17	...
Customs	600	600	567	...	33
Opium	24,010	23,534	22,717	...	817
Telegraph	4,280	4,155	4,171	16	...
Post-office	21,860	17,419	17,039	...	380
Administration—Viceregal Residences ...	1,160	1,160	1,161	1	...
Miscellaneous ...	340	340	343	3	...
Treasury and currency, ...	100	100	100	...	...
Minor Departments—Bellevue House ...	1,000	1,000	1,029	29	...
Miscellaneous ...	150	150	153	3	...
Consulting Engineer's office.	250	244	241	...	3
Reserve for unforeseen repairs.	2,950	...	...	...	...
Add—Difference to make the final grants agree with the revised estimate.	...	798	...	...	798
Total, Repairs ...	57,200	50,000	48,038	69	2,031
COMMUNICATIONS.					
Repairs.					
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	...	...	...
Grant for minor special repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Repairs, Communications ...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	26,700	33,600	31,086	...	2,514
Tools and plant	1,700	2,200	2,037	...	163
Total, Imperial Civil Works ...	1,44,600	1,82,000	1,69,223	3,340	16,117

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1c.—*Annual Account of Public Works Revenue realized during* 1893-94.

Provincial.

Particulars.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Rent of buildings	15,000	18,200	20,991
2. Sales of buildings			1,185
3. Ditto tools and plant			607
4. Ditto produce	20,000	22,000	12,393
5. Ditto old materials			2,602
6. Value of materials received from old buildings ...			93
7. Recoveries of deferred fees from students of the Royal Engineering College.	...	...	...
8. Fines, refunds and miscellaneous	4,000	6,000	3,628
9. Profits from Roorkee Workshops	63,700	68,600	72,322
Ferry receipts	12,000	25,000	30,647
Unclaimed deposits	...	200	25
Total ...	1,14,700	1,40,000	1,44,493
10. Realized from Thomason Civil Engineering College—			
Rent of buildings	4,500	4,700	3,438
Fees and other receipts from students	3,700	4,200	6,173
Fines, refunds and miscellaneous	100	100	95
Receipts from Printing Press and Book Depôt ...	13,000	18,000	18,942
Total ...	21,300	27,000	28,648
Total, Provincial ...	1,36,000	1,67,000	1,73,141

1d.—*Annual Account of Public Works Revenue realized during* 1893-94.

Local Incorporated.

Particulars.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Rent of buildings	1,800	4,100	2,996
2. Sales of buildings	...	...	535
3. Ditto tools and plant	...	...	597
4. Ditto produce	9,000	9,500	5,996
5. Ditto old materials	...	...	317
6. Value of materials received from old buildings ...	...	200	56
8. Fines, refunds and miscellaneous	200	200	179
Unclaimed deposits	...	...	66
Total, Local Incorporated ...	11,000	14,000	10,742

1c.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Provincial during* 1893-94.

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	*Difference*— More than final grant.	*Difference*— Less than final grant.
Civil Buildings. *Original Works.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12. Administration	1,28,000	2,24,800	2,41,784	16,984	...
13. Minor Departments	9,930	13,430	12,643	...	787
14. Law and Justice	60,000	98,504	96,943	...	1,561
15. Ecclesiastical	2,400	4,205	3,347	...	858
16. Jails	70,000	1,23,808	1,27,158	3,350	...
17. Police	73,200	78,129	85,003	6,874	...
18. Educational	4,400	76,877	60,724	...	16,153
19. Medical	10,000	59,888	75,939	16,051	...
20. Miscellaneous	6,350	15,032	15,972	940	...
Reserve for unforeseen works ...	2,43,480	...	...	...	...
Add—Modifications in the grant to make the figures agree with those adopted in the revised estimate.	...	58,422	...	...	58,422
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—78,095	—61,444	...	—16,651
Total, Original Works ...	6,07,760	6,75,000	6,58,069	44,199	61,130

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1c.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Provincial during* 1893-94—(continued).

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	Difference— More than final grant.	Difference— Less than final grant.
Civil Buildings—*(concluded)*.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Repairs.					
12. Administration	99,880	1,08,423	1,09,040	617	...
13. Minor Departments	3,832	14,430	13,545	...	885
14. Law and Justice	19,230	19,027	19,193	166	...
15. Ecclesiastical	9,168	10,587	10,861	274	...
16. Jails	14,840	19,009	19,519	510	...
17. Police	74,540	76,264	75,855	...	409
18. Educational	17,340	23,412	23,622	210	...
19. Medical	11,450	14,556	14,820	264	...
20. Miscellaneous	7,360	11,720	11,647	...	73
Government Experimental Farm ...	1,710	1,710	1,613	...	97
Reserve for unforeseen repairs ...	40,000	...	...	...	...
Deduct—Modifications to make the final grant agree with those adopted in the revised estimate.	...	—482	...	...	—482
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—10,656	—10,188	...	—468
Total, Repairs ...	2,99,350	2,88,000	2,89,527	2,041	514
Total, Civil Buildings ...	9,07,110	9,63,000	9,47,596	46,240	61,644
Communications.					
Original Works.					
1. Metalled and bridged roads	80,000	1,10,306	1,11,992	1,686	...
2. Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads ...	...	...	...	...	...
3. District roads, unmetalled and unraised ...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Boat-bridges and ferries	10,000	37,326	36,542	...	784
6. Accommodation for travellers ...	10,000	21,279	21,551	272	...
Grant for works and special repairs ...	65,520	...	...	...	...
Add—Modifications to make the figures agree with the revised estimate.	...	47,868	...	...	47,868
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—1,779	—1,794	—15	...
Total, Original Works ...	1,65,520	2,15,000	1,68,291	1,943	48,652
Repairs.					
1. Metalled and bridged roads	7,12,430	7,40,743	7,39,302	...	1,441
2. Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads ...	...	60	60	...	...
3. District roads, unmetalled and unraised ...	...	1,184	780	...	404
4. Village roads	...	...	...	...	...
5. Boat-bridges and ferries	80,600	90,170	83,305	...	6,865
6. Accommodation for travellers ...	30,580	31,669	30,194	...	1,475
Arboriculture	...	5,186	5,146	...	40
Grant for minor repairs generally ...	60,000	...	...	...	...
Deduct—Modifications to make the figures agree with the revised estimate.	...	—9,069	...	...	—9,069
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—22,943	—18,169	...	—4,774
Total, Repairs ...	8,83,610	8,37,000	8,40,618	...	—3,618
Total, Communications ...	10,49,130	10,52,000	10,08,909	1,943	45,034
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.					
Original Works.					
1. Improvements of towns	...	83,793	82,188	...	1,605
4. Water-supply	70,000	66,747	55,033	...	11,714
6. Sewage and drainage	...	300	300	...	...
11. Miscellaneous	...	12,136	14,269	2,133	...
Grant for minor works	33,890	...	...	...	...
Deduct—Modifications to make the figures agree with those adopted in the revised estimate.	...	—1,137	...	...	—1,137
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—45,839	—33,266	...	—12,573
Total, Original Works ...	1,03,890	1,16,000	1,18,524	2,133	—391

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1c.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Provincial during* 1893-94—(concluded).

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	*Difference*— More than final grant.	*Difference*— Less than final grant.
Miscellaneous Public Improvements —*(concluded)*.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Repairs.					
1. Improvements of towns	7,090	13,595	13,202	...	393
4. Water-supply	780	611	611	...	...
6. Sewage and drainage	...	...	...	...	...
11. Miscellaneous	...	4,160	785	...	3,375
Grant for minor works	2,000	...	...	...	...
Add—Modifications to make the grant agree with the revised estimate.	...	704	...	...	704
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—1,070	—1,066	...	—4
Total, Repairs ...	9,870	18,000	13,532	...	4,468
Total, Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	1,13,760	1,34,000	1,32,056	2,133	4,077
Establishment	7,50,000	7,67,000	7,91,012	24,012	...
Tools and plant	20,000	12,000	11,199	...	801
Suspense	—20,000	—50,000	1,27,829	—77,829	...
Profit and loss	...	...	...	...	...
Add—Reserve to agree with the amount passed in budget orders.	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Provincial ...	28,20,000	28,78,000	27,62,943	—3,501	1,11,556

1d.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Local Incorporated during* 1893-94.

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	*Difference.* More than final grant.	*Difference.* Less than final grant.
Civil Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
Educational	28,370	98,423	88,876	...	9,547
Medical	33,610	1,55,020	1,10,218	...	44,802
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	600	1,035	929	...	106
Grant for minor works...	72,420	...	...	...	...
Deduct—Modifications to make the final grant agree with the revised estimate.	...	—19,232	...	...	—19,232
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—94,746	—56,507	...	—38,239
Total, Original Works ...	1,35,000	1,40,500	1,43,516	...	—3,016
Repairs.					
Educational	26,270	26,862	26,787	...	75
Medical	27,540	32,502	29,941	...	2,561
Minor Departments	310	402	443	41	...
Miscellaneous	2,820	2,956	2,889	...	67
Grant for unforeseen and minor repairs ...	5,900	...	...	...	...
Deduct—Modifications to make the final grant agree with the revised estimate.	...	—1,070	...	...	—1,070
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—4,652	—1,840	...	—2,812
Total, Repairs ...	62,840	57,000	58,220	41	—1,179
Total, Civil Buildings ...	1,97,840	1,97,500	2,01,736	41	—4,195

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1*d*.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Local Incorporated during* 1893-94—(concluded).

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	Difference— More than final grant.	Difference— Less than final grant.
Communications.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
Metalled and bridged roads	69,670	2,75,668	2,65,359	...	10,309
Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads ...	1,83,940	2,16,306	2,10,587	...	5,719
District roads, unmetalled and unraised ...	21,570	47,820	47,234	...	586
Village roads	...	2,067	2,075	8	...
Accommodation for travellers	860	860	819	...	41
Reserve grant, minor and unforeseen works ...	2,95,760	...	...	...	...
Add—Modifications to make the final grant agree with the revised estimate.	...	32,446	...	...	32,446
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—15,167	—7,971	...	—7,196
Total, Original Works ...	5,71,800	5,60,000	5,18,103	8	41,905
Repairs.					
Metalled and bridged roads	6,48,240	6,82,705	6,50,891	...	31,814
Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads ...	86,890	1,07,911	1,06,638	...	1,273
District roads, unmetalled and unraised village roads	27,270	30,022	29,845	...	177
Village roads	...	150	150	...	...
Accommodation for travellers	1,520	1,558	2,607	1,449	...
Arboriculture	...	...	524	524	...
Reserve for unforeseen and minor repairs ...	10,160	...	...	...	...
Deduct—Modifications to make the final grant agree with the revised estimate.	...	—29,903	...	...	—29,903
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—6,443	—3,738	...	—2,705
Total, Repairs ...	7,74,080	7,86,000	7,86,917	1,573	656
Total, Communications ...	13,45,880	13,46,000	13,05,020	1,581	42,561
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.					
Original Works.					
Improvements to towns, &c.	...	122	77	...	45
Water-supply	...	300	268	...	32
Sewage and drainage	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	418	418	...	...
Grant for minor works	3,500	500	...	...	500
Add—Modifications to make the final grant agree with the revised estimate.	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—840	—763	...	—77
Total, Original Works ...	3,500	500	...	...	500
Repairs.					
Improvements to towns, &c.	1,150	2,714	2,796	82	...
Water-supply	...	...	...	...	...
Sewage and drainage	5,250	5,250	5,194	...	56
Miscellaneous	12,000	9,355	9,191	...	164
Grant for minor repairs	1,000	...	...	...	...
Add—Modifications to make the final grant agree with the revised estimate.	...	295	...	...	295
Deduct—Outlay from contributions ...	...	—614	—502	...	—112
Total, Repairs ...	19,400	17,000	16,679	82	403
Total, Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	22,900	17,500	16,679	82	903
Establishment	3,99,030	3,99,000	3,99,000	...	...
Tools and plant	35,350	15,000	15,000	...	...
Total, Local Incorporated ...	20,01,000	19,75,000	19,37,435	1,704	39,269

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

C.—Abstract of Total Outlay in each District during 1893-94 *under Provincial and Local Incorporated Funds exhibited by Districts.*

Revenue Division.	District.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Grand Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut ...	Dehra ...	496	18,684	...	...	...	19,180
	Saháranpur ...	7,157	11,662	2,838	...	...	21,657
	Muzaffarnagar ...	7,115	43,085	...	...	...	50,200
	Meerut ...	8,534	50,186	2,356	...	...	61,076
	Bulandshahr ...	4,103	25,790	...	...	...	29,893
	Aligarh ...	4,851	41,521	...	...	...	46,372
	Total ...	32,256	1,90,928	5,194	...	...	2,28,378
Agra ...	Muttra ...	3,084	40,316	...	...	...	43,400
	Agra ...	3,935	32,562	...	...	...	36,497
	Etah ...	4,687	17,124	...	...	...	21,811
	Farukhabad ...	5,903	27,965	...	...	...	33,868
	Mainpuri ...	6,626	20,562	...	...	...	27,188
	Etáwah ...	6,402	19,057	...	...	...	25,459
	Total ...	30,637	1,57,586	...	...	...	1,88,223
Kumaun ...	Garhwál ...	256	36,461	...	...	...	36,717
	Almora ...	21,649	1,17,234	...	...	...	1,38,883
	Naíni Tal ...	153	36,429	...	...	...	36,582
	Total ...	22,058	1,90,124	...	...	...	2,12,182
Rohilkhand...	Bijnor ...	3,453	16,332	...	...	...	19,785
	Moradabad ...	5,694	26,324	...	...	...	32,018
	Bareilly ...	6,371	16,353	...	...	...	22,724
	Pilibhít ...	2,080	17,307	...	...	...	19,387
	Budaun ...	4,797	24,673	...	...	...	29,470
	Sháhjahánpur ...	403	13,292	...	...	...	13,695
	Total ...	22,798	1,14,281	...	...	...	1,37,079
Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	501	31,899	...	...	...	32,400
	Unao ...	3,107	20,485	...	...	...	23,592
	Rae Bareli ...	7,476	24,452	...	...	...	31,928
	Sitapur ...	1,634	18,600	...	...	...	20,234
	Hardoi ...	1,111	35,978	200	...	...	37,289
	Kheri ...	1,583	12,359	...	...	...	13,942
	Total ...	15,412	1,43,773	200	...	...	1,59,385
Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad ...	6,211	20,008	...	...	...	26,219
	Gonda ...	4,696	42,814	...	...	...	47,510
	Bahraich ...	8,561	13,813	...	...	...	22,374
	Sultanpur ...	5,254	15,631	...	...	...	20,885
	Partabgarh ...	1,227	9,183	...	...	...	10,410
	Bara Banki ...	1,658	25,624	...	...	...	27,282
	Total ...	27,607	1,27,073	...	...	...	1,54,680

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

C.—Abstract of Total Outlay in each District during 1893-94 *under Provincial and Local Incorporated Funds exhibited by Districts*—(concluded).

Revenue Division.	District.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Grand Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Allahabad.	Cawnpore ...	5,638	21,569	2,214	...	...	27,207
	Fatehpur ...	1,304	24,483	...	...	...	25,787
	Allahabad ...	17,816	13,569	...	...	...	33,599
	Total ...	24,758	59,621	2,214	...	...	86,593
2nd Allahabad.	Bánda ...	3,729	17,139	...	...	...	20,868
	Hamírpur ...	1,125	23,010	...	...	...	24,135
	Jhánsi	2,380	47,987	...	...	...	50,367
	Jalaun	2,522	41,927	...	...	...	44,449
	Total ...	9,756	1,30,063	...	...	...	1,39,819
Gorakhpur ...	Gorakhpur ...	3,393	21,198	...	...	...	24,591
	Basti ...	395	27,676	...	...	...	28,071
	Azamgarh ...	3,393	31,719	...	...	...	35,112
	Total ...	7,181	80,593	...	...	...	87,774
Benares ...	Benares ...	1,363	17,513	3,390	...	...	22,266
	Mirzapur ...	3,841	22,567	1,592	...	...	28,000
	Jaunpur ...	843	28,918	...	...	...	29,761
	Gházipur ...	922	31,761	1,992	...	...	34,675
	Ballia ...	2,304	10,219	2,097	...	...	14,620
	Total ...	9,273	1,10,978	9,071	...	...	1,29,322
	Office account ...	...	...	...	3,99,000	15,000	4,14,000
	Total, Local Incorporated Funds.	2,01,736	13,05,020	16,679	3,99,000	15,000	19,37,435
Add—Provincial Fund expenditure, the details of which are not given by districts—							
	Original works ...	6,58,069	1,68,291	1,18,524	...	...	9,44,884
	Repairs ...	2,89,527	8,40,618	13,532	...	...	11,43,677
Establishment, Original Works Proper		...	...	...	6,40,180	...	6,40,180
Establishment, Thomason College ...		...	...	...	1,50,832	...	1,50,832
Tools and plant		...	...	...	...	11,199	11,199
	Total, Provincial ...	9,47,596	10,08,909	1,32,056	7,91,012	11,199	28,90,772
Grand Total, Provincial and Local Incorporated.		11,49,332	23,13,929	1,48,735	11,90,012	26,199	48,28,207
Fluctuations in Suspense Balance—							
Provincial		...	...	...	...	...	—1,27,829
Local Incorporated ...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Profit and loss		...	...	...	...	...	...
Net Total Expenditure, Provincial and Local Incorporated.		...	...	...	...	...	47,00,378

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

Statement showing nature and number of works of Public Utility constructed and repaired, &c., by private individuals at their own expense during the year 1893-94.

Division.	Masonry bathing ghâts.	Pyáos.	Dharm-sálas.	Metalled roads.	Masonry wells.	Hospitals.	Masonry wells and sehdari.	Dispensaries.	Reading-rooms.	Masonry tanks.	Kachcha tanks.	Saráis.	Rest-houses.	Total number of works.	Total cost.
															Rs.
Meerut	...	...	2	...	13	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	19	17,827
Agra	...	1	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	4,100
Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	8,027
Kumaun	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5,860
Lucknow	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	12,404
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	37	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	40	38,299
Allahabad	...	...	1	...	19	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	44,531
Benares	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	1,600
Gorakhpur	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	10	29,554
Total ...	1	1	9	1	184	3	1	2	1	4	3	2	1	213	1,62,202

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

I.—*Crops cultivated in acres, actual or approximate, during the official year* 1893-94.

Canal.	*Kharif.*				*Rabi.*				*Miscellaneous.*				Total.
	Cereals and pulses.	Cotton and other fibres.	Indigo and other dyes.	Fodder crops.	Wheat.	Other food-grains.	Oil-seeds.	Fibres.	Sugarcane.	Opium and other drugs.	Garden produce.	Miscellaneous.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges	42,000	16,462	102,009	4,835	272,258	80,108	74	18	119,134	1,713	7,942	10,211	656,757
Lower Ganges	35,973	1,949	135,603	541	149,573	157,532	11	...	19,180	11,312	5,864	8,315	525,853
Agra	1,959	40,619	22,491	527	39,035	52,299	...	...	4,538	338	1,086	2,328	165,220
Eastern Jumna	44,174	5,582	2,566	2,382	79,188	10,951	793	2	48,873	1,325	3,341	2,487	201,664
Betwa	1,107	86	2,573	2	8,683	2,759	23	...	451	2,364	67	689	18,804
Dún	4,535	...	...	732	1,506	796	173	...	1,139	202	574	2	9,659
Rohilkhand	38,676	...	...	...	7,320	3,111	310	4	12,069	585	622	8	62,705
Bijnor	303	...	...	1	154	2	...	...	2,006	...	5	16	2,487
Bundelkhand Lakes	36	26	25	...	409	1,347	...	...	148	15	38	4	2,048
Total Canals under direct control of Irrigation Department.	168,763	64,724	265,267	9,020	558,126	308,898	1,384	24	207,538	17,854	19,539	24,060	1,645,197
Tarái	15,805	...	...	...	3,014	2,529	1,162	...	4,277	13	42	...	26,842
Bhábar	25,018	98	...	...	25,117	13,427	17,541	...	98	294	878	...	82,471
Total Canals under Commissioner, Kumaun ...	40,823	98	...	...	28,131	15,956	18,703	...	4,375	307	920	...	109,313
GRAND TOTAL ...	209,586	64,822	265,267	9,020	586,257	324,854	20,087	24	211,913	18,161	20,459	24,060	1,754,510

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

II.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year* 1893-94.

Details.	*Total of each Canal.*			*Total of each Class.*		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
A.—IMPERIAL.						
I.—Famine Relief and Insurance—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works—						
Betwa Canal	15,329	...	15,329	...	...	...
Total ...	15,329	...	15,329	15,329	...	15,329
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	2,919
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	191
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	2,155
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loss by exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Famine Relief and Insurance ...	...	...	...	...	...	20,594
II.—42—Major Works—Working Expenses—						
Betwa Canal	3,577	34,331	37,908	...	...	...
Total ...	3,577	34,331	37,908	3,577	34,331	37,908
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	60,122
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	1,094
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	231
Total, 42—Major Works—Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	99,355
IV.—Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue—						
49—Irrigation Works—						
Ganges Canal	1,19,089	...	1,19,089	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	2,45,282	...	2,45,282	...	...	...
Agra Canal	25,979	...	25,979	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	12,423	...	12,423	...	...	...
Total ...	4,02,773	...	4,02,773	4,02,773	...	4,02,773
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	87,503
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	5,728
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	—19,660
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	4,255
Loss by exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 49—Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	4,72,089
Total, Imperial ...	4,21,679	34,331	4,56,010	4,21,679	34,331	5,92,038

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

II.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year* 1893-94—(continued).

Details.	*Total of each Canal.*			*Total of each Class.*		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
B.—PROVINCIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—42—Major Works—Working Expenses—						
Ganges Canal	1,16,061	3,89,238	5,05,299	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	29,026	3,03,254	3,32,280	...	...	...
Agra Canal	9,897	1,06,970	1,16,867	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	35,124	1,10,433	1,45,557	...	...	...
Total ...	1,90,108	9,09,895	11,00,003	1,90,108	9,09,895	11,00,003
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	13,01,993
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	36,839
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	8,458
Total, 42—Major Works—Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	24,47,293
II.—42—Minor Works and Navigation—Capital Account—						
Dún Canals	24,585	...	24,585	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canal	2,018	...	2,018	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	7,338	...	7,338	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	189	...	189	...	...	...
Total ...	34,130	...	34,130	34,130	...	34,130
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	6,591
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	—2,695
Less receipt on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	62
Total, 43—Minor Works and Navigation—Capital Account.	...	...	...	...	...	37,964
Revenue Account.						
Dún Canals	1,058	19,150	20,208	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	4,042	22,304	26,346	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. Jhánsi	...	1,686	1,686	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. Hamírpur	286	1,871	2,127	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	1,664	3,203	4,867	...	...	...
Total ...	7,020	48,214	55,234	7,020	48,214	55,234
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	88,728
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	248
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	102
Total, 43—Minor Works and Navigation—Revenue Account.	...	...	...	...	...	1,44,312
Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept—						
Ganges Canal	29,782	8,561	38,343	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	10,937	3,186	14,123	...	...	...
Agra Canal	85	...	85	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	2,288	1,442	3,730	...	...	...
Dún Canals	...	88	88	...	...	...
Betwa Canal	742	153	895	...	...	...
Total ...	43,834	13,430	57,264	43,834	13,430	57,264
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	12,321
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	808
Total, Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	...	...	...	...	...	70,393
Total, Provincial ...	2,75,092	9,71,539	...	2,75,092	9,71,539	26,99,962

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

II.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year* 1893-94—(concluded).

ABSTRACT.

	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Revenue refunded.	Suspense Balance.	Less receipts on Capital Account.	Loss by Exchange.	Profit and Loss.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Imperial.									
Famine Relief and Insurance.									
35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	15,329	2,919	191	...	2,155	...	...	...	20,594
42—Major Works—Working Expenses.	37,908	60,122	1,094	231	...	...	...	...	99,355
49—Irrigation Works	4,02,773	87,503	5,728	...	—19,660	4,255	...	...	4,72,089
Total, Imperial ...	4,56,010	1,50,544	7,013	231	—17,505	4,255	...	...	5,92,038
B.—Provincial.									
42—Major Works—Working Expenses.	11,00,003	13,01,993	36,839	8,458	...	...	...	...	24,47,293
43—Minor Works and Navigation—									
Capital Account	34,130	6,591	...	...	—2,695	62	...	...	37,964
Revenue Account ...	55,234	88,728	248	102	...	...	...	...	1,44,312
Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	57,264	12,321	808	...	...	...	...	...	70,393
Total, Provincial ...	12,46,631	14,09,633	37,895	8,560	—2,695	62	...	...	26,99,962
Grand Total ...	17,02,641	15,60,177	44,908	8,791	—20,200	4,317	...	...	32,92,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

III.—*General Abstract of Financial Results, showing the estimated cost of Construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, and the Interest on the Debt incurred in respect of those works.*

Name of project.	Estimated cost of Construction.			Capital Outlay						Receipts during 1893-94.		
				During 1893-94.			*To end of* 1893-94.					
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Famine Relief and Insurance—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.												
Betwa Canal	42,51,412	2,32,364	44,83,776	20,594	409	21,003	40,05,063	2,14,382	42,19,445	73,689	...	73,689
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.												
Ganges Canal	2,92,35,923	19,13,729	3,11,49,652	1,26,752	6,963	1,33,715	2,72,56,111	16,95,758	2,89,51,869	25,13,393	7,15,593	32,28,986
Lower Ganges Canal	2,77,39,510	22,36,199	2,99,75,709	2,99,411	14,381	3,13,792	3,17,22,663	23,32,893	3,40,55,556	18,11,119	2,09,586	20,20,705
Agra Canal	87,17,520	7,37,591	94,55,111	35,888	3,908	39,796	85,76,767	6,76,522	92,53,289	4,89,525	...	4,89,525
Eastern Jumna Canal	34,41,909	2,34,014	36,75,923	10,038	1,321	11,359	32,89,257	2,07,008	34,96,265	9,57,110	2,49,803	12,06,913
Total ...	6,91,34,862	51,21,533	7,42,56,395	4,72,089	26,573	4,98,662	7,08,44,798	49,12,181	7,57,56,979	57,71,147	11,74,982	69,46,129
Minor Works and Navigation.												
Dún Canals	6,52,092	15,716	6,67,808	30,167	807	30,974	6,52,092	15,716	6,67,808	69,058	24,980	94,038
Rohilkhand Canals	15,44,725	1,60,556	17,05,281	—249	4,047	3,798	15,61,317	1,60,556	17,21,873	85,710	50,070	1,35,780
Bijnor Canals	69,966	21,179	91,145	7,857	3,050	10,907	1,15,068	21,179	1,36,247	12,940	8,172	21,112
Jhánsi and Hamírpur Lakes, Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	74,361	8,037	82,398	...	...	...	74,361	8,037	82,398	6,660	3,062	9,722
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	43,32,467	2,65,481	45,97,948	189	...	189	1,51,174	24,355	1,75,529	...	...	...
Sarda Canal	1,79,153	...	1,79,153	...	...	...	47,585	1,987	49,572	...	...	...
Cawnpore Branch Extension Survey, Lower Ganges Canal,	53,387	...	53,387	...	...	...	52,057	4,689	56,746	...	...	...
Total ...	69,06,151	4,70,969	73,77,120	37,964	7,904	45,868	26,53,654	2,36,519	28,90,173	1,74,368	86,284	2,60,652

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

III.—*General Abstract of Financial Results, showing the estimated cost of Construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, and the Interest on the Debt incurred in respect of those works*—(concluded).

Name of project.	Working Expenses during 1893-94.			Net result, excluding Interest (difference between Revenue and Working Expenses).				Simple Interest during 1893-94.	Net result, including Interest.			
						Rate per cent.					*Rate per cent.*	
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess Revenue (surplus).	Excess Expenditure (deficit).	Of excess Revenue.	Of excess Expenditure.		Excess Revenue (surplus).	Excess Expenditure (deficit).	Of excess Revenue.	Of excess Expenditure.
Famine Relief and Insurance—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Betwa Canal	99,124	8,382	1,07,506	...	33,817	...	·80	1,59,791	...	1,93,608	...	4·59
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.												
Ganges Canal	10,60,279	74,303	11,34,582	20,94,404	...	7·23	...	10,87,710	10,06,694	...	3·48	...
Lower Ganges Canal	8,01,088	62,073	8,63,161	11,57,544	...	3·39	...	12,62,918	...	1,05,374	...	·31
Agra Canal	2,54,732	18,146	2,72,878	2,16,647	...	2·34	...	3,42,353	...	1,25,706	...	1·36
Eastern Jumna Canal	3,22,736	23,800	3,46,536	8,60,377	...	24·61	...	1,31,369	7,29,008	...	20·85	...
Total ...	24,38,835	1,78,322	26,17,157	43,28,972	...	5·71	...	28,24,350	15,04,622	...	2·00	...
Minor Works and Navigation.												
Dún Canals	39,926	2,697	42,623	51,415	...	7·70	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	87,952	8,589	96,541	39,239	...	2·28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	8,772	531	9,303	11,809	...	86·68	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi and Hamírpur Lakes, Bundelkhand Irrigation Works,	7,560	491	8,051	1,671	...	2 03	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sárda Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore Branch Extension Survey, Lower Ganges Canal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,44,210	12,308	1,56,518	1,04,134	...	3·60	...	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

IV.—*Statement showing Expenditure on Repairs in each Canal Division during the year* 1893-94.

	(1) Head-works.	(2) *Main Canal and Branches.*																	Distributaries.	Drainage.	Irrigation Canal—Compensation.	Agricultural works, Imperial.	Agricultural works, Provincial.	Total Repairs, Expenditure. 1893-94.
		A. Preliminary.	B. Land.	C. Works.	D. Regulator.	E. Falls and weirs.	F. Torrent works.	F(*i*). Other cross drainage works.	G. Bridges.	H. Escapes.	I. Navigation.	J. Mills.	K. Buildings.	L. Earthwork.	M. Plantation.	N. Tanks and reservoirs.	O. Miscellaneous.	P. Maintenance.	Total.						
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division, Ganges Canal.	74,864	...	16	...	3,198	6,693	21,644	...	577	501	2,541	1,517	1,786	12,176	2,831	166	4,321	...	57,967	18,812	2,997	...	...	3,273	1,57,913
Anúpshahr ditto, ditto...	...	...	...	...	50	2,080	...	8	833	889	63	...	3,552	7,097	1,811	...	758	...	17,141	22,594	1,962	2	...	539	42,238
Meerut ditto, ditto...	...	...	686	...	...	1,587	...	...	1,081	1,567	2,260	823	3,058	6,064	4,952	...	2,936	...	25,034	25,653	7,690	...	...	513	58,890
Bulandshahr ditto, ditto...	...	...	498	...	...	1,534	...	...	1,403	1,789	518	...	4,430	5,141	2,065	...	190	...	17,568	41,958	14,383	332	...	2,867	77,108
Aligarh ditto, ditto...	...	...	...	...	...	459	...	...	1,093	346	849	170	2,388	12,469	3,087	...	1,773	...	22,634	31,543	6,104	...	...	1,369	61,650
Total, Ganges Canal ...	74,864	...	1,200	...	3,248	12,353	21,644	8	4,987	5,092	6,231	2,510	15,214	42,967	14,746	166	9,978	...	1,40,344	1,40,560	33,136	334	...	8,561	3,97,799
Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal.	37,002	...	...	...	77	...	589	4	151	415	...	...	1,367	32,740	960	...	2,305	...	38,608	8,595	6,627	...	...	2,932	93,764
Mainpuri ditto, ditto...	...	...	...	...	1,266	342	...	637	1,997	143	265	157	3,526	19,071	3,163	...	1,005	...	31,572	10,811	7,908	55	...	46	50,392
Bhognipur ditto, ditto...	...	...	...	...	167	156	...	95	431	1,050	...	...	2,449	9,864	2,374	...	228	...	16,814	16,556	1,254	6,720	...	...	41,344
Cawnpore ditto, ditto...	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	2,023	1,639	172	352	3,786	9,295	5,032	...	1,415	...	23,894	25,374	1,687	617	...	...	51,572
Etáwah ditto, ditto...	...	...	...	...	164	565	...	...	766	1,499	...	...	1,934	28,922	3,790	...	862	...	38,502	28,536	1,660	462	...	208	69,368
Total, Lower Ganges Canal,	37,002	...	...	...	1,674	1,243	589	736	5,368	4,746	437	509	13,062	99,892	15,319	...	5,851	...	1,49,390	89,872	19,136	7,854	...	3,186	3,06,440
Agra Canal ...	17,135	...	345	...	86	217	2,320	...	2,790	1,202	5,882	135	4,920	17,021	8,524	...	1,127	...	44,569	41,974	3,254	38	...	...	1,06,970
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	17,989	...	129	...	3,484	5,554	2,747	...	3,601	1,268	...	834	6,799	19,126	5,720	...	1,354	...	50,616	33,056	8,772	...	...	1,442	1,11,875
Dún Canals ...	6,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,125	...	...	...	88	19,238
Rohilkhand Canals ...	3,531	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,725	...	48	...	...	22,304
Bijnor Canals ...	672	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,531	...	...	...	...	3,203
Betwa Canal... Jhánsi Lakes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,871	...	...	1,871	...	...	...	...	153	2,024
Betwa Canal... Hamírpur Lakes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,686	...	...	1,686	...	...	...	...	...	1,686
Total ...	1,57,218	...	1,674	...	8,492	19,367	27,300	744	16,746	12,308	12,550	3,988	39,995	1,79,006	44,309	3,723	18,274	...	3,88,476	3,39,843	64,298	8,274	...	13,430	9,71,539
Betwa Canal ...	2,921	...	...	...	...	166	...	...	1,588	737	...	...	1,608	15,070	608	...	177	...	20,054	10,808	496	52	...	...	34,331
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,60,139	...	1,674	...	8,492	19,533	27,300	744	18,434	13,045	12,550	3,988	41,603	1,94,076	44,917	3,723	18,451	...	4,08,530	3,50,651	64,794	8,326	...	13,430	10,05,870

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

E.—PRICES OF

FORM III-E(1).—*Prices of Produce, &c., in the North-Western*

RETAIL PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

Districts.	Rice (husked).	Wheat.	Barley.	Cholum or Jowár.	Cumbu or bájra.	Maize (seed).	Gram.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dehra Dún	3 13 9	3 6 10	2 2 7	2 4 11	2 6 0	2 3 4	2 2 6
Saháranpur	3 15 2	2 8 8	1 9 8	2 0 0	2 2 2	1 14 0	1 11 0
Muzaffarnagar	3 1 3	2 11 5	2 6 8	2 4 3	2 6 1	2 7 4	1 14 6
Meerut	1 15 4	2 7 9	1 7 5	1 12 9	2 0 8	1 15 2	1 10 8
Bulandshahr	4 0 0	2 3 3	1 6 10	1 6 10	2 8 0	1 6 0	1 5 0
Aligarh	4 8 0	2 6 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 12 0
Muttra	3 9 3	2 13 8	1 9 10	1 7 0	1 12 6	1 12 8	1 8 9
Agra	5 3 0	2 12 0	1 10 2	1 10 3	2 0 2	2 1 0	1 10 2
Farukhabad	2 15 7	2 13 5	2 0 1	1 14 0	2 4 2	1 11 9	1 13 10
Mainpuri	3 10 0	2 7 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 11 1	1 11 2
Etáwah	3 1 2	2 9 4	1 14 6	2 2 0	2 1 8	2 0 0	1 9 7
Etah	3 5 3	2 7 6	1 8 10	1 9 7	1 13 0	1 5 3	1 13 0
Bareilly	2 14 1	3 2 2	1 15 10	1 15 9	2 7 3	1 15 0	2 1 4
Bijnor	4 1 6	2 10 7	1 10 7	1 15 5	2 2 8	1 15 2	1 12 11
Budaun	3 5 4	2 2 0	1 10 8	2 1 3	2 1 3	1 4 0	1 8 0
Moradabad	3 9 6	2 7 10	1 9 6	1 13 0	1 15 8	1 12 3	1 12 8
Sháhjahánpur	2 15 10	2 11 0	1 11 0	1 11 9	1 13 10	1 13 5	1 13 2
Pilibhít	2 12 10	2 2 6	1 6 10	...	...	...	1 5 9
Cawnpore	3 1 4	2 11 2	1 13 2	1 13 5	1 15 3	1 14 2	1 11 6
Fatehpur	3 4 1	2 13 10	1 14 2	1 11 11	2 0 1	2 4 7	1 13 0
Bánda	3 3 9	2 12 5	1 11 5	1 10 7	1 13 10	...	1 10 3
Hamírpur	3 11 6	2 11 5	1 11 3	1 11 5	1 15 3	...	1 13 10
Allahabad	3 3 6	2 13 0	2 4 0	2 2 0	2 5 0	2 2 6	2 0 0
Jhánsi	4 4 0	2 10 6	1 14 8	2 0 7	2 4 7	1 12 0	2 0 1
Jalaun	4 7 11	2 10 3	1 15 1	1 10 11	1 15 0	...	1 11 9
Benares	3 10 1	3 1 5	2 1 6	2 0 2	2 3 11	2 1 8	2 1 6
Mirzapur	3 11 11	3 1 11	2 4 2	2 0 8	2 5 1	2 0 0	2 2 7
Jaunpur	3 9 1	2 10 3	2 0 9	2 1 8	2 0 5	2 0 7	2 4 7
Gházipur	3 4 9	2 14 7	2 2 1	2 5 1	2 7 0	2 1 0	2 0 6
Ballia	3 12 8	2 12 2	2 3 4	...	2 0 0	1 14 8	1 15 4
Gorakhpur	3 5 8	2 10 0	1 15 6	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 15 6	2 2 5
Basti	3 11 11	2 10 10	2 1 0	3 4 9	...	2 0 0	2 1 0
Azamgarh	2 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 6 0	2 5 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
Almora	4 13 7	4 6 2	3 2 6	...	...	...	3 5 4
Garhwál	5 0 4	3 14 3	3 3 3	...	...	...	4 10 1
Naini Tal	4 12 0	3 7 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 2 0	1 12 0	2 8 0
Average ...	3 9 8	2 12 9	1 14 10	1 15 3	2 1 10	1 14 2	1 15 8
OUDH.							
Lucknow	2 13 0	2 10 6	1 11 5	1 10 8	1 13 1	1 14 7	1 10 2
Unao	3 8 10	2 12 3	1 14 3	1 13 8	1 14 4	1 9 6	1 12 4
Rae Bareli	2 15 10	2 3 7	1 8 0	1 11 5	2 0 7	2 3 11	1 10 2
Sitapur	3 0 6	2 8 11	1 8 5	1 12 5	1 13 5	1 13 10	1 9 7
Hardoi	2 11 5	2 7 3	1 9 9	1 10 0	1 12 2	1 9 9	1 9 5
Kheri	2 13 4	2 7 7	1 6 9	1 6 0	1 11 4	1 7 10	1 6 11
Fyzabad	3 12 0	2 8 11	1 13 10	1 9 10	2 3 8	1 11 11	1 12 9
Gonda	3 3 2	2 8 1	1 11 5	1 14 6	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 12 7
Bahraich	2 4 1	2 7 1	1 8 3	1 5 3	2 4 10	1 10 9	1 11 3
Sultanpur	2 13 9	2 9 6	1 10 5	1 11 2	1 14 1	1 14 8	1 9 7
Partabgarh	3 1 0	2 8 0	1 13 0	1 10 2	1 14 8	...	1 13 6
Bara Banki	3 5 3	2 12 7	1 13 8	1 9 6	1 14 8	1 11 8	1 11 1
Average ...	3 0 6	2 8 8	1 10 9	1 10 5	1 15 1	1 12 0	1 10 9

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

PRODUCE AND LABOUR.

Provinces and Oudh for the Agricultural year ending 30th June 1893.

IN RUPEES PER MAUND OF 80lbs.

Linseed.	Til or gingelly.	Sugar (gúr or jaggery).	Cotton, cleaned.	Jute.	Ghí (clarified butter).	*Fodder.*		
						Grass.	Straw.	Jowár and bájra.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3 15 0	4 15 4	4 14 9	20 11 1	...	32 0 0	0 6 9	...	...
3 15 6	5 0 9	3 12 3	18 6 8	...	32 11 0	0 6 7	0 5 5	0 5 4
...	5 12 6	2 15 5	16 1 5	...	32 0 0	0 4 4	0 3 7	0 10 8
...	4 8 10	5 3 0	17 3 10	...	31 2 8	0 6 5	0 4 0	0 6 6
...	5 0 0	7 4 4	20 0 0	...	29 1 5	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 2
...	5 0 0	5 8 0	16 0 0	...	32 0 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 5 0
...	4 13 0	4 5 3	15 9 9	...	32 13 6	0 6 5	0 5 8	0 5 4
4 14 10	5 0 0	3 14 2	16 0 2	...	30 3 9	0 4 4	0 5 4	0 3 3
4 0 0	5 11 5	4 13 4	17 4 5	...	33 10 7	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
...	4 2 7	3 12 9	18 10 2	...	27 5 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 10
3 15 0	4 15 6	3 13 11	20 0 0	...	29 1 4	0 5 9	0 5 4	0 3 2
...	4 7 0	3 10 0	14 0 0	...	27 0 0	0 4 0	0 7 0	0 4 0
3 13 4	6 2 6	3 4 7	16 11 2	...	36 8 9	0 4 3	0 7 6	0 4 0
3 10 0	4 9 8	3 7 3	18 4 1	...	35 2 1	0 5 10	0 4 9	0 5 8
4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	...	30 0 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 4 0
4 4 8	4 10 9	3 9 10	18 13 2	...	32 0 0	0 3 9	0 3 10	0 3 10
3 12 6	4 12 3	3 11 5	17 13 5	...	31 3 6	0 5 3	0 8 0	0 5 6
3 5 8	...	2 13 8	16 0 0	...	32 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0
4 1 11	4 12 10	3 10 11	16 8 8	...	28 3 1	0 6 0	0 4 1	0 3 5
4 0 2	4 4 0	4 0 11	18 7 5	...	29 15 5	0 5 9	0 6 0	0 6 2
3 14 6	5 13 5	4 7 7	17 10 8	...	24 14 0	0 3 7	0 3 9	0 2 3
4 1 5	4 11 3	3 14 2	14 6 11	...	27 7 0	0 5 1	0 4 0	0 4 1
3 14 0	5 2 0	3 4 0	17 4 0	...	27 0 0	0 7 6	0 9 0	0 8 0
3 4 8	4 1 4	4 10 4	19 0 0	...	29 6 11	0 6 8	0 5 7	0 3 10
4 3 5	6 1 4	3 11 9	20 0 8	...	26 3 6	0 5 4	0 4 6	0 3 11
4 3 7	...	3 5 11	19 6 7	...	33 12 6	0 6 6	0 7 4	0 5 4
3 13 8	4 5 11	3 14 1	18 10 8	...	32 13 11	0 2 8	0 4 8	0 4 4
4 2 8	4 3 6	3 4 10	18 7 2	...	28 14 6	0 4 7	0 4 5	0 3 11
4 7 3	5 10 2	2 15 4	20 8 0	...	32 11 4	0 5 3	0 4 11	0 5 4
3 13 4	...	3 15 6	20 10 8	...	27 14 4	0 6 2	0 4 10	...
4 8 0	4 9 7	3 10 0	16 0 0	...	32 0 0	0 5 6	0 4 6	0 5 6
4 2 6	5 10 1	2 6 7	20 0 0	...	30 7 6	0 8 0	...	...
3 7 10	...	2 14 0	20 4 0	...	27 2 8	0 3 8	0 4 2	0 4 0
...	...	...	...	...	30 7 7	0 13 0	0 4 0	...
...	...	...	...	...	34 0 0	0 3 6	0 4 0	...
2 12 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	22 0 0	...	31 0 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 8 0
3 15 2	5 0 0	3 15 1	18 0 0	...	30 9 1	0 5 11	0 5 6	0 5 0
4 3 2	6 0 9	3 9 8	18 3 9	...	30 12 3	0 4 7	0 7 1	0 2 11
3 9 6	5 3 0	4 0 1	18 11 3	...	31 4 4	0 9 3	0 3 9	0 2 7
3 10 11	4 13 2	3 6 5	19 5 3	...	29 7 8	0 6 8	0 4 0	0 3 4
3 15 3	4 15 9	4 2 5	18 15 6	...	31 4 10	0 4 11	0 5 3	0 2 11
3 7 11	4 8 0	3 5 4	17 7 9	...	28 9 4	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 2 5
3 4 10	4 3 0	3 6 11	18 3 2	...	30 2 6	0 4 0	0 3 1	0 2 11
3 11 4	5 10 1	2 8 8	19 3 10	...	30 8 8	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 3 0
3 5 5	4 9 0	2 12 2	...	...	27 13 2	...	...	...
3 7 9	4 8 0	2 14 9	17 5 2	...	25 13 3	0 3 9	0 4 6	0 2 2
3 4 8	4 10 8	2 8 9	17 11 0	...	30 7 2	0 4 1	0 3 1	0 2 4
3 11 5	4 0 0	3 0 0	17 10 0	...	28 10 3	0 7 6	0 4 0	0 1 4
3 14 3	6 13 11	3 3 6	18 9 0	...	30 8 8	0 7 7	0 5 0	0 2 4
3 10 2	4 15 11	3 3 11	18 4 10	...	29 9 10	0 5 7	0 4 6	0 2 7

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Produce and Labour.

Form III-E(1).—*Prices of Produce, &c., in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the Agricultural year ending 30th June* 1893—(concluded).

Districts.	Retail prices.																	
	Per maund of 80lbs.									*Each.*						*Per seer.*		
	Firewood.			Salt.			Iron.			Plough bullocks.			Sheep.			Fish.		
1	18			19			20			21			22			23		
N.-W. Provinces.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Dehra Dún	0	4	3	4	0	0	6	5	9	20	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0
Saháranpur	0	5	0	3	13	8	5	13	0	33	0	0	2	15	0	0	1	9
Muzaffarnagar	0	4	8	4	1	0	5	10	3	58	12	0	2	13	6	0	1	9
Meerut	0	4	2	3	9	7	5	3	9	61	12	9	2	5	0	0	1	5
Bulandshahr	0	5	4	3	11	6	8	0	0	50	0	0	2	8	0	0	1	8
Aligarh	0	4	3	3	8	0	6	0	0	35	0	0	2	8	0	0	1	0
Muttra	0	5	4	3	5	4	6	0	0	20	0	0	2	4	0	0	1	6
Agra	0	5	10	3	5	4	4	0	0	27	8	0	1	15	0	0	1	6
Farukhabad	0	4	7	3	5	2	7	8	0	17	8	0	1	10	0	0	2	0
Mainpuri	0	4	0	3	10	9	6	12	10	23	8	0	2	2	0	0	1	0
Etáwah	0	4	11	3	10	2	9	8	0	20	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Etah	0	4	0	3	10	0	8	0	0	19	0	0	2	8	0	0	1	0
Bareilly	0	4	1	3	0	4	4	3	2	15	0	0	2	8	0	0	3	0
Bijnor	0	3	7	3	11	9	6	12	4	26	4	9	2	8	5	0	2	2
Budaun	0	3	6	3	10	2	4	0	0	15	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Moradabad	0	3	11	3	14	0	7	6	0	23	8	10	1	12	0	0	2	4
Sháhjahánpur	0	4	7	3	10	6	6	7	2	15	0	0	3	3	0	0	2	0
Pilibhít	0	3	0	3	5	4	8	0	0	16	0	0	1	8	0	0	3	0
Cawnpore	0	4	0	3	11	7	6	12	0	22	3	7	2	3	1	0	1	5
Fatehpur	0	3	10	3	11	10	10	0	0	19	10	8	1	7	0	0	1	4
Bánda	0	2	6	3	10	10	5	0	0	22	12	0	1	8	0	0	1	0
Hamírpur	0	4	2	4	0	6	5	8	0	16	4	0	2	5	0	0	1	4
Allahabad	0	5	0	4	0	0	8	12	0	19	0	0	1	8	0	0	1	6
Jhánsi	0	3	11	3	9	6	4	2	8	21	10	8	2	0	0	0	2	0
Jalaun	0	4	2	3	11	5	7	2	6	30	0	0	1	13	0	0	1	7
Benares	0	5	10	4	0	3	8	0	0	20	0	0	1	7	0	0	2	3
Mirzapur	0	4	4	4	0	10	5	14	4	17	6	0	1	4	6	0	2	0
Jaunpur	0	4	4	3	13	1	6	8	8	17	0	0	1	0	5	0	1	11
Gházipur	0	4	8	4	9	0	5	4	0	28	0	0	1	11	0	0	1	9
Ballia	0	4	6	4	0	0	4	11	1	25	0	0	1	2	8	0	0	9
Gorakhpur	0	4	0	4	8	0	6	0	0	23	8	0	1	8	0	0	2	0
Basti	0	4	5	3	15	7	7	4	0	17	8	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Azamgarh	0	4	0	3	15	4	5	0	6	17	14	3	1	11	0	0	1	9
Almora	0	3	9	5	5	4	8	0	0	15	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0
Garhwál	0	4	0	5	12	6	8	0	0	12	8	0	6	8	0	0	3	6
Naini Tal	0	5	6	4	12	0	9	8	0	13	8	0	2	8	0	0	5	6
Average ...	0	4	4	3	14	3	6	9	5	23	12	4	2	3	9	0	2	0
Oudh.																		
Lucknow	0	4	9	3	9	9	5	8	0	21	10	8	1	5	4	0	1	7
Unao	0	4	3	4	1	3	5	13	0	18	0	0	1	9	0	0	1	9
Rae Bareli	0	3	6	3	15	2	6	12	0	13	4	0	1	4	0	0	1	1
Sitapur	0	4	10	3	12	3	6	0	7	14	4	0	1	15	3	0	1	7
Hardoi	0	4	0	3	13	4	5	0	0	25	10	0	1	9	0	0	1	5
Kheri	0	4	0	3	15	9	5	12	1	30	5	4	2	2	8	0	1	8
Fyzabad	0	4	6	3	14	0	6	7	0	18	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	4
Gonda	0	4	3	3	13	1	7	7	10	15	5	4	0	15	10	0	1	0
Bahraich	0	4	0	3	14	3	7	15	0	17	5	4	1	0	0	0	1	2
Sultanpur	0	3	9	3	13	2	9	0	6	15	8	0	1	4	0	0	1	3
Partabgarh	0	3	9	4	0	0	6	4	0	15	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	6
Bara Banki	0	4	10	3	12	1	8	8	0	21	4	0	1	4	6	0	1	2
Average ...	0	4	2	3	13	10	6	11	4	18	12	10	1	6	4	0	1	4

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—PRICES OF LABOUR.

FORM III-E(2).—*Statement showing Prices of Labour in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the Agricultural year ending 30th June 1893.*

Districts.	*Wages per diem.* Skilled.	*Wages per diem.* Unskilled.	Cart, per day.	Camel, per day.	Donkeys, per score, per day.	Boat, per day.	Remarks.
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	
Dehra Dún ...	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 6 0	12 8 0	*Nil.*	
Saháranpur ...	0 6 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 7 0	3 2 0	2 0 0	
Muzaffarnagar ...	0 5 3	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 6 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	
Meerut ...	0 6 0	0 2 6	0 12 6	0 5 0 & 0 8 0	3 2 0 & 3 8 0	Boats are not hired per day here.	
Bulandshahr ...	0 8 0	0 2 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	
Aligarh ...	0 5 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 6	0 12 0 to 1 0 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	
Muttra ...	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 5 0	(Not available)	0 5 4 & 0 8 0	
Agra ...	0 3 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0 to 0 2 6	0 14 0	0 5 0	2 8 0	0 8 0 to 1 0 0	
Farukhabad ...	0 4 0 to 0 5 0	0 2 6 to 0 3 0	0 14 0 to 1 0 0	(Not available)	5 12 0 to 6 8 0	0 4 6 to 0 12 0	
Mainpuri ...	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	6 14 0	0 10 0	
Etáwah ...	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	
Etah ...	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	(Not available)	8 0 0	(Not available.)	
Bareilly ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0 to 0 2 6	0 14 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	
Bijnor ...	0 4 0 & 0 5 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	(Not available)	7 8 0	0 10 0	
Budaun ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	0 6 0	
Moradabad ...	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 11 6	0 7 0	2 13 6	1 1 6	
Sháhjahánpur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0 to 0 2 6	0 8 0 & 0 14 0	(Not available in this district)			
Pilibhít ...	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 14 0	(Ditto)			

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Labour.

Form III-E(2).—*Statement showing Prices of Labour in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the Agricultural year ending 30th June* 1893—(concluded).

Districts.	Wages per diem.		Cart, per day.	Camel, per day.	Donkeys, per score, per day.	Boat, per day.	Remarks.
	Skilled.	Unskilled.					
N.-W. P.—*(concld.)*.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	
Cawnpore ...	0 5 0 & 0 6 0	0 2 6 & 0 3 0	0 14 0	0 7 0 & 0 8 0	3 12 0 & 5 0 0	4 0 0	
Fatehpur ...	0 2 0 to 0 5 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 0	0 8 0 to 0 14 0	0 5 0 to 0 12 0	2 8 0 to 10 0 0	0 8 0 to 1 8 0	
Bánda ...	0 3 0 to 0 8 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 0	0 10 0 to 0 14 0	0 4 0	5 0 0	0 12 0 to 1 0 0	
Hamírpur ...	0 3 0 to 0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0 to 0 10 0	0 6 0 to 0 8 0	3 12 0	0 10 0	
Allahabad ...	0 5 6	0 2 6	1 2 0	0 5 4	3 12 0	1 12 0	
Jhánsi ...	0 5 0 to 0 6 0	0 2 6 to 0 4 0	0 14 0	0 7 0 to 0 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	
Jalaun ...	0 3 0 to 0 8 0	0 1 6 to 0 3 0	0 8 0 to 0 14 0	0 3 0 to 0 8 0	1 4 0 to 5 0 0	0 14 0 to 2 0 0	
Benares ...	0 4 6	0 2 6 to 0 3 0	0 10 0 to 0 14 0	0 4 0	3 2 6	...	
Mirzapur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 5 4	3 12 0	2 0 0	
Jaunpur ...	0 4 0	0 1 10	0 10 0 & 0 14 0	(Not available)		1 8 0	
Gházipur ...	0 4 0	0 1 6	0 12 0	0 8 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	
Ballia ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	...	0 8 0 to 2 0 0	
Gorakhpur ...	0 4 0 & 0 5 0	0 2 0	0 10 0	(Not available)	6 4 0	1 0 0	
Basti ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 1 0 to 0 1 6	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	(Not available)		0 8 0 to 6 8 0	
Azamgarh ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	3 12 0	2 0 0	
Almora ...	0 5 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 6 to 0 4 0	1 4 0	(Not available)	4 0 0 to 5 0 0	(Not available)	
Garhwál ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0 to 0 2 6	(Not available)		...	(Ditto)	
Naini Tal ...	0 5 0 to 0 12 0	0 2 0 to 0 4 0	0 8 0 to 0 14 0	...	5 0 0 to 6 0 0	(Ditto)	

OUDH.						
Lucknow ...	0 4 5	0 2 3	0 12 8	(Not hired)	3 8 0	0 8 0	
Unao ...	0 2 3 to 0 6 0	0 2 0 to 0 4 0	0 8 0	(Ditto)	2 0 0	*1 0 0	* Capacity 50 to 60 maunds.
Rae Bareli ...	0 4 3	0 3 3	0 12 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	
Sitapur ...	0 4 6	0 2 2	0 12 6	0 5 0	2 8 6	1 8 0	
Hardoi ...	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 9	
Kheri ...	0 4 6	0 2 3	0 12 0	(Not hired per day)		0 14 0	
Fyzabad ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8 0	...	1 4 0	2 0 0	
Gonda ...	0 4 6	0 3 2	0 8 0	0 8 8	3 0 0	*Nil.*	
Bahraich ...	0 2 6 to 0 6 0	0 2 0 to 0 5 0	0 8 0	...	1 14 0 to 3 4 0	1 0 0 to 3 0 0	
Sultanpur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 12 0	0 5 4	2 8 0	1 7 0	
Partabgarh ...	0 3 3	0 1 9	0 12 0	0 6 6	2 1 6	4 8 0	
Bara Banki ...	0 3 8	0 2 10	0 12 0	...	3 12 0	1 8 0	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1893-94.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
Class A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight.)*			
I.—Borax	Tibet	20,213	1,57,548
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	20,213	1,57,548
II.—Cotton, raw	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
III.—Cotton-goods—			
1. Twist and yarn (European) ...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
2. Ditto (Indian) ...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
3. Piece-goods (European) ...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
4. Ditto (Indian) ...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
	Total, Cotton Goods ...	...	...
IV.—Drugs—			
1. Asafœtida	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
2. Pán or betel-leaves	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
3. Other sorts (not intoxicating) ...	Tibet	1	15
	Nipál	30,806	3,62,466
	Total ...	30,807	3,62,481
4. Intoxicating, except Opium—			
(a)—Gánja ...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
(b)—Bhang	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipál ...	100	800
	Total ...	100	800
(c)—Charas...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	7	4,480
	Total ...	7	4,480
(d)—Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
V.—Dyeing materials—			
1. Indigo	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
2. Madder or manjit ...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	117	1,211
	Total ...	117	1,211
3. Safflower	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
4. Turmeric	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	2,793	30,504
	Total	2,793	30,504
5. Al *(Morinda citrifolia)*... ...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	3	30
	Total ...	3	30
6. Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	183	1,591
	Total ...	183	1,591

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1893-94—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
VI.—Fibrous products—		Mds.	Rs.
1. Fibres, raw	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	9,026	6,993
	Total ...	9,026	6,993
2. Ditto, manufactured (except gunny-bags).	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	1,298	15,363
	Total ...	1,298	15,363
VII.—Fruits, vegetables and nuts—			
1. Cocoanuts (gola-gari)	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
2. Potatoes	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	14	27
	Total ...	14	27
3. All other kinds	Tibet	1	3
	Nipál	1,167	3,007
	Total ...	1,168	3,010
VIII.—Grains—			
1. Wheat	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	16,204	41,847
	Total ...	16,204	41,847
2. Gram and pulse	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	49,245	1,01,803
	Total ...	49,245	1,01,803
3. Rice, husked	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	323,869	11,52,431
	Total ...	323,869	11,52,431
4. Do., unhusked	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	573,409	9,97,849
	Total ...	573,409	9,97,849
5. Other rain crops	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	27,840	43,573
	Total ...	27,840	43,573
6. Other spring crops	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	20,985	40,740
	Total ...	20,985	40,740
	Total, Grains ...	1,011,552	23,78,243
IX.—Gums and resins	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	2,369	28,480
	Total ...	2,369	28,480
X.—Horns	Tibet	146	1,448
	Nipál	975	10,593
	Total ...	1,121	12,041
XI.—Kankar	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1893-94—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XII.—Lac—			
1. Dye	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
2. Shell	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
3. Stick and other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	64	768
	Total ...	64	768
XIII.—Lime	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	1,032	258
	Total	1,032	258
XIV.—Liquors—			
1. European	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total	...	...
2. Native	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
	Total, Liquors ...	...	...
XV.—Metals and hardware—			
1. Brass and copper	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	11	395
	Total ...	11	395
2. Iron	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	1,407	11,715
	Total ...	1,407	11,715
3. Other metals	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	143	4,415
	Total ...	143	4,415
	Total, Metals ...	1,561	16,525
XVI.—Oils—			
1. Mineral	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipál ...	1	5
	Total ...	1	5
2. Vegetable	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál ...	57	748
	Total ...	57	748
XVII.—Oil-cake	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	3,058	3,058
	Total ...	3,058	3,058
XVIII.—Opium	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
XIX.—Provisions—			
1. Ghí	Tibet	37	1,263
	Nipál	15,054	4,54,235
	Total ...	15,091	4,55,498
2. Other kinds	Tibet	52	317
	Nipál	4,625	22,262
	Total ...	4,677	22,579

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1893-94—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XX.—Salt—			
1. Lahori	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
2. Sambhar	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
3. Other kinds	Tibet	37,827	1,51,308
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	37,827	1,51,308
	Total, Salt ...	37,827	1,51,308
XXI.—Saltpetre, &c.—			
1. Saltpetre	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
2. Other saline substances	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
XXII.—Seeds—			
1. Linseed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	27,901	1,08,053
	Total ...	27,901	1,08,053
2. Mustard and rape	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	89,284	3,34,374
	Total ...	89,284	3,34,374
3. Til or ginjelly	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	12	50
	Total ...	12	50
4. Other oil-seeds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	16,839	50,504
	Total ...	16,839	50,504
	Total, Oil-seeds ...	134,036	4,92,981
5. Indigo seed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
6. Tea seed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
7. Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	55	189
	Total ...	55	189
XXIII.—Silk—			
1. Raw	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
2. Manufactured	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
XXIV.—Spices—			
1. Betel-nuts	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
2. Other spices	Tibet	43	840
	Nipál	13,909	2,21,736
	Total ...	13,952	2,22,576

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1893-94—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XXV.—Stone	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	16	32
	Total ...	16	32
XXVI.—Sugar—			
1. Refined	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál ...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
2. Unrefined	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
	Total, Sugar ...	...	...
XXVII.—Tea—			
1. Indian	Tibet	120	8,020
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	120	8,020
2. Foreign	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
XXVIII.—Tobacco	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	229	1,832
XXIX.—Wood—	Total ...	229	1,832
1. Timber	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	404,047	5,05,104
	Total ...	404,047	5,05,104
2. Firewood	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	32,208	8,051
	Total ...	32,208	8,051
XXX.—Wool—			
1. Raw	Tibet	10,887	2,39,834
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	10,887	2,39,834
2. Manufactured piece-goods ...	Tibet	916	43,680
	Nipál	4	160
	Total ...	920	43,840
XXXI.—All other articles of merchandize—			
1. Manufactured	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	1,020	13,406
	Total	1,020	13,406
2. Unmanufactured	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	1,947	4,945
	Total ...	1,947	4,945
3. Yaks' tails	Tibet	20	1,600
	Nipál	...	...
XXXII.—Jewellery, &c.—	Total ...	20	1,600
1. Precious stones and pearls, unset ...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	550
	Total ...	...	550
2. Jewellery	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
XXXIII.—Treasure—			
1. Gold	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
2. Silver	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
	Total, Class A. Tibet ...	70,263	6,06,426
	Nipál ...	1,673,333	45,90,083
	Grand Total ...	1,743,596	51,96,509

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1893-94—(concluded).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	Quantity.	Value.
Class B.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by number.)*		No.	Rs.
I.—Animals (living) for sale—			
1. Horses, ponies, and mules ...	Tibet	549	48,760
	Nipál	72	4,340
	Total ...	621	53,100
2. Cattle	Tibet	298	6,670
	Nipál	3,727	71,107
	Total ...	4,025	77,777
3. Sheep and goats	Tibet	14,657	48,697
	Nipál	446	913
	Total ...	15,103	49,610
4. Other kinds	Tibet	361	1,957
	Nipál	1,922	8,370
	Total ...	2,283	10,327
II.—Bamboos	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	31,100	622
	Total ...	31,100	622
III.—Canes and rattans	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	1,396,674	6,977
	Total ...	1,396,674	6,977
IV.—Cocoanuts (nariál, kachcha) ...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
V.—Gunny-bags	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	480	120
	Total ...	480	120
VI.—Hides and skins—			
1. Hides of cattle...	Tibet	19	61
	Nipál	87,623	2,67,095
	Total ...	87,642	2,67,156
2. Skins of sheep, goats and small animals,	Tibet	1,145	854
	Nipál	886	482
	Total ...	2,031	1,336
VII.—Leather—			
1. Unmanufactured	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	10,919	43,680
	Total ...	10,919	43,680
2. Manufactured	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	600	550
	Total ...	600	550
Total, Class B.	Tibet ...	17,029	1,06,999
	Nipál ...	1,534,449	4,04,256
Grand Total ...		1,551,478	5,11,255

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1893-94.

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight.)*		Mds.	Rs.
I.—Borax	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
II.—Cotton, raw	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	896	17,430
	Total ...	896	17,430
III.—Cotton-goods—			
1. Twist and yarn (European) ...	Tibet	40	2,800
	Nipál	3,267	2,28,690
	Total ...	3,307	2.31,490
2. Ditto (Indian) ...	Tibet	15	450
	Nipál	658	19,740
	Total ...	673	20,190
3. Piece-goods (European) ...	Tibet	83	8,300
	Nipál	11,673	11,67,300
	Total ...	11,756	11,75,600
4. Ditto (Indian)	Tibet	593	29,650
	Nipál	12,027	6,01,350
	Total ...	12,620	6,31,000
	Total, Cotton-goods ...	28,356	20,58,280
IV.—Drugs—			
1. Asafœtida	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	1	160
	Total ...	1	160
2. Pán or betel-leaves	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	32	1,010
	Total ...	32	1,010
3. Other sorts (not intoxicating) ...	Tibet	2	16
	Nipál	196	1,698
	Total ...	198	1,714
4. Intoxicating, except Opium—			
(a) Gánja	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
(b) Bhang	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
(c) Charas	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
(d) Other kinds	Tibet	132	1,320
	Nipál	19	38
	Total ...	151	1,358

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1893-94—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
V.—Dyeing materials—		Mds.	Rs.
1. Indigo	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	1	250
	Total ...	1	250
2. Madder or manjit	Tibet	2	20
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	2	20
3. Safflower	Tibet	30	900
	Nipál	12	240
	Total ...	42	1,140
4. Turmeric	Tibet	328	5,600
	Nipál	82	980
	Total ...	410	6,580
5. Al *(Morinda citrifolia)*	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
6. Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	17	160
	Total ...	17	160
VI.—Fibrous products—			
1. Fibres, raw	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
2. Ditto, manufactured (except gunny-bags).	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	86	1,108
	Total ...	86	1,108
VII.—Fruits, vegetables, and nuts—			
1. Cocoanuts (gola-gari)	Tibet	8	156
	Nipál	92	1,676
	Total	100	1,832
2. Potatoes	Tibet	381	3,810
	Nipál	13,154	24,469
	Total ...	13,535	28,279
3. All other kinds	Tibet	38	373
	Nipál	4,054	9,122
	Total ...	4,092	9,495
VIII.—Grains—			
1. Wheat	Tibet	2,627	10,120
	Nipál	448	1,124
	Total ...	3,075	11,244
2. Gram and pulse	Tibet	744	2,847
	Nipál	5,926	11,896
	Total ...	6,670	14,743
3. Rice (husked)	Tibet	12,355	56,940
	Nipál	188	578
	Total ...	12,543	57,518

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1893-94—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
VIII.—Grains—*(concluded)*—			
4. Rice (unhusked)	Tibet	1,487	4,336
	Nipál	216	364
	Total ...	1,703	4,700
5. Other rain crops	Tibet	5,617	11,341
	Nipál	50	93
	Total ...	5,667	11,434
6. Other spring crops	Tibet	12,842	36,168
	Nipál	1,004	2,007
	Total ...	13,846	38,175
	Total, Grains ...	43,504	1,37,814
IX.—Gums and resins	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	2	16
	Total ...	2	16
X.—Horns	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
XI.—Kankar	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
XII.—Lac—			
1. Dye	Tibet	2	50
	Nipál	12	240
	Total ...	14	290
2. Shell	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	49	1,963
	Total ...	49	1,963
3. Stick and other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	18	329
	Total ...	18	329
XIII.—Lime	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
XIV.—Liquors—			
1. European	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
2. Native	Tibet	10	250
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	10	250
	Total, Liquors ...	10	250

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1893-94—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XV.—Metals and hardware—			
1. Brass and copper	Tibet	189	10,540
	Nipál	1,035	43,351
	Total ...	1,224	53,891
2. Iron	Tibet	178	1,890
	Nipál	3,168	24,993
	Total ...	3,346	26,883
3. Other metals	Tibet	109	8,220
	Nipál	2,017	79,466
	Total ...	2,126	87,686
	Total, Metals ...	6,696	1,68,460
XVI.—Oils—			
1. Mineral	Tibet	45	318
	Nipál	2,832	15,940
	Total ...	2,877	16,258
2. Vegetable	Tibet	319	5,394
	Nipál	28	407
	Total ...	347	5,801
XVII.—Oil-cake	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
XVIII.—Opium	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
XIX.—Provisions—	Total ...	...	...
1. Ghí	Tibet	15	537
	Nipál	...	...
	Total	15	537
2. Other kinds	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipál ...	69,023	1,45,614
	Total ...	69,023	1,45,614
XX.—Salt—			
1. Lahori	Tibet ...	...	...
	Nipál ...	10	50
	Total ...	10	50
2. Sambhar	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	19,958	81,350
	Total ...	19,958	81,350
3. Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	32,738	1,56,435
	Total ...	32,738	1,56,435
	Total, Salt ...	52,706	2,37,835
XXI.—Saltpetre, &c.—			
1. Saltpetre	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
2. Other saline substances	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	139	278
	Total ...	139	278

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

2.—Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1893-94—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XXII.—Seeds—			
1. Linseed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	10	35
	Total ...	10	35
2. Mustard and rape	Tibet	42	252
	Nipál	4	16
	Total ...	46	268
3. Til or ginjelly	Tibet	645	4,125
	Nipál	1	4
	Total	646	4,129
4. Other oil-seeds	Tibet	82	410
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	82	410
	Total, Oil-seeds ...	784	4,842
5. Indigo seed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
6. Tea seed	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
7. Other kinds	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
XXIII.—Silk—			
1. Raw	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	2	500
	Total ...	2	500
2. Manufactured	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	1	500
	Total ...	1	500
XXIV.—Spices—			
1. Betel-nuts	Tibet	22	440
	Nipál	191	2,505
	Total ...	213	2,945
2. Other spices	Tibet	84	1,798
	Nipál	5,905	88,451
	Total ...	5,989	90,249
XXV.—Stone	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	58	116
	Total ...	58	116
XXVI.—Sugar—			
1. Refined	Tibet	86	1,554
	Nipál	1,868	24,300
	Total ...	1,954	25,854
2. Unrefined	Tibet	2,146	16,006
	Nipál	24,640	1,39,735
	Total ...	26,786	1,55,741
	Total, Sugar ...	28,740	1,81,595

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1893-94—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.
XXVII.—Tea—			
1. Indian ...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	2	160
	Total ...	2	160
2. Foreign	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
XXVIII.—Tobacco	Tibet	476	7,428
	Nipál	7,552	76,142
	Total	8,028	83,570
XXIX.—Wood—			
1. Timber	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
2. Firewood	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
XXX.—Wool—			
1. Raw...	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	3	60
	Total ...	3	60
2. Manufactured piece-goods ...	Tibet	59	2,360
	Nipál	166	6,535
	Total ...	225	8,895
XXXI.—All other articles of merchandize—			
1. Manufactured	Tibet	32	252
	Nipál	3,578	27,658
	Total ...	3,610	27,910
2. Unmanufactured	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	451	2,064
	Total ...	451	2,064
3. Yáks' tails	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	...
XXXII.—Jewellery, &c.—			
1. Precious stones and pearls, unset ...	Tibet	...	1,360
	Nipál	...	280
	Total ...	...	1,640
2. Jewellery	Tibet	...	320
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	320
XXXIII.—Treasure—			
1. Gold	Tibet	...	3,908
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	3,908
2. Silver	Tibet	...	22,688
	Nipál	...	...
	Total ...	...	22,688
	Total, Class A, Tibet ...	41,865	2,65,247
	Total, Class A, Nipál ...	229,560	30,10,976
	Grand Total ...	271,425	32,76,223

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Tibet and Nipál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1893-94—(concluded).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	Quantity.	Value.
		No.	Rs.
Class B.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by number.)*			
I.—Animals (living) for sale—			
1. Horses, ponies, and mules	Tibet	90	9,000
	Nipál	...	...
	Total	90	9,000
2. Cattle	Tibet	44	660
	Nipál	317	4,955
	Total	361	5,615
3. Sheep and goats	Tibet	100	500
	Nipál	1,786	3,274
	Total	1,886	3,774
4. Other kinds	Tibet	48	240
	Nipál	4,362	6,685
	Total	4,410	6,925
II.—Bamboos	Tibet	9	2
	Nipál	197	20
	Total	206	22
III.—Canes and rattans	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	100	1
	Total	100	1
IV.—Cocoanuts (nárial, kachcha)	Tibet	865	216
	Nipál	8,503	860
	Total	9,368	1,076
V.—Gunny-bags	Tibet	...	...
	Nipál	50	12
	Total	50	12
VI.—Hides and skins—			
1. Hides of cattle	Tibet	68	288
	Nipál	...	...
	Total	68	288
2. Skins of sheep, goats and small animals.	Tibet	426	343
	Nipál	...	...
	Total	426	343
VII.—Leather—			
1. Unmanufactured	Tibet	5	25
	Nipál	...	...
	Total	5	25
2. Manufactured	Tibet	340	1,020
	Nipál	140	130
	Total	480	1,150
Total, Class B,	Tibet	1,995	12,294
	Nipál	15,455	15,937
Grand Total		17,450	28,231

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I.—Coinage and Currency.

1.—Coinage.

Blank.

2.—Paper Currency.

Statement of Currency Notes in circulation and of the Currency Reserve in Coin and Government Securities in 1893-94.

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year. Number and value of—						Total value of Notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Notes issued during the year.	Notes in circulation at the end of the year. Number and value of—						Reserve at end of the year stated in Rupees.						
Small Notes under Rs. 50.		*Notes of Rs.* 50 *and under Rs.* 500.		*Large Notes of Rs.* 500 *and upwards.*				*Small Notes under Rs.* 50.		*Notes of Rs.* 50 *and under Rs.* 500.		*Large Notes of Rs.* 500 *and upwards.*		*Coin.*			*Bullion.*			Government Securities.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					
78,270	9,35,755	38,371	30,21,900	8,031	1,11,91,500	4,84,38,905	4,57,89,745	83,287	10,00,445	42,845	33,55,550	6,740	81,44,000	...	3,35,21,505	...	...	...	...	...

		Rs.
Reserve coin	...	1,92,39,000
Exchange do.	...	7,505
Agency do.	...	1,42,75,000
Total	...	3,35,21,505

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

J.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-

1	2	3									4					
Number.	Name of institution.	TOTAL NUMBER BENEFITED DURING THE YEAR.									NUMBER REMAINING ON 31ST					
		Blind.			*Leper.*			*Poor.*			*Blind.*			*Leper.*		
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1	Agra Leper Asylum	5	...	...	71	9	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	29	6	...
2	Do. Poor-house	26	6	1	...	...	...	56	60	13	8	2	...	...	...	...
3	Allahabad (Mejah) Cripples' Asylum.	2	4	...	...	...	...	39	12	15	2	4	...	...	...	...
4	Allahabad Strangers' Home ...	28	21	...	33	10	14	15	13	9	20	17	...	26	7	7
5	Almora Leper Asylum ...	1	...	...	77	54	3	4	8	2	1	...	...	56	46	3
6	Pithoragarh Asylum	...	...	...	33	30	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	27	9
7	Bahraich ditto	2	1	...	29	5	...	15	19	5	...	1	...	12	5	...
8	Benares (Rája Káli Shankar's) Asylum.	113	101	1	47	6	...	325	142	51	20	25	...	17	2	...
9	Bareilly Asylum	22	18	5	43	9	...	12	16	1	9	3	2	17	5	...
10	Bára Banki ditto	8	8	...	...	...	...	9	9	6	5	7	...	...	...	...
11	Bánda ditto	1	5	...	1	...	...	3	6	1	1	5	...	1	...	...
12	Budaun ditto	...	...	...	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Cawnpore Alms-house ...	7	9	...	...	...	...	6	5	2	5	7	...	...	...	...
14	Dehra Dún ditto	1	2	...	101	30	1	3	1	6	...	2	...	73	27	1
15	Farukhabad ditto	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
16	Fyzabad ditto	7	12	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	6	8	...	...	...	...
17	Gházipur ditto	1	3	...	...	1	...	3	6	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
18	Gonda ditto	3	4	...	8	2	...	7	1	10	...	2	...	6	1	...
19	Hardoi ditto	5	7	...	5	1	...	3	3	5	3	6	...	3	1	...
20	Jalaun ditto	8	11	...	1	1	...	5	3	...	6	10	...	1	...	...
21	Jaunpu ditto	9	6	...	...	...	...	20	15	2	4	2	...	...	...	...
22	Lucknow (King's) Poor-house ...	29	24	...	21	6	...	145	248	37	10	12	...	7	5	...
23	Ditto (New Charity) ...	4	2	...	1	3	...	...	136	501	4	2	...	1	3	...
24	Meerut ditto ...	...	...	...	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	...
25	Moradabad ditto ...	3	8	...	...	...	...	16	13	3	3	5	...	...	...	...
26	Muttra ditto ...	25	13	...	25	3	...	309	107	39	2	2	...	3	...	...
27	Rae Bareli ditto ...	2	1	...	5	1	...	9	1	8	1	1	...	2	...	...
28	Roorkee ditto ...	...	...	...	12	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	2
29	Saháranpur ditto ...	...	...	...	22	17	...	4	4	2	...	...	...	18	13	...
30	Sháhjahánpur ditto ...	9	5	...	13	4	...	10	8	1	5	2	...	5	...	...
31	Sitapur ditto ...	3	3	...	1	...	...	8	55	15	...	2	...	...	...	...
32	Sultánpur ditto ...	4	7	...	4	...	...	6	1	...	2	4	...	4	...	...
	Total ...	330	282	8	580	207	29	1,036	896	736	125	134	3	327	159	22

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1893.

			5		6	7	8	9	10	
DECEMBER 1893.			INCOME.							
Poor.			*Balance on 1st January* 1893.							
Men.	Women.	Children.	Invested.	Floating.	Interest on Government Securities.	From Government, including grant from Local Funds.	Municipal contributions.	Private subscriptions.	Profits of inmates' labour.	Number.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,968 4 1	...	...	1
8	13	2	...	...	...	...	1,429 12 5	...	...	2
32	12	14	...	376 8 6	...	...	...	1,551 1 4	116 2 9	3
14	11	7	6,500 0 0	8 2 10	320 7 2	...	2,400 0 0	743 3 3	...	4
4	7	1	...	4,215 1 3	...	2,264 11 2	120 0 0	3,287 0 0	30 5 0	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
8	2	1	10,000 0 0	2,206 12 0	399 0 0	660 0 0	300 0 0	532 0 0	...	7
28	25	17	63,600 0 0	500 15 6	2,711 3 6	2,328 9 0	1,200 0 0	...	158 5 9	8
4	...	1	8,000 0 0	...	...	22 6 9	1,383 3 8	...	...	9
6	4	4	17,167 0 0	461 12 2	458 13 8	...	...	...	...	10
3	6	1	...	45 8 0	...	...	240 0 0	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	326 12 3	...	...	500 0 0	...	...	12
2	2	...	...	163 13 2	498 7 0	...	140 0 0	...	...	13
1	1	4	...	12,169 5 7	...	2,836 0 0	650 0 0	1,399 10 0	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216 0 0	...	...	15
1	1	...	...	710 8 4	...	...	360 0 0	239 10 0	...	16
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	345 8 4	...	...	17
3	...	3	3,000 0 0	2,752 14 0	133 1 3	...	300 0 0	449 4 6	2 5 0	18
...	3	4	...	52 12 3	6 9 0	...	474 0 0	355 0 0	...	19
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	220 4 6	...	...	20
6	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	1,153 11 7	...	21
85	179	23	3,72,700 0 0	3,551 7 2	14,891 4 9	...	...	...	...	22
124	478	...	48,300 0 0	3,547 12 4	2,082 12 5	11,000 0 0	...	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	35 14 0	...	...	370 0 0	...	...	24
2	5	2	...	312 2 9	...	...	...	...	...	25
14	5	4	...	...	...	...	1,228 15 1	...	...	26
6	...	3	12,500 0 0	240 15 4	498 12 0	...	100 0 0	...	...	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0 0	904 0 0	...	28
2	1	...	...	...	...	500 0 0	716 3 8	...	...	29
6	5	1	...	...	...	...	744 12 6	24 0 0	...	30
6	41	9	9,000 0 0	612 6 6	363 1 8	...	...	1,477 10 6	...	31
4	1	...	...	477 10 1	...	200 0 0	200 0 0	...	...	32
373	810	104	5,50,767 0 0	32,769 2 0	22,363 8 5	19,811 10 11	15,787 0 3	12,116 3 2	307 2 6	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

J.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-

1	2	11	12	13	14	15
		INCOME—*(concluded)*.				
Number.	Name of institution.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Pay of establishment.	Cost of diet.	Cost of clothing.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Agra Leper Asylum	...	1,968 4 1	594 0 0	1,047 9 8	47 13 3
2	Do. Poor-house	...	1,429 12 5	492 0 0	720 10 4	44 3 2
3	Allahabad (Mejah) Cripples' Asylum.	...	2,043 12 7	297 10 0	1,262 11 11	98 8 0
4	Allahabad Strangers' Home	*169 8 6	10,141 5 9	594 0 0	2,470 13 9	167 3 6
5	Almora Leper Asylum	...	9,917 1 5	744 0 0	5,600 9 2	261 11 9
6	Pithoragarh Asylum	5,738 11 0	5,738 11 0	...	1,693 5 0	197 3 0
7	Bahraich ditto	74 6 0	14,172 2 0	400 0 0	866 6 11	78 6 6
8	Benares (Rája Káli Shankar's) Asylum.	300 3 0	70,799 4 9	1,366 9 2	3,578 2 6	...
9	Bareilly Asylum	...	9,405 10 5	338 0 0	957 9 5	...
10	Bara Banki ditto	360 12 3	18,448 6 1	195 8 5	455 13 0	34 0 0
11	Bánda ditto	...	285 8 0	...	...	...
12	Budaun ditto	...	826 12 3	55 12 0	268 1 6	40 13 6
13	Cawnpore Alms-house ...	13 3 6	815 7 8	93 1 0	269 2 6	48 7 0
14	Dehra Dún ditto	1,152 13 3	18,207 12 10	606 6 3	2,405 0 5	185 15 4
15	Farukhabad ditto	...	216 0 0	42 0 0	171 12 0	...
16	Fyzabad ditto	84 7 6	1,394 9 10	105 0 0	313 13 7	21 3 6
17	Gházipur ditto	...	345 8 4	96 0 0	244 8 7	...
18	Gonda ditto	14 3 2	6,651 11 11	209 12 0	277 5 9	50 7 0
19	Hardoi ditto	0 0 3	888 5 6	117 1 7	95 9 0	...
20	Jalaun ditto	...	220 4 6	...	180 4 6	40 0 0
21	Jaunpur ditto	...	1,153 11 7	62 0 0	171 12 1	36 5 9
22	Lucknow (King's) Poor-house ...	1,179 6 0	3,92,322 1 11	919 5 6	4,029 3 0	1,235 6 9
23	Ditto (New Charity) ...	256 8 5	65,187 1 2	556 0 0	...	...
24	Meerut ditto	120 0 0	525 14 0	72 0 0	392 5 0	33 10 0
25	Moradabad ditto	†1,759 0 0	2,071 2 9	324 8 0	388 15 3	40 0 0
26	Muttra ditto	...	1,228 15 1	258 15 6	635 12 7	43 2 9
27	Rae Bareli ditto	1 4 0	13,340 15 4	167 8 0	251 10 7	...
28	Roorkee ditto	...	1,084 0 0	...	420 12 10	7 9 6
29	Saháranpur ditto	...	1,216 3 8	...	984 5 9	102 13 6
30	Sháhjahánpur ditto	...	786 12 6	...	629 12 1	51 4 9
31	Sitapur ditto	20 6 9	11,473 9 5	165 0 0	1,087 3 11	25 13 3
32	Sultánpur ditto	12 1 0	889 11 1	130 8 0	388 0 0	32 10 0
	Total ...	11,256 14 7	6,65,178 9 10	9,002 9 5	32,259 2 7	2,924 11 9

* Includes Rs. 119-4-6 for debit
† Ditto „ 1,744 for lease

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1893—(concluded).

16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
EXPENDITURE.								
Cost of medicines.	Cost of repairs and new buildings.	Miscellaneous.	Pensioners.	Indigent travellers.	Total.	*Cash balance in hand.* Floating.	Invested.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
61 7 3	16 8 5	200 13 6	...	...	1,968 4 1	...	...	1
40 13 11	44 1 4	87 5 8	...	0 10 0	1,429 12 5	...	...	2
...	104 8 0	36 10 9	...	...	1,800 0 8	243 11 11	...	3
22 10 10	204 6 9	146 2 11	36 0 0	...	3,641 5 9	...	6,500 0 0	4
226 6 6	284 4 6	115 15 0	...	...	7,232 14 11	2,684 2 6	...	5
27 15 0	3,091 0 0	629 4 0	...	...	5,638 11 0	100 0 0	...	6
32 0 0	29 11 0	39 4 9	...	...	1,445 13 2	2,726 4 10	10,000 0 0	7
71 3 4	195 15 3	698 5 6	156 0 0	...	6,066 3 9	1,133 1 0	63,600 0 0	8
...	21 0 0	89 1 0	...	...	1,405 10 5	...	8,000 0 0	9
...	135 5 9	244 10 9	...	...	1,065 5 11	799 0 2	16,584 0 0	10
...	...	...	240 0 0	...	240 0 0	45 8 0	...	11
15 0 0	...	...	...	...	379 11 0	447 1 3	...	12
...	47 12 9	46 1 6	...	3 5 0	507 13 9	307 9 11	...	13
28 10 3	4,795 13 5	1,281 4 4	...	...	9,303 2 0	5,904 10 10	3,000 0 0	14
...	...	2 4 0	...	...	216 0 0	...	...	15
...	...	40 8 9	...	...	480 9 10	914 0 0	...	16
...	3 4 9	1 11 0	...	...	345 8 4	...	...	17
...	93 8 3	237 12 3	120 0 0	2 0 0	990 13 3	2,360 14 8	3,300 0 0	18
...	174 0 0	6 7 3	48 0 0	...	441 1 10	447 3 8	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	220 4 6	...	...	20
...	463 10 4	53 5 8	...	...	787 1 10	366 9 9	...	21
34 3 0	19,392 14 9	565 9 10	4,682 11 9	...	30,859 6 7	8,762 11 4	3,52,700 0 0	22
...	...	39 13 0	13,045 0 0	...	13,640 13 0	3,246 4 2	48,300 0 0	23
...	...	5 15 0	...	...	503 14 0	22 0 0	...	24
36 12 9	13 3 0	516 13 3	...	...	1,320 4 3	750 14 6	...	25
...	274 0 0	17 0 3	...	...	1,228 15 1	...	...	26
...	...	12 1 8	24 0 0	...	455 4 3	385 11 1	12,500 0 0	27
...	271 10 7	23 2 0	...	...	723 2 11	360 13 1	...	28
...	129 0 5	...	...	...	1,216 3 8	...	...	29
62 5 2	3 8 0	16 14 6	...	5 0 0	768 12 6	...	...	30
...	100 0 0	13 8 0	...	...	1,391 9 2	1.082 0 3	9,000 0 0	31
...	...	13 3 9	...	...	564 5 9	325 5 4	...	32
659 8 0	29,889 3 3	5,181 1 10	18,351 11 9	10 15 0	98,278 15 7	33,415 10 3	5,33,484 0 0	

balance on 31st December 1893.
money of the villages belonging to the Asylum.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1893.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Denomination.	Natives.	Others.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
					Rs.	
Church of England	4,526	21,648	71	92	1,64,273	
Church of Scotland	882	1,524	21	11	20,732	
Protestant Dissenters	45,178	1,792	208	127	6,382	
Roman Catholics	2,150	6,730	35	36	30,935	
Greek Church	...	...	...	...	...	
Armenians	29	12	...	...	...	
Syrians	...	...	...	...	...	
Jews	4	25	...	...	...	
Pársis	209	10	...	...	...	
Other Churches	2,501	22	9	13	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—EDUCATION.

1.—*Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the official year* 1893-94.

AREA AND POPULATION.*				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		Grand Total.	Percentage of—	Remarks.
				University Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*		Total of Public Institutions.					
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
107,502	Towns ... 484	Males ... 24,303,601	Institutions. For males ...	18	9	472	4,054	3	54	4,610	1,657	4,604	10,871	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 10·24	
	Villages 105,716	Females, 22,601,484	For females,	1	...	25	263	1	2	292	...	125	417	·39	
	Total 106,200	Total ... 46,905,085	Total ...	19	9	497	4,317	4	56	4,902	1,657	4,729	11,288	10·63	
			Scholars. Males ...	1,964	943	56,285	159,472	294	3,701	222,659	18,013	48,477	289,149	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 7·93	
			Females ...	15	...	2,013	7,899	91	129	10,147	167	2,146	12,460	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. ·37	
			Total ...	1,979	943	58,298	167,371	385	3,830	232,806	18,180	50,623	301,609	4·29	

* Census of 1891.

2.—*Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Edu*

Class of schools.			Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.		
					1			2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.										
For Boys ...	Government,	English ...	41	7,748	1,183	...	1,183	2,323	...	2,323
		Vernacular,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund,	English ...	2	167	...	...	...	34	...	34
		Vernacular,	305	30,746	...	...	...	5,941	...	5,941
	Municipal ...	English ...	12	1,111	19	...	19	253	...	253
		Vernacular,	2	298	...	...	...	37	...	37
	Aided ...	English ...	87	13,664	1,261	3	1,264	2,964	23	2,987
		Vernacular,	7	555	...	...	...	97	...	97
	Unaided ...	English ...	13	1,769	106	...	106	364	...	364
		Vernacular,	3	212	...	...	...	51	...	51
	Total ...		472	56,270	2,569	3	2,572	12,064	23	12,087
For Girls ...	Government,	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund,	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular,	1	30	...	...	...	...	6	6
	Municipal ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular,	1	18	...	...	...	...	18	18
	Aided ...	English ...	23	1,980	...	106	106	1	501	502
		Vernacular,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		25	2,028	...	106	106	1	525	526
Total, Secondary Schools ...			497	58,298	2,569	109	2,678	12,065	548	12,613
Primary Schools.										
For Boys ...	Government ...		34	2,865	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund ...		3,864	148,775	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...		55	2,402	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...		78	4,534	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...		23	803	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		4,054	159,399	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ...	Government ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund ...		112	2,543	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...		12	311	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...		133	4,918	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...		6	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		263	7,972	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Primary Schools ...			4,317	167,371	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...			4,814	225,669	2,569	109	2,678	12,065	548	12,613

OF INSTRUCTION.

CATION.

cation in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the official year 1893-94.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
2,159	...	2,159	2,083	...	2,083	...	...	...	7,748	...	7,748
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	...	35	98	...	98	...	...	...	167	...	167
6,276	...	6,276	18,064	...	18,064	465	...	465	30,746	...	30,746
273	...	273	556	...	556	...	...	...	1,111	...	1,111
80	...	80	165	...	165	16	...	16	298	...	298
2,923	13	2,936	6,263	12	6,275	199	3	202	13,610	54	13,664
93	...	93	308	...	308	57	...	57	555	...	555
356	...	356	917	...	917	26	...	26	1,769	...	1,769
38	...	38	123	...	123	...	...	...	212	...	212
12,233	13	12,246	28,587	12	28,599	763	3	766	56,216	54	56,270
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	30	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18
9	424	433	27	638	665	32	242	274	69	1,911	1,980
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	424	433	27	662	689	32	242	274	69	1,959	2,028
12,242	437	12,679	28,614	674	29,288	1,795	245	1,040	56,285	2,013	58,298
10	...	10	2,841	...	2,841	34	...	34	2,885	...	2,885
24,594	...	24,594	120,035	...	120,035	4,146	...	4,146	148,775	...	148,775
181	...	181	2,076	...	2,076	145	...	145	2,402	...	2,402
499	20	519	3,406	15	3,421	561	33	594	4,466	68	4,534
41	...	41	698	...	698	64	...	64	803	...	803
25,325	20	25,345	129,056	15	129,071	4,950	33	4,983	159,331	68	159,399
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	145	145	...	2,314	2,314	...	84	84	...	2,543	2,543
...	35	35	...	276	276	...	...	...	...	311	311
25	244	269	56	3,557	3,613	60	976	1,036	141	4,777	4,918
...	...	...	...	181	181	...	19	19	...	200	200
25	424	449	56	6,328	6,384	60	1,079	1,139	141	7,831	7,972
25,350	444	25,794	129,112	6,343	135,455	5,010	1,112	6,122	159,472	7,899	167,371
37,592	881	38,473	157,726	7,017	164,743	5,805	1,357	7,162	215,757	9,912	225,669

3.—*Return showing the Results of prescribed Examinations in the North-*

Nature of examination.	Number of Institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts	2	2	...	4	16	11	...	7	34
2. Bachelor of Arts	2	4	2	8	81	129	9	12	231
3. B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Intermediate Examination ...	3	5	7	15	182	261	63	23	529
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honors in Sanskrit *(a)* ...	1	1	...	2	79	1	...	...	80
Ditto Arabic *(b)* ...	...	1	1	2	...	3	1	...	4
Ditto Persian *(b)* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit *(c)*,	2	5	9	16	88	16	11	2	117
Ditto Arabic *(b)*...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Ditto Persian *(b)*,	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit *(d)* ...	2	8	19	29	48	19	42	5	114
Ditto Arabic *(e)* ...	1	3	1	5	1	7	5	4	17
Ditto Persian *(b)* ...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2
Ditto Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law.									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Bachelor of Law ...	2	4	1	7	28	39	2	...	69
Medicine.									
1. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honors in Medicine and Surgery.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First M. B. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First L. M. S. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Preliminary Scientific ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering.									
1. M. C. E.	1	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	13
2. B. C. E.					21	...	...	...	21
3. L. C. E.					39	...	...	...	39
4. First L. C. E.					340	...	...	...	340
Teaching.									
1. Licentiate in Teaching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Matriculation	Boys, 33	46	5	84	625	710	38	429	1,802
	Girls, ...	9	...	9	...	34	...	5	39
Middle School Examination,	Boys 339	105	17	461	3,464	1,486	171	1,891	7,012
	Girls, 2	12	...	14	6	65	...	1	72
Upper Primary Examination,	Boys, 2,028	146	21	2,195	9,397	1,740	369	156	11,662
	Girls, 16	40	...	56	22	195	...	...	217
Lower Primary Examination,	Boys, 4,006	150	23	4,179	20,139	2,144	278	11	22,572
	Girls, 38	111	5	154	76	705	61	...	842
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters.	Upper, 3	...	...	3	54	...	...	24	78
	Lower, 3	...	...	3	239	...	...	134	373
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses.	Upper, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. School of Arts Examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Medical Examination ...	1	...	...	1	38	...	...	...	38
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Industrial School Examination.	Upper, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower, ...	1	...	1	...	28	...	...	28

(a) Acharya Examination of the Sanskrit College,
(b) Panjáb University
(c) Madhyama Pariksha Examination of the Sanskrit College,
(d) Prathama ditto ditto,
(e) Mulla Examination of Muir College and Maulvi

OF INSTRUCTION.

CATION.

Western Provinces and Oudh during the official year 1893-94.

Number passed.					*Race or creed of passed scholars.*					
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Remarks.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
12	7	...	5	24	1	...	20	3	...	
49	92	7	5	153	1	3	112	37	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
79	112	24	3	218	6	9	161	39	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
72	1	...	...	73	...	...	73	...	...	
...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	
63	7	6	2	78	...	...	78	...	...	
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21	5	18	2	46	...	...	46	...	...	
...	1	3	3	7	...	...	...	7	...	
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	20	2	...	34	...	...	31	3	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	...	...	...	13	10	...	3	...	...	Engineer, Roorkee College Examinations.
20	...	...	...	20	14	...	5	1	...	Upper Subordinate.
39	...	...	...	39	...	...	33	6	...	
115	...	...	...	115	27	1	69	17	1	Lower Subordinate.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	College Entrance.
291	295	21	66	673	33	13	483	130	14	
...	11	...	4	15	12	3	...	...	...	
2,098	716	58	349	3,221	29	26	2,410	754	2	
3	21	...	...	24	15	6	1	2	...	
6,724	1,115	173	59	8,071	98	52	6,386	1,531	4	
16	137	...	...	153	25	100	19	9	...	
16,736	1,613	192	5	18,546	118	101	15,332	2,995	...	
52	581	40	...	673	177	266	170	60	...	
42	...	...	2	44	...	...	35	9	...	
202	...	...	19	221	...	...	202	19	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29	...	...	...	29	...	...	20	9	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	22	...	...	22	...	22	...	...	...	

Benares and Shastri Examination of the Panjáb University.
Examinations.
Benares, and Visharada Examination of the Panjáb University.
ditto, Prajna ditto ditto.
Examination of the Panjáb University.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1893.

District.	Name.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Meerut ...	Meerut Association ...	Seeks to represent the people; helps in the formation of a healthy public opinion on all questions of importance; and promotes by every legitimate means the political, social, moral, intellectual and material advancement of the people.	120 Meerut Municipality.	...	299 0 0	419 0 0	37	...	...	37	Not registered.	1881.	
	Theosophical Society, Meerut Branch.	The Theosophical Society is an international body which was founded at New York, U. S., on the 17th day of November 1875, with three well-defined objects, *viz.*,— (1) to form the nucleus of a universal brotherhood of humanity without distinction to race, creed, sex, caste or colour; (2) to promote the study of Aryan and other Eastern literatures, religions, philosophies and sciences, and demonstrate the importance of that study; (3) to investigate unexplained laws of nature and the psychic powers latent in man.	...	...	85 8 0	85 8 0	21	...	...	21		1882.	
	Deva Nagri Pracharini Sabha, Meerut.	To diffuse Deva Nagri education ...	420	405 3 3	408 9 0	1,233 12 3	250	...	...	250		1882	The sabha has started two schools—one boys' school and another girls' school. Boys' school teaches Deva Nagri hand in hand with English up to the middle class. To this school the Government has granted aid: number of students being 135. The girls' school teaches rudimentary Deva Nagri to the female students educated therein: the number of female students being 30.

Aligarh ...	Scientific Society ...	Advancement of art and science ...	...	...	5,372 3 6	5,372 3 6	440	...	...	440	Registered.	1862.	
	Bharat Varshya National Association.	To improve the study of Eastern and Western languages.	...	...	2,591 1 3	2,591 1 3	231	2	...	233	Registered.	1882.	
	Bhásha Sambardhni Sabha,	To improve the Hindi literature by competition or writing books.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	Not-registered.		
Farukhabad ...	Arya Samáj	Is a literary as well as a religious society for the encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit and English languages.	...	...	250 0 0	250 0 0	126	...	...	126	Not-registered.	The society commenced on 11th July 1879.	
Etáwah ...	Bichár Sabha	Revival of Sanskrit literature and science, and to teach English, Urdu and Hindi languages.	...	5,288 8 0	611 10 0	5,900 2 0	89	1	4	94	Not registered.	21st January 1885 ...	School building completed.
	Anjuman Islámia ...	To impart education in the English language, to teach the Muhammadan religion, and to assist poor Muhammadan orphans.	...	...	653 7 0	653 7 0	51	...	2	53		14th December 1889.	
Bareilly ...	Bareilly Institute, or Anjuman-i-Bareilly.	The object of the society is intellectual cultivation of social science and general improvement of the public mind by means of lectures, literary exercises and maintenance of library and reading-room.	...	500 0 0 from Municipality.	1,009 0 0 including rent of shop.	1,509 0 0	271	...	...	271	...	Established on the 11th September 1861.	
Cawnpore ...	Arya Samáj ...	Promotion of Sanskrit education and reform.	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	72	...	...	72		16th November 1879.	
	Majlis-i-Akhwan-us-Safa ...	To improve knowledge of oriental languages by discussion.	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25		28th March 1887.	
	The Cawnpore Literary Association.	Self-improvement and the advancement of learning.	...	...	250 0 0	250 0 0	30	...	...	30		February 1889.	
	The Christ Church Literary Institute.	General literary improvement of those connected with Christ Church School and College.	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	75		2nd December 1892.	
Fatehpur ...	Reading Club, Fatehpur ...	A number of newspapers are subscribed for by the club and perused by the members who pay for them.	...	...	207 0 0 from April to December 1893, at Re. 1 per mensem from each member.	207 0 0	23	...	...	23	Not registered.	15th April 1893.	
Allahabad ...	Allahabad Literary Institute.	(a) To form a nucleus for persons desirous of acquiring facility in speaking the English language. (b) To effect self-improvement by mutual interchange of thoughts. (c) To compose, compile and translate from the English language short tracts or treatises into the vernacular of the province for the benefit of the people.	...	...	75 0 0	75 0 0	120	...	...	120		5th July 1877 ...	Patronized by the Principal of the Muir Central College, Allahabad.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1893—(continued).

District.	Name.	Objects.	Income. From Government.	Income. Endowments.	Income. Subscriptions.	Income. Total.	Members or Visitors. Male.	Members or Visitors. Female.	Members or Visitors. Juvenile.	Members or Visitors. Total.	Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Allahabad—*(concluded)*.	Káyasth Literary Association.	Making the literary productions of the time more vigorous in point of style and more elevated in point of morality than they generally are. The functions of the committee are those of a critic on the one hand and those of a reviewer on the other.	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	31	Not registered.	1st May 1888.	
	Harrison Debating Club ...	Mutual improvement by means of debates in English and vernacular newspaper reading.	...	...	35 0 0	35 0 0	30	...	...	30		1885.	
	The Muhammadan Union...	To facilitate the art of public speaking among its members, and to promote social, moral and intellectual training.	...	...	105 0 0	105 0 0	70	...	...	70		1886.	
	Bango Sahitya-Sahini Sabha,	Encouragement of Bengali literature ...	...	4 0 0	48 0 0	52 0 0	32	...	...	32		1882	It is progressing well.
	The Friends' Debating Society.	(1) The mutual improvement of its members in the art of public speaking. (2) The encouragement of their moral, social and intellectual progress.	...	...	220 0 0	220 0 0	130	...	...	130		12th April 1884 ...	The society is connected with the Muir Central College, and is patronized by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the North-Western Provinces High Court, the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Principal of the Muir Central College. The Hon'ble Justice G. E. Knox, C.S., is its permanent President. The society awards annually a silver medal for public speaking and a Knox Prize of Rs. 50 for the best essay on some useful subject.
	Carmichael Library ...	The advantage of reading current literature in English and oriental languages as well as newspapers and other periodicals, and diffusion of knowledge in general.	...	...	1,303 7 0	*1,303 7 0	Members, 39: Visitors	...	...	39	Registered.	1872.	Rs. a. p. * Subscriptions ... 364 8 0 Municipal grant ... 300 0 0 Rent of shops ... 180 0 0

										(daily average), 51						Interest on Government promissory notes and Savings Bank ... 343 3 0 Miscellaneous ... 115 12 0 Total ... 1,303 7 0	
Benares ...	Bango Sahitya Samáj ...	A library of Bengali books and periodicals. To put Bengali books within easy reach of the Bengali community of Benares.	...	...	72 0 0	72 0 0	62	1	...	63	Not registered.	1875.	
	Káshi Sujan Samáj ...	To discuss questions of social and political importance and promote general welfare of the public.	...	...	100 4 0	100 4 0	61	...	...	61		4th April 1886.	
	Káshi Tattwa Sabha (Theosophical Society).	(1) To inculcate principles of universal brotherhood among mankind. (2) To encourage the study of Aryan literature and science. (3) To regulate the moral and spiritual condition of humanity at large.	...	...	2,407 4 0	2,407 4 0	10	...	...	10		February 1885.	
	Káshi Jiva Daya Vistarini Sabha.	To supervise the management of cattle-yards.	...	...	2,673 12 0	2,673 12 0	149	1	...	150		July 1886.	
	Bengalitola Association...	To watch the interests of the residents of Bengalitola.	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	58		1883.	
	Standing Congress Committee, Benares.	Improvement of the political condition of the people of India and the furtherance of the aims and objects of the Indian National Congress.	...	...	83 0 0	83 0 0	Members, 20: Visitors, 3,000	Members ... 20 Visitors ... 3,000 Total ... 3,020				January 1887.	
	Bhárat Varshya Arya Dharm Pracharini Sabha.	Diffusion of Hindu religion ...	...	500 0 0	600 0 0	1,100 0 0	2,000	500	500	3,000		1877.	
	Káshi Arya Samáj ...	To reform the present degenerated religion of the people and to bring about the revival of ancient Vedic religion of the Aryans.	...	...	61 1 0	61 1 0	43	...	...	43		14th August 1887.	
	Union Club	The object of the club is the improvement of its members in the art of public speaking; the advancement of their social, moral and intellectual progress; and the promotion of a healthy spirit of union amongst them.	Subscription ... Donation ... Total ...		Rs. a p. 42 0 6 5 0 0 47 0 6	47 0 6	Members, 65: Visitors, 1,510	Members ... 65 Visitors ... 1,510 Total ... 1,575				6th September 1888.	
	Anjuman Akhwan-ul-Safa,	General reform	...	...	128 0 0	128 0 0	15	...	...	15		November 1892.	
	Anjuman Ittihad ...	General improvement	...	...	2 3 0	2 3 0	35	...	...	35		1892.	
	Masonic Debating Society,	Formation of ideas, the power to express the same in words, and the promotion of the habit of public speaking, the subjects of discussion being social life, public questions of the day as affecting the communities, and religious and political subjects not proving hurtful to any sect or community.	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	22	...	...	22		11th March 1892.	
	Literary Society of Benares Pandits.	Promotion of ancient philosophy and metaphysics, and social reform according to Mannu Sanhita.	Occasional, hence amount indefinite.				200 in and out of town.	...	...	200		November 1876.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1893—(concluded).

District.	Name.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Ballia ...	Ballia Institute ...	Improvement of the literary and social status of the residents.	...	...	193 1 3	193 1 3	33	...	...	33	Not registered.	7th August 1881.	
Gorakhpur ...	Gorakhpur Literary Society,	Intellectual and moral improvement of the members.	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	22		11th August 1883.	
Kheri ...	Kheri Institute ...	To diffuse knowledge and science, and to discuss measures as may tend to improve the social, moral and intellectual status of the country; discuss questions affecting public weal.	...	...	347 0 0	347 0 0	30	...	...	30		February 1887.	
Gonda ...	Anjuman-i-Rifah, Gonda ...	Social, moral and intellectual improvement.	...	...	1,283 12 6	1,601 9 3	57	4	8	61		1870.	
Rae Bareli ...	Reform Club, Rae Bareli ...	Improvement of social status and improvement in arts and sciences.	...	Miscel. ...	317 12 9 171 0 0	171 0 0	21	...	...	21	Registered.		
Partábgarh ...	Reading Club, Partábgarh,	Intellectual, moral and social improvement.	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	25	...	...	25	Not registered.	September 1871.	
Sultánpur ...	Sultánpur Institute ...	Intellectual, social and general advancement of the members of the institute.	...	...	Rs. a. p. From Municipality ... 100 0 0 Subscriptions ... 259 8 0 Miscellaneous ... 32 4 0	391 12 0	30	1	...	31	Not registered.	May 1871.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1894.

1	2	3	4		5
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*Publications thereat.* A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		MEERUT DIVISION.			
Dehra Dún.	Mufassilite Press ...	Mr. C. Liddle ...	One ...	...	Job work.
	Imperial Press ...	Messrs. Puran Singh & Co.	...	...	
	Gurkha Press ...	Madan Singh and Kedar Singh.	...	...	
Saháranpur.	Matba-ul-Anwar Press...	Kura Mal ...	...	...	Private books and other papers are printed at these Presses.
	Akhtar-i-Hind Press ...	Zikeria ...	...	...	
	Raunak-i-Hind Press ...	Shikri Lal ...	...	...	
	Khair-khwáh-i-Sarkár Press.	Hashmat Husain ...	...	...	
	Matba Chashma-i-Kausar Press.	Nazar Hasan ...	...	...	
	Matba Najm-ul-Hind Press.	Pandit Autar Kishen, Agha.	Akhbár Najm-ul-Hind (a weekly newspaper).	Safir Kashmír Urdu Civil List.	...
Muzaffar-nagar.	Muhamdi Press ...	Shaikh Nanu ...	...	...	Job work is done in these Presses.
	Faiz Am Press ...	Faiyaz Ahmad ...	...	...	
Meerut.	I. O. of G. T. Press ...	Limited Liability Co....	(1) British Indian Templar. (2) Indian Juvenile Templar.	...	(1) The Beacon; (2) The Meerut Directory; (3) The Parish Magazine.
	Official Press ...	Mrs. Ellen D'Silva ...	...	...	Job work only.
	Roman Catholic Orphanage Press.	Archbishop of Agra ...	...	...	...
	Howard's Advertiser Press.	Messrs. Howard & Co.,	...	...	Howard's Household Gazette and General Advertiser.
	Commercial Advertiser Press.	Mr. W. Pyke ...	...	...	...
	Káshi Prakásh Press ...	Ram Sarup ...	...	...	Job work only.
	Gyan Ságar Press ...	Pandit Hardeo Sahai...	...	...	Books and statements.
	Rahmani Press	Niaz Muhammad Khan,	...	...	Books.
	Túti-i-Hind Press ...	Saiyid Sajjad Husain ...	Newspaper ...	...	Books and other job work.
	Vidya Darpan Press ...	Lála Ram Chandra Vaishya.	Ditto ...	...	Arya Samáchár monthly, and other job work.
	Fakhr-ul-Mataba Press...	Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din.	...	...	Books.
	Hadiq-ul-Alam Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Murtaza.	...	...	Books and Lisan-ul-Mulk, monthly.
	Shaukat-ul-Matba Press,	Ahmad Hasan Shaukat,	Shahna-i-Hind (weekly).	...	Books.
	Jwala Prakásh Press ...	Jwala Prashad ...	...	...	
	Gyan Prakásh Press ...	Basdeo ...	...	...	
	Dar-ul-Ulum Press ...	Hakím Mukarrab Husain Khan.	Akbar-i-Alam,	...	Books and Mazhar-ul-Zarait.
	Gulzar-i-Muhamdi Press,	Muhammad Khalil ...	...	...	Books and other job work.
	Matba-i-Hashimi Press,	Muhammad Siraj ...	...	...	Books.
	Ram Press	Ram Nath ...	...	...	
	Police News Press ...	Saiyid Habib Ahmad...	Police News (weekly).	...	...
	Gulzar Press ...	Durga Prashad ...	...	...	Books.
Bulandshahr.	Growse Gazette Press ...	Ganga Sahai ...	...	...	Printed books and job work.
	Saiyid-ul-Mataba Press,	Jafir Husain ...	...	...	
	Baran Prakásh Press ...	Baldeo Sahai & Co. ...	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1894—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*Publications thereat.*		Remarks.
			A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	
		MEERUT DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Aligarh.	Institute Press ...	Scientific Society ...	Institute Gazette (a bi-weekly paper).	...	Miscellaneous job work.
	Bhárat Bandhu Press ...	Bábu Tota Ram ...	Bhárat Bandhu a (weekly paper).	...	(1) Bhajnamrit, (2) Maheshwari Kul Bhaskar, (3) Miscellaneous job work.
	Jagath Binodh Press ...	Munshi Kanhaiya Lal...	...	...	(1) Ilaj-ul-Waham, (2) Tahqiq-ul-Haq, (3) Field, (4) Yagakari, (5) Miscellaneous job work.
	Káyastha Prakásh Press,	Munshi Sukhan Lal ...	...	...	Miscellaneous job work.
	Muhammadan Press ...	Inayet Khan ...	...	...	(1) Agriculture, (2) Miscellaneousjob work.
		AGRA DIVISION.			
Muttra.	Mambai-ul-Ulum Press,	Bansidhar ...	...	...	
	Muttra Press ...	Ram Narayan ...	...	...	
	Káshi Saman Press ...	Har Prashad ...	...	...	
	Shiám Káshi Press ...	Shiam Lal ...	...	...	
	The Star Press ...	Mir Khan and Wilayet Khan.	...	...	
	Hardil Aziz Press ...	Ganga Prashad ...	...	...	
	Bidya Binod Press ...	Pandit Shiam Lal ...	...	...	
	Gurjar Press ...	Babu Lal ...	...	...	
	Aizaz Muhammadi Press,	Aizaz Husain ...	...	...	
Agra.	Gulshan-i-Ilm Press ...	Saiyid Ghulam Husain,	...	Urdu books, &c.	
	Muhammadan Press ...	Wasi-ullah ...	...	Books, &c.	
	Matba-i-Anwari Press ...	Fazir Muhammad Khan,	...	Urdu books, &c.	
	Matba-i-Akbari Press ...	Majid-ud-din Ahmad...	...		
	Fann-i-Ilmi Press ...	Madan Mohan Lal ...	...		
	Matba-i-Ahmadi Press...	Ahmad Ali ...	...		
	Matba-i-Murtzai Press...	Jagan Khan ...	...		
	Mufid-i-Alam Press ...	Panah Ali ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Husaini Press,	Amir-ud-din *alias* Kallan.	...	...	
	Bombay Prakash Press,	Thakur Das ...	...	Hindi.	
	Muttra Press ...	Chunna Mal ...	...	...	
	Biddya Bilas Press ...	Babu Lal ...	...	...	
	Ornamental Job Press...	Meghraj ...	...	Urdu and English books, &c.	
	Rashid Press ...	Ilahi Bakhsh ...	...	Books, &c.	
	Commercial Press ...	Lála Khundan Lal ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Badi-ul Reyaz Press.	Muhammad Rasul Khan,	...	...	
	Gulshan Riaz Press ...	Sheikh Amin-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Mumtazia Press,	Saiyid Aulad Ali ...	...	...	
	Medical Press ...	Wahid-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Ilahi Press ...	Machhu Khan ...	...	...	
	Faiz-i-Am Press ...	Ram Chand ...	...	...	
	Rájput Press ...	Badri Prashad ...	...	...	
	Khattri Hitkari Press ...	Jwala Prashad ...	...	...	
	Star Press ...	Amir Khan ...	...	English books, &c.	
	Matba-i-Saligram Press,	Salig Ram ...	...	Urdu.	
	Moon Press ...	Lal Singh ...	...	English.	
	Amir-ul-Matbai Press ...	Amir-ud-din ...	...	Urdu and Hindi.	
	Ijad Kishan Press ...	Kishan Lal ...	...		
	Mustafai Press ...	Ahmad Husain Khan...	...		
	Nagri Bilas Press ...	Hira Lal ...	...	Hindi.	
	Gulzar Haidie Press ...	Mirza Ghulam Husain...	...	Urdu books, &c.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31*st March* 1894—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*Publications thereat.* A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		AGRA DIVISION—*(continued).*			
Agra—*(concluded).*	Madan Mohan Press ...	Gopal Prashad ...	...	...	
	Sikandra Orphanage Press.	Superintendent, Sikandra Orphanage.	Messenger ...	English and Urdu books, &c.	
	Mufid-i-Am Press ...	Muhammad Kadar Ali Khan.	Mufid-i-Am ...	Books, &c.	
	Aijaz Muhamdi Press ...	Muhammad Ali ...	Nasir-i-Hind and Sajjan Binodh.		
	Dabdaba-i-Haidari Press,	Mirza Nisar Husain ...	Guldasta ...		
	Riaz-i-Hind Press ...	Inayet Khan and Farid Khan.	Riaz-i-Hind ...	Urdu and Persian books.	
	Agra Akhbar Press ...	Khwája Tajammul Husain.	Agra Akhbar ...		
	Farukhi Press ...	Amin-ud-din ...	Dabir-i-Hind ...		
	Indo Prakásh Press ...	Bábu Jamna Das ...	Nasím-i-Agra ...	...	
	Matbai-ul-Islám Press...	Waris Ali ...	Akharat Islám ...	...	
	Abul Ali Press ...	Ghaful Bakhsh ...	Aftáb-ul-Islám ...	...	
	People's Herald Press ...	Mr. F. Ellis ...	People's Herald ...	...	
Farukhabad.	Husaini Press ...	Husain Bakhsh ...	Herza Jan ...	Discontinued from October last.	
	Jagat Prakash Press ...	Jagan Nath ...	...	Kavis-va-Chetrokar, Hindi, No. 250 monthly.	
	Dilkhusha Press ...	Bishun Sarup ...	...	Miscellaneous printing.	
	Bharat Bhushan Press...	Pandit Gauri Shankar	...		
	Chintaman Press ...	Munshi Chintaman ...	...		
	Rahimi Press ...	Bhaggu Khan ...	...	Payám-i-Ashiq, Urdu, 640 copies, monthly.	
				Kanauj Punch, Urdu, 172 copies, monthly.	
				Gulzar Khild, Urdu, 212 copies, monthly.	
	Nazair Qanuni Hind Press.	Munshi Debi Prasad ...	...		
	Indian Service Press ...	Gulzar Ahmad ...	...		
	Narna-i-Sindh Press ...	Har Dyal ...	...	Bharat Sudasha Pravartak, Hindi, 422 copies, monthly.	
				Godharm Prakásh, Hindi, 350 copies, monthly.	
	Wakile-be Kasán ...	Amin-ud-din ...	...		
Mainpuri.	Masdar-ul-Anwar Press,	Baij Nath ...	...	...	Note.—Forms are generally printed at the Press. No newspapers or periodicals.
Etáwah.	Shoba-i-Ziai Press ...	Ruh-ullah Khan and Muhammad Ata.	Najm-ul-Akhbar,	...	Once a week.
	Chimman Akhláq Press.	Chimman Lal ...	...	Proceedings of Bichar Sabha.	Once a quarter.
				Káyastha Hitkari.	Thrice a month.
	Ishar Prakásh Press ...	Ishri Prashad ...	...	No newspapers or periodicals are issued.	
				N.B.—Masdarat-ul-Talim, *i.e.*, Education Press shown in the last year's return has been closed this year by the proprietor of his own accord, and has therefore been struck off the list.	
Etah.	Masdar-ul-Latáif Press,	Kedar Nath Parshad ...	...	...	Forms are printed.
	Surma-i-Tur Press ...	Muhammad Bakhsh ...	...	...	

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1	2	3	4		5
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*Publications thereat.* A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ROHILKHAND DIVISION.			
Bijnor.	Karim-ul-Mataba Press,	Hafiz Karim-ullah ...	Mehr-i-Nimroz...	...	A weekly paper.
	Bahar-i-Hind Press ...	Munshi Jiraj Singh ...	Tuhfa-i-Hind ...	...	
Moradabad.	Matleh-ul-Ulum Press...	Amjad Ali ...	Naiyar-i-Azam ...	...	
	Aftab-i-Hind Press ...	Jamshed Ali ...	Jam-i-Jamshed and Rohilkhand Punch.	...	
	Ahlshamiyam Press ...	Fahim-ud-din ...	Nizam-ul-Mulk...	(1) Tafsir Akhbar Azam; (2) Khialat Hamidi.	
	Gulzar Ahmadi Press ...	Wali-ullah ...	...	...	
	Gulzar-Ibrahim Press ...	Muhammad Ibrahim...	...	Risala-i-Kashf-ul-Ulum.	
	Rahbar Press ...	Pandit Partab Kishan Agha.	Rahbar ...	Bharat Partap.	
	Vidhya Bhushan Press...	Banwari Lal ...	Sitara-i-Hind and Karnal.	...	
	Najm-ul-Hind Press ...	Pandit Autar Kishan Agha.	Hamid-ul-Akhbar.	Safir Kashmir.	
	Urdu Press	Abdul Aziz ...	Urdu Akhbar ...	...	
	Biddya Bhushan Press...	Panna Lal ...	...	Jain Binti.	
	Dharam Parkash Press...	Gauri Sahai ...	...	...	
	Narain Bhaskar Press ...	Narain Das ...	...	...	
	Saiyid-ul-Matabi Press,	Majid Husain ...	Akhbar-i-Hind...	...	
	Mahr Hind Press ...	Bansi Dhar ...	Nit Parkash ...	...	
	Kashi Press ...	Gokul Chand and Baldeo Parshad.	...	...	
	Bansiwala Press ...	Bansidhar ...	Bansiwala ...	...	
Budaun.	Rizivi Press ...	Afzal Ali Zu ...	...	Budaun Gazette and Guldasta, which were published last year, are discontinued.	
	Victoria Press ...	Agha Jan ...	...	The Press publishes forms and books only.	
	Nasim-i-Sahr Press ...	Imtiaz Ahmad and Ali Ahmad Khan.	...	Lately nothing was published in this Press for want of a copy-writer: it is about to begin issuing books now.	
Bareilly.	Kaisri Press ...	Ganga Din and Thakur Prashad.	Dabdaba-i-Kaisri and Satupkari Sabha.	...	
	Nadri Press ...	Niaz Ali ...	...	...	
	Nizami Press ...	Rafi-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Bas Press ...	Badri Prashad ...	...	...	
Shahjahanpur.	Arya Darpan Press ...	Bakhtawar Singh ...	...	Arya Darpan.	
	Hamidia Press ...	Munshi Abdul Hamid Khan.	...	...	
	Serajia Press ...	Niaz Muhammad Khan,	...	Hardil Aziz.	
Pilibhit.	*Nil.*				
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION.			
Cawnpore.	Newal Kishore Press ...	Munshi Newal Kishore	...	...	
	Nami Press ...	Rahmat-ullah ...	...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Agha Muhammad Raza	...	...	
	Merchant Press ...	Sita Ram ...	The Merchant ...	...	
	Law Press ...	Hira Lal ...	Veda Pirkashat,	...	
	Shola-i-Tur Press ...	Parbhu Dyal ...	...	...	
	Ahmadi Press ...	Abdus Samad ...	...	...	
	Nizami Press ...	Abdul Rahman Khan...	Nur-ul-Anwar ...	...	
	Matla-i-Nur Press ...	Bihari Lal ...	Matla-i-Nur ...	...	
	Exchange Press ...	Shircore & Co. ...	Cawnpore Exchange Gazette.	...	
	Aldona Press ...	Naronha & Son ...	...	...	
	Royal Münster Fusiliers Press.	Royal Münster Fusiliers,	The Bengal Tiger.	...	

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1	2	3	4		5
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*Publications thereat.*		Remarks.
			A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION—*(continued)*.			
CAWNPORE—*(concluded)*.	Azizi Press ...	Abdul Aziz ...	...	...	
	Church Mission Press ...	Hardhan Das, Bengali,	...	...	
	Muhammadi Press ...	Muhammad Aziz-ul Rahman.	...	...	
	Kailash Press ...	Sheo Shankar Lal Bajpai,	...	...	
	Mahabir Press ...	Mahabir Prashad ...	...	...	
	Intizami Press ...	Abdul Wahid ...	...	...	
	Cawnpore Gazette Press,	Harnam Singh ...	Cawnpore Gazette,	...	
	Zamánah Press ...	Muhammad Safdar Husain.	Zamánah ...	...	
	Imperial Printing Press,	Mahabir Prashad ...	...	...	
FATEHPUR.	Nasím-i-Hind Press ...	Kunj Behari Lal ...	Nasím-i-Hind (weekly).	...	
	Láme-un-Nur Press ...	Háfiz Muhammad Abdul Ghafur.	...	...	
	Arzam Press ...	Bhagwan Prashad ...	...	...	
	Guncha-i-Umaid Press...	Umaid Ali ...	...	...	
	Qadri Press ...	Ghulam Qadir Khan ...	...	...	
BANDA.	*Nil.*				
HAMIRPUR.	*Nil.*				
ALLAHABAD.	Pioneer Press ...	W. H. Rattigan, Jas. Walker, G. W. Allen, G. W. Chesney, and W. J. Dare.	Pioneer ... Pioneer Mail... Week's News,	North Indian Notes and Queries. Pioneer Diary. Allahabad Directory.	
	Presbyterian Mission Press.	Rev. J. J. Caleb and Mr. J. C. Jordan.	...	Makhzan-i-Masihi.	
	Morning Post Press ...	T. J. Pike ...	Morning Post and North-West Provinces Advertiser.	The Indian Telegraphist.	
	Liverpool Press ...	Mrs. H. E. Hore ...	...	The Parish Magazine.	
	Queen Press ...	Piare Lal ...	...	...	
	Indian Press ...	Chintamani Ghosh ...	...	Weekly Notes of cases decided by the High Court, North-Western Provinces.	
	Church Mission Congregational Press.	Thomas Williams ...	...	The Allahabad Review, quarterly, in English and Urdu.	
	Exchange Press ...	Ghulam Haidar Khan...	...	...	
	Trades Circular Press ...	T. Gregory ...	...	The Allahabad Circular and Trades Review (an Advertiser).	
	City Albion Press ...	Sat Narain *alias* Babu Lal.	Two issues of Indian Union in the month of January 1893.	*Nil.*	
	Sat Hiteshi ...	Narain Das ...	...	...	
	Nur-ul-Absar Press ...	Munshi Roshan Lal ...	...	...	
	Husaini Press ...	Saiyid Sadik Husain, Saiyid Muhammad Husain, Saiyid Haji Ali, Saiyid Bakar Ali, Musammat Umrao Begam.	...	...	

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1	2	3	4		5
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*Publications thereat.*		Remarks.
			A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION—*(concluded)*.			
Allahabad—*(concluded)*.	Oriental Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Ali, Saiyid Muhammad Husain, Saiyid Haji Ali, Saiyid Bakar Ali, Saiyid Sadik Husain, and Musammat Umrao Begam.	...	...	
	Nazair-i-Qanun-i-Hind Press.	Munshi Durga Prashad, Munshi Shankar Lal, Munshi Banke Behari, Munshi Ahmad Ali Khan, and Munshi Gokul Das.	...	Nazair-i-Qanund-i-Hind (monthly), from December 1892 to November 1893. Annual Criminal Rulings for 1892. Tafrih-ul ukla Makhzan Kasis and Hikayat and Rawayat Nadra (monthly). New Church Messenger in English from May 1893 to January 1894 (monthly).	
	Hindu Press ...	Sat Narayan *alias* Babu Lal.	...	...	
	Khurshed-i-Hind Press	Saiyid Muhasik Ali ...	...	...	
	Karim-ul Press ...	Shaikh Abdul Ghafur,	...	...	
	Nagri Press ...	Girdhari Lal ...	...	...	
	Hanwat Press ...	Ráni of Rája Rampal Singh.	...	...	
	Dharmik Press ...	Pandit Jagan Nath Tewari.	Prayág Samáchár (weekly).	Arog Darpan (monthly) in Hindi.	
	Vidya Dharam Bardhak Press.	Pandit Deoki Nandan Tewari.	Rám Patáka (monthly).	Translation of Válmiki Rámáyan (monthly) in Hindi.	
	Zabdat-ul-Nazair Press,	Oudh Behari Lal ...	Káyasth Samáchár (monthly), from March 1893 to March 1894.	Zabdat-ul-Nazair (weekly); Nos. 10 to 45 of 1893; Nos. 3 to 9 and 17 of 1883; No. 23 of 1884; Nos. 1, 6, 7, 18, 21, 22 to 25, 29, 34 and 35 of 1890; 1 to 40 of 1891, and Annual Index for 1892.	
	Anwar Ahmadi Press ...	Háfiz Jalal-ud-din Ahmad.	...	...	
	Indian Christian Press...	J. Pratt ...	...	...	
	Itihád Hind Press ...	Anjuman Itihád Hind,	Hilal-i-Hind (fortnightly).	...	
	Union Press ...	Raghunath Sahai ...	...	...	
	Sarsuti Press ...	Bhim Sen Sharma ...	...	Arya Sidhant (monthly); Hindi Pradip; and Bharat Bhagni.	
	Námwár Press ...	Saiyid Ahmad Husain,	...	...	
	Educational Press ...	Munshi Lachman Prasad,	...	...	
Jhánsi.	Viddya Nidhi Press ...	Gobindas Tiwari, Jhánsi city.	...	...	
	Jhánsi Gazette Press ...	A. E. Dennett ...	...	...	
	Jhánsi-Bundelkhand Press.	Nanhu Prasad ...	...	...	
	The Albert Press (Branch Sadar Bazár, Jhánsi).	Saiyid Ghesan, Nowganj, Central India, and Jhánsi.	...	...	
	Indian Midland Railway Press, Jhánsi.	Indian Midland Railway Company.	...	...	
Jalaun.	*Nil.*				

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District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*Publications thereat.* A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		BENARES DIVISION.			
Benares.	Viddya Ságar Press ...	Musammat Janki ...	...	...	Books.
	Harihar Prabhakar Press.	Gobardhan Sahu ...	...	...	Books.
	Bhárat Jiwan Press ...	Ram Kishun Khattri,	Bharát Jiwan, Hindi (weekly). Banita Hitaishi, Hindi (monthly).	...	
	Sudha Niwas Press ...	Kandhaiya Lal ...	...	...	
	Hari Prakash Press ...	Amir Singh ...	Sahitya Sudhinidhi, Hindi (monthly). Harish Chandra Kaumudi, Hindi (monthly).	...	
	Ganesh Prabhakar Press,	Kishandial Singh ...	...	...	
	Chintaman Ganesh Prabhakar Press.	Kishandeo Pande ...	...	...	
	Chandra Sikhar Press...	Prayag Teli ...	...	...	
	Prasidh Press ...	Bishunath Lal ...	...	...	
	Kedar Prabhakar Press,	Ram Prasad Tewari ...	...	...	
	Amar Press ...	Bábu Jageshar Mukerji,	...	...	
	Dharm Amrit Press ...	Tara Prasanno ...	Dharm Pracharak Bengali-Hindi (monthly).	...	
	Aksír Azam Press ...	Wali Muhammad ...	...	...	
	Jawáhir Aksír Press ...	Fida Husain *alias* Ghulam Husain.	Rafi-ul-Akhbar, Urdu (weekly).	...	
	Chandra Prabha Press...	Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misra.	Káshi Patrika, Urdu-Hindi (weekly).	...	
	Said-ul-Mataba Press ...	Munshi Muhammad Saiyid.	...	...	
	Medical Hall Press ...	Dr. E. J. Lazarus ...	The Pandit, Sanskrit (monthly).	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Bishun Datt Thákur ...	...	...	
	Dewakar Press ...	Shiva Charan Koeri ...	...	...	
	Ramdhan Ban Press ...	Sital Prasad ...	...	...	
	Sri Sat Narayan Jantralaya Press.	Bengali Sao ...	...	...	
	Gorkha Pradip Press ...	Ganga Ram ...	...	...	
	Prabhakar Press ...	Bábu Bhutnath Mukerji,	...	...	
	Gopal Press ...	Nandan Prasad ...	...	...	
	Light Press ...	Gopi Nath Pathak ...	...	...	
	Brij Chandra Jantralaya Press.	Prayag Singh ...	...	...	
	Nazair Press ...	Lála Kapur Chand ...	...	...	
	Abhoy Naugranth Darshan Press.	Ganpat Rao ...	...	...	
	Gauri's Press ...	Manuji Bajpai ...	...	...	
	Joti Prakash Press ...	Pandit Ganesh ...	...	...	
	Jagdish Press ...	Bansidhar ...	...	...	
	Jagar Nath Press ...	Munshi Raghunandan Prasad.	...	...	
	Benares Printing Press,	Brij Bhushan Das ...	...	...	
	Maháraja, Benares Press,	Shamsher Bahadur Singh.	...	...	
	Raj Rajeswari Press ...	Náráyan Sastri ...	...	...	
Mirzapur.	Legal Remembrancer's Press.	Lála Lachman Prasad,	...	...	Miscellaneous works are printed in this Press.
	Anand Kadambini Press,	Badri Narayan Chaudhri.	Nagri Nirad Hindi, (weekly).	...	
	Khichri Samáchár Press,	Madho Prasad Khattri,	Khichri Samáchár, Hindi (weekly).	...	
	Reading Room Press ...	Bábu Hanuman Prasad,	...	...	Only miscellaneous works.
Jaunpur.	Nasím Jaunpur Press ...	Muhammad Ishak ...	...	...	
	Azim-ul Matabe Press ...	Maulvi Muhammad Mohsin.	...	...	
	Ali Press ...	Mahafzul Haq ...	Social Reformer (fortnightly).	...	

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District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*Publications thereat.* A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		BENARES DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Ghazipur.	Victoria School Lithographic Press.	Bábu Tarini Charan Bhaduri.	...	...	
	Islámia Press ...	Ahmad Khan ...	...	...	
Ballia.	Kadri Press ...	Shaikh Abdul Kadir ...	Tohfa Kadri ...	...	
	Aghai ...	Agha Husain ...	Kaisar Punch ...	...	
		GORAKHPUR DIVISION.			
Gorakhpur.	Riaz-ul-Akhbár Press, in muhalla Nakhás.	Háfiz Nizam Ahmad ...	Riaz-ul-Akhbár, with two Supplements, Fitna and Itr Fitna.	...	
	Dinapur Press, in Mian Bazár.	Rajhan Lal & Co. ...	...	...	
	Masudi Press, in Deoria.	Salar Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Anwar-Yusufi and Manj Káshi Press, in muhalla Halsiganj.	Abdul Gaffar ...	...	...	
	Káyasth Sabha Press, Gorakhpur, in muhalla Chainpur.	Pande Madan Gopal Lal, Secretary to the Sabha.	...	...	
	Asadi Press, in muhalla Nizampur.	Ehsan-ullah, Vakil of Judge's Court.	Alwaqt ...	...	
	Ehsania Press, in muhalla Alinagar.	Ehsan Ali and Ghulam Ali Khan.	...	...	
Basti.	*Nil.*				
Azamgarh.	Aftab Press ...	Kudrat Ali Khan ...	...	Forms, &c.	
	Bahár Press ...	Gaya Ram Kundu ...	...	Do. ...	Opened from 1st September 1893.
		KUMAUN DIVISION.			
Naini Tal.	Naini Tal Advertiser ...	Pandit Damodar Joshi,	...	Naini Tal Advertiser.	
	Naini Tal Gazette ...	Messrs. E. Morrison & Co.	...	Naini Tal Gazette.	
	London Printing Press...	,, Murray & Co....	...	Lake Zephyr.	
Almora.	Almora Debating Club Press (Almora).	Pandit Ram Datt Pant, Pandit Mathura Datt Joshi, Pandit Bishen Datt Joshi, Pandit Krishna Nand Joshi, Pandit Durga Datt Sanwal, Pandit Amba Datt Joshi, Pandit Jai Datt Pande, Pandit Gopi Ballabh Tewari, Pandit Bishen Datt Joshi, Pandit Har Krishen Pande, Pandit Bachas Pati Pant, Pandit Radha Ballabh Joshi, Pandit Narayan Datt Joshi, Pandit Chandra Ballabh Pant, Pandit Gosain Datt Bhatt, Pandit Jwala Datt Joshi, Pandit Shib Datt Sanwal, Pandit Kanti Ballabh Pant, Pandit Sadanand Sanwal, Pandit Moti Ram Joshi, Munshi Kalyan Singh Negi, Munshi Nathu Ram Negi, Munshi Eshwari Datt Chaudhri, Munshi Ranjit Singh, Sheikh Háji Lal Muhammad.	Almora Akhbár (weekly).	...	

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District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*Publications thereat.*		Remarks.
			A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	
		KUMAUN DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Almora—*(concluded).*	Kumaun Printing Works Press (Almora).	Lála Debi Das ...	...	...	Job work.
	Ránikhet Station Press,	Messrs. Rustomji and Sons.	...	...	
Garhwál.	*Nil.*				
		LUCKNOW DIVISION.			
Lucknow.	Express Press ...	British Indian Association.	The Express ...	...	Bi-weekly.
	Methodist Episcopal Printing House, Lucknow.	Rev. A. J. Maxwell ...	Kaukab-i-Hind,	...	Weekly, in Roman characters.
				Rafiq-i-Niswan ...	Fortnightly, in Urdu.
				Bal Hitkarik ...	Weekly, Hindi.
				Indian Young Folk.	Fortnightly, in English.
				Khairkhwah-i-Ittfal.	Weekly, Urdu.
	Church Mission Congregational Press.	Church Mission Society,	...	The Messenger of Light.	Fortnightly, in English.
				Bhárat Bhan ...	Monthly.
	Ganga Prasad Varma and Brothers' Press.	Ganga Prasad Varma...	The Hindustáni,	...	Weekly, Urdu.
			The Advocate ...	...	Weekly, English.
	Kankubj Prakásh Press,	Balbhaddar Misra ...	Kankubj Prakásh,	...	Monthly, Hindi.
	Sham Oudh Press ...	Muhammad Sajjad Husain.	Oudh Punch ...	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Oudh Press ...	Bishan Lal ...	Jama-ul-Ahkam,	...	Monthly, Urdu.
			Anjuman Hind Akhbár.	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Bahár-i-Kashmír Press...	Pandit Sham Narayan,	...	...	
	Najm-ul-Ulum Press ...	Muhammad Yakub Ali,	Kárnámah ...	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Anwar-i-Muhamdi Press,	Muhammad Tegh Bahadur.	Rozanah Akhbár,	...	Daily, Urdu.
	Bahár-ul-Ulum Press ...	Ghulam Muhammad Khan.	Moshir-i-Kaisar,	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Oudh Akhbár Press ...	Munshi Newal Kishore, C.I.E.	Oudh Akhbar...	...	Daily, Urdu.
			Muraqa-i-Tahzib,	...	Monthly, Urdu.
			Buddhi Prakásh,	...	Fortnightly, Hindi.
			Vernacular Advertiser.		
	Tamannai Press ...	Puran Chand ...	Tamannai Akhbár.	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Mazhar-ul-Ajaib Press...	Saiyid Abid Ali ...	Imámia Akhbár,	...	Every 10th day, Urdu.
	Hadiqat-ul-Ilm Press ...	Sultan Ali Khan ...	Sitára-i-Hind ...	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Khairkhwah-i-Am Press,	Pandit Ikbal Shankar...	Khairkhwah-Am.	...	Monthly, Urdu.
	London Printing Press,	Messrs. Murray & Co....	...	...	Job work.
	Gulshan-i-Muhamdi Press.	Muhammad Musahib Ali.	...	...	
	Asfi Press ...	Koer Bahadur ...	...	...	
	Aftáb-i-Alam Tab Press,	Debi Prasad ...	Káyastha Patrika,	...	Monthly.
	Durga Prasad Press ...	Durga Prasad ...	...	...	
	Shegofa-i-Gulzár Press...	Salig Ram ...	...	...	
	Ulvi Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Abid Ali.	...	...	
	Asna Ashri Press ...	Saiyid Abid Ali ...	...	...	
	Ghuncha-i-Hind Press ...	Het Ram ...	...	...	
	Chasma-i-Faiz Press ...	Nadir Husain Khan ...	...	...	Job work.
	Muhammadi Press ...	Latafat Ali ...	...	...	
	Matla-i-Nur Press ...	Ghulam Abbas ...	...	...	
	Gulzár Muhammadi Press.	Khwája Muhammad Wazai.	...	...	
	Faiz-i-Muhammadi Press,	Amanat Ali ...	...	...	
	Aina-i-Hidayet Press ...	Saiyid Hidayet-ullah...	...	...	
	Gulzar-i-Ahmadi Press...	Shaikh Husain Ali Khan.	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1894—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*Publications thereat.*		Remarks.
			A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(continued)*.			
Lucknow—*(continued)*.	Jafri Press ...	Muhammad Mehdi ...	...	...	
	Bahár-i-Oudh Press ...	Mathura Prasad and Awadh Behari Lal.	...	...	
	Mashraq-ul-Anwar Press.	Chhote Lal ...	...	...	
	Faiz-Rassan Press ...	Zamin Ali Khan ...	...	...	
	Dabdaba-i-Ahmadi Press.	Ahmad Ali Khan ...	Náya Akhbár ...	...	Job work.
	Námi Press ...	Kutb-ud-din Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Jamai-ul-Akhlaq Press,	Nizam Ali ...	...	...	
	Fakhr Alam Press ...	Naubat Rai, Káyasth...	...	...	
	Mahmud Press ...	Munshi Abul Hasan ...	...	...	
	Urdu Press ...	Muhammad Ashraf Ali,	The Azad Akhbár,	...	
	Islámi Press ...	Abdul Hakím ...	...	...	
	Prakásh-i-Hind Press ...	Kali Charan ...	Buddhi Prakásh,	...	Monthly, Hindi.
	Mashir Press ...	Abdul Basit ...	...	...	
	Fidai Press ...	Fida Husain ...	...	...	
	Saiyidi Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Husain.	...	...	
	Kalia Mirtbhushan Press.	Sheodat Sukul ...	...	...	
	Imperial Anglo-Vernacular Press.	Partab Narayan Singh,	...	...	Job work.
	Abbasi Asna Ashari Press.	Mirza Asghar Jan ...	...	...	
	Oudh Commercial Press,	Harimohan Mukerji ...	...	...	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Press.	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	...	...	
	Matba-i-Asghari Press...	Asghar Husain ...	...	...	
	Bustán-i-Murtazwi Press,	Ghazanfar Husain ...	Akhbár-ul-Momnin.	...	Fortnightly, Urdu.
	Nur Muhamdi Press ...	Rahim Bakhsh ...	...	...	Job work.
	Nisár-i-Hind Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Ghulam Jabbar.	Jubilee Paper ...	...	Fortnightly, Urdu.
	Lachmi Prakásh Káshi Chand Press.	Raghunath Prasad ...	Akhbár-ul-Nazum,	...	Monthly, Hindi.
	Rifah-i-Kaumi Press ...	Pandit Hari Shankar...	Dharmo Sabha Akhbár.	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Sukhsambad Press ...	Pandit Lachmi Prasad Brahmo.	Sukhsambad Akhbár, Sanghribad, and Bhárat Varsh.	...	Monthly, Hindi.
	Shaukat-i-Jafri Press ...	Saiyid Hasan Jafar ...	Shaukat-i-Jafri Akhbár.	...	Fortnightly, Urdu.
	Mashraq-ul-Anwár Press,	Nadir Husain ...	Káyasth Updaish Puneh.	...	Monthly, Urdu.
	Akhtar Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Ashraf.	Akhtar-i-Hind ...	...	Weekly, Urdu.
	Káyasth Press ...	Ganga Bakhsh ...	Káyasth Akhbár,	...	
	Rozana Akhbár Press ...	Muhammad Abdul Ghafur.	Risála-i-Hami-Islám,	The Kamar ...	Monthly, Urdu.
	Ahmadi Press ...	Abdul Rahman ...	...	...	
	Salámat Press ...	Suraj Narayan ...	...	...	Job-work.
	Matba-i-Farhat Khaiz Press.	Pirbhu Dayal and Uma Dayal.	...	...	
	Kaumi Press ...	Muhammad Nisar Husain.	...	Guldasta-i-Paiámyár.	Monthly.
	Muhammadi Press ...	Muhammad Sajjad ...	Akhbár Mukhbir, Oudh.	...	
	Káshi Prakásh Press ...	Het Ram ...	...	...	
	Dilgudáz Press ...	Maulvi Tafazzul Husain,	...	Mohazzab ...	Job-work.
	Islámi Press ...	Ahmad Khan ...	...	...	
	The Royal Printing Press,	Mirza Ala Yar Beg ...	...	Pocket diary, monthly.	
				Káyasth Canfrens Parkásh.	Fortnightly.
	Dilpizir Press ...	Jai Narayan ...	...	The Novel ...	Monthly, Urdu.
	Lásáni Press ...	Wajid Husain ...	...	...	Job work.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1894—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*Publications thereat.* A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(continued)*.			
Lucknow—*(concluded)*.	N. N. Sivapuri Press ...	Pandit Sri Kishen, Rái Bahádur.	...	...	
	Shaukat Islám Press ...	Shaikh Wazir Ali ...	...	...	
	Káyasth Binod Press ...	Mathura Prasad Varma.	...	...	
	Shirakat-ul-Islám Press,	Nadir Husain and Rasul Khan.	...	...	
	Dabdaba-i-Muhammadi Press.	Ahmad Ali ...	...	...	Job work.
	Muhammadi Ulvi Press,	Mír Tahawar Ali ...	...	...	
	Káyasth Conference Press.	...	...	...	
	Fáuq-i-Káshi Press ...	Bhup Narain ...	...	...	
	Bahár Oudh Press ...	Taj Bahádur ...	...	...	
	Self-Help Press ...	Bábu Bisheo Nath Sen,	...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Ali Ahmad Khan ...	...	...	
	Victor Press ...	Pandit Maharaj Kishen,	...	The Indian Graphic.	
	Gulab Singh Press ...	Gulab Singh ...	...	...	Job work.
	Matba-i-Husaini Press,	Muhammad Ismail and Muhammad Husain.	...	...	
	Ram Narain Varma and Brothers' Press,	Ram Narain Varma ...	Káyasth Conference Gazette.	Viddya Prakásh, Indian Reformer,	Monthly. Fortnightly.
	Fáuq-i-Bombay Press ...	Baldeo Prasad ...	...	...	Job work.
	Mazhar-ul-Ulum Press ...	Mazhar Husain ...	...	...	
	Náya Matba Press ...	Harcharan Das ...	...	...	
	Indian Light Press ...	Nanhe Khan ...	...	The Itihád ...	Monthly.
	Oudh Law Press ...	Akbar Husain ...	...	Raushni ...	
	Roshan Lal Bhargo Press,	Roshan Lal ...	Adile ...	...	Fortnightly.
	Shams-ul-Ulum Press ...	Najm-ud-din Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Asah-ul-Matba Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Astafa.	...	Guldasta-i-Intekháb.	Monthly.
	Fakhr-ud-din Press ...	Fakhr-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Gulshan-i-Ahmadi Press,	Muhammad Ibrahim ...	...	...	
	Emerald Press ...	Preo Nath Bose ...	...	...	
	Din Muhammadi Press...	Muhammad Mehdi Hasan.	...	...	Job work.
	Islám Muhammadi Press,	Aman Ali ...	...	...	
	Gulshan Bákari ...	Bakar Husain ...	...	...	
	Imámia Press ...	Tasadduk Husain ...	...	...	
	Hindu Press ...	Lal Bahadur ...	...	...	
	Amíri Press ...	Saiyid Yusuf Husain ...	...	...	
	Dilfaraib Press ...	Saiyid Hadi Husain ...	Intisar-ul-Sharia,	Guldasta-i-Zabán,	Monthly.
	Lucknow Printing Press,	Pandit Mewa Ram ...	...	...	
	Mustafai Press ...	Abdul Wajid Khan ...	...	...	
	Yusufi Press ...	Muhammad Yusuf ...	...	...	
	Kádri Press ...	Kadir Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Shaukat Ahmadi ...	Ahmad Husain ...	...	...	Job work.
	Lamma i-Tur ...	Karim-ullah ...	...	...	
	Girja Bhushan Press ...	Girja Bhushan Bhattacharj.	...	...	
	Káyasht Sadr Sabha Hind Press.	Dip Narain Varma ...	...	...	
Unao.	Kaisar Press ...	Saiyid Yakub Ali ...	...	...	No newspapers or periodicals are issued at present.
Rae Bareli.	Asolier de Tierra Press.	Sháhzáda Shahdeo Singh,	...	...	
	Whish Press ...	Muhammad Abbas ...	...	...	Settlement notice, Court of Wards khatauni, and cash-books, &c.
Sitapur.	Subah Sadiq Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Sadiq.	...	Lithographs vernacular, that is, Urdu and Hindi forms of the different offices of the district; executes other job work, and prints Urdu Hindi, Persian and Arabic books.	
	Oriental London Letter Press.	Saiyid Niyaz Husain ...	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1894—(concluded).

1	2	3	4		5
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*Publications thereat.* A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Hardoi.	Rafat Ali Press ...	Rafat Ali ...	...	...	
	Anwár Ahmadi Press ...	Ahmad Ali ...	...	...	
	The Queen Press ...	Shiam Sundar ...	...	...	
Kheri.	Hindi Prabha Press ...	Pandit Prayag Datta Misra.	...	...	
	Hilal-i-Muhammadi Press,	Muhammad Ali Beg ...	...	...	
		FYZABAD DIVISION.			
Fyzabad.	(None) ...	Messrs. C. Smith & Co.,	...	...	Only job work is executed and a weekly Trade Circular printed and published.
	(Do.) ...	Messrs. E. Graham & Co.	...	...	Only job work is executed.
	Naraini Press ...	Narain Das and Ram Kishore.	...	...	Vernacular lithograph forms, books and job work are printed.
	Jubilee Printing Press...	Messrs. C. C. Ghosh & Co.	...	...	Job work is printed.
	Nasíri Press ...	Sheikh Samsam Ali ...	...	...	Vernacular lithograph forms, books and job work are printed.
	Chashma-i-Hayát ...	Muhammad Hayat Khan.	...	...	
	None ...	Hon'ble Mahárája Partab Narain Singh.	...	...	Only job work is executed.
Gonda.	Balrámpur Press ...	Balrámpur Estate ...	...	NOTE.—Turns out forms, &c., in Urdu and Hindi for use in Estate Office. Books, &c., in these languages can be and occasionally are published when required.	
Bahraich.	Bahraich Press ...	Baldeo Das Gupta ...	...	...	Books and forms, &c.
	Ain-ul-Fayuz Press ...	Mír Zafar Mehdi ...	...	...	
	Gulshan Siddiqi Press...	Munshi Yehia Ali ...	Khurshaid, Nánpára (fortnightly).	...	Ditto.
Sultánpur.	Jubilee Press ...	Lála Narotam Das ...	...	...	Prints vernacular forms and books.
Partábgarh.	Hindustán Press ...	Rája Rampal Singh ...	Hindustán, in English and Hindi.	...	
	Gulshan Ahmadi Press...	Saiyid Ahmad Husain, Deputy Inspector of Schools.	...	...	
Bara Banki.	Hastings Press ...	Ahsan Ali ...	...	...	Executes job work.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A.—DEATHS.

1.—*Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1893.

1	2	3	4	5	6		
Number.	Division.	District.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Number of Deaths registered.		
					Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Kumaun.	Almora	5,409	76	5,066	4,568	9,634
2		Garhwál	5,629	72	5,302	5,198	10,500
3		Naini Tal	2,665	136	7,184	6,015	13,199
4	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor	1,867	425	14,286	12,410	26,696
5		Moradabad	2,282	517	23,377	20,449	43,826
6		Bareilly	1,591	654	15,351	13,306	28,657
7		Pilibhít	1,371	354	8,180	6,605	14,785
8		Sháhjahánpur	1,751	525	12,850	11,164	24,014
9		Budaun	2,001	462	11,832	10,098	21,930
10	Meerut.	Dehra Dún	1,193	141	1,971	1,531	3,502
11		Saháranpur	2,221	451	15,712	13,936	29,648
12		Muzaffarnagar	1,647	469	10,168	8,672	18,840
13		Meerut	2,376	586	17,981	15,766	33,747
14		Bulandshahr	1,915	496	13,931	12,079	26,010
15		Aligarh	1,951	535	13,001	11,295	24,296
16	Agra.	Etah	1,742	403	8,906	7,681	16,587
17		Muttra	1,452	491	8,549	7,042	15,591
18		Farukhabad	1,718	500	12,063	9,914	21,977
19		Mainpuri	1,697	449	8,415	6,970	15,385
20		Agra	1,861	539	12,224	10,949	23,173
21		Etáwah	1,691	430	9,195	7,463	16,658
22	Lucknow.	Lucknow	972	796	11,069	9,999	21,068
23		Unao	1,746	546	11,436	9,833	21,269
24		Rae Bareli	1,751	592	12,487	11,103	23,590
25		Sitapur	2,251	478	12,150	10,813	22,963
26		Hardoi	2,324	479	12,958	11,126	24,084
27		Kheri	2,992	302	14,932	12,821	27,753
28	Allahabad.	Cawnpore	2,379	508	16,090	13,977	30,067
29		Fatehpur	1,633	428	9,551	8,527	18,078
30		Hamírpur	2,288	225	6,717	5,612	12,329
31		Bánda	3,060	231	8,992	6,767	15,759
32		Allahabad	2,840	540	19,467	16,772	36,239
33		Jalaun	1,564	253	6,106	5,150	11,256
34		Jhánsi	3,587	191	8,202	6,988	15,190
35	Fyzabad.	Fyzabad	1,727	704	13,551	12,089	25,640
36		Gonda	2,880	506	19,624	18,513	38,137
37		Bahraich	2,740	365	13,856	11,938	25,794
38		Bara Banki	1,768	640	15,162	13,842	29,004
39		Sultánpur	1,707	630	13,576	12,434	26,010
40		Partábgarh	1,440	633	9,766	8,595	18,361
41	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur	4,597	651	31,487	28,210	59,697
42		Basti	2,789	640	17,162	16,371	33,533
43		Azamgarh	2,146	806	18,443	16,933	35,376
44	Benares.	Gházipur	1,462	737	11,073	9,535	20,608
45		Ballia	1,178	800	9,830	8,916	18,746
46		Benares	1,000	922	13,161	11,734	24,895
47		Mirzapur	5,223	222	16,373	14,028	30,401
48		Jaunpur	1,551	816	13,883	11,832	25,715
		Total for the Provinces ...	107,625	436	602,648	527,569	1,130,217

2.—Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the North-Western

1	2	3					
Number.	Division.	District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
1	KUMAUN ...	Almora	699	631	645	623	869
2		Garhwál	691	686	671	568	705
3		Naini Tal	1,132	1,017	844	884	1,165
4	ROHILKHAND ...	Bijnor	1,724	1,318	1,405	1,946	3,569
5		Moradabad	3,095	2,649	3,011	3,532	5,236
6		Bareilly	2,015	1,681	2,026	2,392	3,101
7		Pilibhít	1,139	922	948	942	1,171
8		Sháhjahánpur	1,658	1,263	1,379	1,610	1,874
9		Budaun	1,829	1,451	1,639	1,687	2,132
10	MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún	284	228	278	287	383
11		Saháranpur	2,322	2,332	1,802	1,768	2,984
12		Muzaffarnagar	1,642	1,387	1,245	1,092	1,843
13		Meerut	3,161	2,638	2,222	2,195	2,954
14		Bulandshahr...	2,524	1,803	1,770	1,581	1,901
15		Aligarh	1,939	1,567	1,802	1,581	1,707
16	AGRA ...	Etah	1,454	1,358	1,373	1,383	1,318
17		Muttra	1,434	1,125	944	1,056	1,045
18		Farukhabad	1,728	1,758	1,959	1,840	1,886
19		Mainpuri	1,413	1,249	1,236	1,413	1,202
20		Agra	1,703	1,401	1,583	1,612	1,782
21		Etáwah	1,381	1,484	1,291	1,378	1,289
22	LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow	1,608	1,525	1,635	1,778	1,989
23		Unao	1,643	1,546	1,759	2,067	2,050
24		Rae Bareli	1,809	1,742	2,248	2,553	2,123
25		Sitapur	1,696	1,576	1,682	2,305	2,361
26		Hardoi	1,792	1,482	1,724	1,922	2,292
27		Kheri	1,917	1,569	1,296	2,355	2,532
28	ALLAHABAD ...	Cawnpore	2,261	2,547	2,507	2,328	2,465
29		Fatehpur	1,521	1,676	1,628	1,473	1,267
30		Hamírpur	1,115	1,029	1,010	782	780
31		Bánda	1,376	1,484	1,479	1,206	993
32		Allahabad	2,596	2,495	3,107	3,478	3,119
33		Jalaun	1,008	1,001	952	755	806
34		Jhánsi	1,298	1,271	1,329	1,034	1,073
35	FYZABAD ...	Fyzabad	2,082	1,551	1,518	2,519	2,475
36		Gonda	2,236	2,115	2,209	5,190	4,707
37		Bahraich	1,398	1,281	1,629	3,105	3,251
38		Bara Banki	2,301	2,028	2,564	2,825	3,190
39		Sultánpur	1,765	1,589	1,657	2,426	2,842
40		Partábgarh	1,402	1,118	1,569	2,179	1,921
41	GORAKHPUR ...	Gorakhpur	4,534	3,679	3,675	4,476	4,868
42		Basti	2,775	1,938	2,413	2,911	3,436
43		Azamgarh	2,395	2,102	2,056	2,484	2,657
44	BENARES ...	Gházipur	1,544	1,100	1,147	1,431	1,402
45		Ballia	1,237	1,078	1,294	1,612	1,477
46		Benares	1,755	1,479	1,753	2,145	2,061
47		Mirzapur	2,125	1,924	2,265	3,103	2,984
48		Jaunpur	1,681	1,408	1,535	2,088	2,305
		Total for the Province ...	85,837	75,281	79,713	93,850	103,542
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month.	1·83	1·61	1·70	2·00	2·21

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

Provinces and Oudh during each month of the year 1893.

4							5	6
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.	Number.
1,435	1,256	984	716	639	573	564	9,634	1
1,807	1,899	1,050	712	592	511	608	10,500	2
1,042	854	862	853	1,273	1,493	1,780	13,199	3
2,575	1,900	1,792	1,856	2,396	3,098	3,117	26,696	4
3,700	2,817	3,154	3,194	3,879	4,323	5,236	43,826	5
2,363	1,886	2,168	2,267	2,602	2,871	3,285	28,657	6
958	882	925	1,123	1,595	1,747	2,433	14,785	7
1,573	1,571	1,849	1,915	2,653	2,807	3,862	24,014	8
1,610	1,594	1,828	1,934	2,135	1,398	2,693	21,930	9
384	292	269	279	288	255	325	3,502	10
2,382	1,954	2,032	2,159	3,042	3,652	3,219	29,648	11
1,719	1,475	1,306	1,326	1,518	1,931	2,356	18,340	12
2,720	2,442	2,508	2,502	2,893	3,050	4,462	33,747	13
1,966	1,764	2,135	2,455	2,436	2,515	3,160	26,010	14
1,767	1,704	2,085	2,345	2,408	2,605	2,786	24,296	15
1,172	1,289	1,402	1,553	1,608	1,417	1,260	16,587	16
1,091	1,129	1,411	1,585	1,449	1,634	1,688	15,591	17
1,529	1,492	1,900	1,813	1,927	1,918	2,227	21,977	18
875	1,132	1,442	1,484	1,387	1,080	1,472	15,385	19
1,729	1,688	2,302	2,356	2,347	2,110	2,560	23,173	20
1,151	1,183	1,293	1,621	1,585	1,452	1,550	16,658	21
1,616	1,782	1,874	1,684	1,622	1,851	2,104	21,068	22
1,705	1,574	1,881	1,775	1,742	1,501	2,026	21,269	23
1,560	1,695	1,904	1,877	1,701	1,942	2,436	23,590	24
1,773	1,450	1,848	1,666	1,650	2,348	2,608	22,963	25
1,976	1,842	2,376	2,033	1,970	2,199	2,476	24,084	26
1,870	1,539	1,848	2,268	2,835	3,824	3,900	27,753	27
2,090	2,163	2,683	2,625	2,600	2,541	3,257	30,067	28
993	1,067	1,515	1,369	1,705	1,837	2,027	18,078	29
735	882	1,167	1,244	1,286	1,175	1,124	12,329	30
920	1,083	1,103	1,346	1,591	1,502	1,676	15,759	31
2,243	2,336	2,914	2,993	3,578	3,354	4,026	36,239	32
659	797	1,085	989	1,121	1,060	1,023	11,256	33
933	1,235	1,375	1,292	1,512	1,404	1,434	15,190	34
1,686	1,784	2,070	2,059	2,201	2,563	3,132	25,640	35
2,553	2,253	2,811	2,676	2,690	3,933	4,764	38,137	36
2,194	1,442	2,006	1,723	1,569	2,805	3,391	25,794	37
2,519	2,171	2,467	2,070	2,028	2,256	2,585	29,004	38
1,892	1,904	2,239	1,922	2,163	2,629	2,982	26,010	39
1,223	1,258	1,547	1,635	1,217	1,542	1,750	18,361	40
3,802	3,761	5,155	5,284	6,394	6,993	7,076	59,697	41
2,425	2,065	2,837	2,625	2,776	3,478	3,854	33,533	42
1,972	2,406	3,396	3,990	3,988	3,750	4,180	35,376	43
1,150	1,249	1,929	2,217	2,360	2,247	2,832	20,608	44
1,110	1,356	1,771	1,969	1,987	1,553	2,302	18,746	45
1,396	1,719	2,249	2,387	2,593	2,590	2,768	24,895	46
2,032	2,105	2,570	2,480	2,682	3,000	3,131	30,401	47
1,771	1,945	2,476	2,492	2,462	2,858	2,694	25,715	48
82,346	79,066	93,793	94,738	102,675	111,175	128,201	1,130,217	
1·75	1·69	2·00	2·02	2·19	2·37	2·73	24·10	

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3.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Inju		
								Suicide.		
Number.	Division.	District.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Male.	Female.	Wounds or accidents.
		A.—Districts. *(Exclusive of Towns.)*								
1	Kumaun ...	Almora	411,501	110	5	6,096	1,864	7	14	127
2		Garhwál	407,818	1,525	13	5,447	3,099	9	18	148
3		Naini Tál	347,531	13	101	11,150	599	4	7	102
4	Rohilkhand,	Bijnor	682,795	95	57	18,956	673	6	26	149
5		Moradabad	1,006,763	7	176	34,411	1,090	8	18	230
6		Bareilly	919,347	19	328	22,675	1,323	9	23	309
7		Pilibhít	451,567	1	214	13,103	30	5	10	116
8		Sháhjahánpur ...	824,309	2	131	18,455	261	20	79	258
9		Budaun	874,625	19	34	19,626	175	5	42	231
10	Meerut ...	Dehra Dún	146,254	10	...	2,171	621	2	7	33
11		Saháranpur	849,859	106	3	23,489	770	7	19	184
12		Muzaffarnagar ...	736,238	78	12	17,238	248	8	26	184
13		Meerut	1,280,592	61	2	29,899	157	11	58	302
14		Bulandshahr	879,807	1	8	22,668	475	8	52	236
15		Aligarh	914,074	6	7	18,588	969	20	45	304
16	Agra ...	Etah	661,328	2	18	10,526	79	17	38	177
17		Muttra	625,379	9	7	11,970	244	9	26	225
18		Farukhabad	768,080	27	23	17,554	115	18	96	250
19		Mainpuri	743,612	22	12	13,809	84	7	58	246
20		Agra	842,310	11	41	13,128	1,417	22	50	331
21		Etáwah	688,836	...	7	13,355	107	9	48	238
22	Lucknow ...	Lucknow	529,770	5	9	10,386	74	6	14	199
23		Unao	940,805	46	39	16,856	185	16	38	483
24		Rae Bareli	1,005,797	11	213	13,628	1,781	16	57	435
25		Sitapur	1,033,039	413	188	19,170	99	27	52	363
26		Hardoi	1,041,742	23	92	18,712	68	30	92	416
27		Kheri	903,615	415	1,155	24,477	81	30	32	251
28	Allahabad,	Cawnpore	1,045,916	5	2	18,406	303	8	43	377
29		Fatehpur	678,978	18	4	13,534	150	7	27	281
30		Hamírpur	501,409	1	9	8,496	480	10	51	119
31		Bánda	682,761	5	28	12,402	506	10	37	181
32		Allahabad	1,385,842	32	109	26,590	233	16	47	547
33		Jalaun	370,240	...	13	7,328	404	12	44	102
34		Jhánsi	608,052	...	59	7,526	1,118	12	68	252
35	Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad	1,124,549	636	23	17,376	315	7	36	508
36		Gonda	1,426,957	3,630	570	26,038	97	13	12	468
37		Bahraich	976,386	1,318	131	18,897	30	11	4	275
38		Bara Banki	1,104,707	363	41	20,744	173	12	31	406
39		Sultánpur	1,075,851	52	53	18,971	532	13	57	436
40		Partábgarh	910,895	51	59	6,395	842	2	46	380
41	Gorakhpur,	Gorakhpur	2,919,478	698	392	31,021	4,030	8	47	944
42		Basti	1,761,223	845	349	24,689	77	7	15	597
43		Azamgarh	1,679,264	196	129	25,959	868	19	108	650
44	Benares ...	Gházipur	1,032,939	200	52	17,105	125	4	54	381
45		Ballia	885,637	51	49	14,583	76	5	45	343
46		Benares	701,458	246	7	13,220	262	4	24	311
47		Mirzapur	1,065,955	160	171	21,473	216	12	43	426
48		Jaunpur	1,222,130	30	177	19,898	53	8	50	450
		Total for the Provinces,	43,678,020	11,574	5,322	818,194	27,578	536	1,934	14,961

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1893.

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
										From all causes.		
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
26	174	1,385	9,634	·27	·01	14·81	4·53	·42	3·37	23·41	34·69	1
28	203	213	10,560	3·72	·03	13·36	7·60	·50	·52	25·74	30·75	2
36	149	260	12,272	·04	·29	32·08	1·72	·43	·75	35·31	51·68	3
121	302	2,330	22,413	·14	·08	27·76	·99	·44	3·41	32·83	31·94	4
63	319	1,768	37,771	·01	·17	34·18	1·08	·32	1·76	37·52	38·21	5
160	501	941	25,787	·02	·36	24·66	1·44	·54	1·24	28·26	31·24	6
68	199	235	13,782	...	·47	29·02	·07	·44	·52	30·52	35·22	7
97	454	2,320	21,623	...	·16	22·39	·32	·55	2·81	26·23	33·31	8
50	328	556	20,738	·02	·04	22·44	·20	·38	·64	23·71	30·10	9
10	52	46	2,900	·07	...	14·84	4·25	·36	·31	19·83	28·46	10
35	245	410	25,023	·12	...	27·64	·91	·29	·48	29·44	35·35	11
21	239	64	17,879	·11	·02	23·40	·34	·32	·09	24·27	35·42	12
35	406	227	30,752	·05	...	23·35	·12	·32	·18	24·02	34·91	13
40	336	333	23,821	...	·01	25·76	·54	·38	·38	27·07	33·90	14
35	404	646	20,620	·01	·01	20·34	1·06	·44	·71	22·57	31·77	15
45	277	4,672	15,574	...	·03	15·92	·12	·42	7·06	23·55	32·19	16
36	296	476	13,002	·01	·01	19·14	·39	·47	·76	20·79	30·99	17
42	406	1,045	19,170	·04	·03	22·85	·15	·53	1·36	24·97	34·23	18
54	365	605	14,897	·03	·02	18·57	·11	·49	·81	20·03	26·63	19
75	478	4,163	19,238	·01	·05	15·59	1·68	·57	4·94	22·84	30·99	20
55	350	1,526	15,345	...	·01	19·39	·17	·51	2·21	22·28	31·95	21
27	246	2,025	12,745	·01	·02	19·60	·14	·47	3·82	24·06	35·68	22
93	630	3,174	20,930	·05	·04	17·92	·20	·67	3·37	22·25	34·65	23
91	599	6,580	22,812	·01	·21	13·55	1·77	·60	6·54	22·68	35·51	24
124	566	1,284	21,720	·40	·18	18·56	·10	·55	1·24	21·03	32·94	25
164	702	2,455	22,052	·02	·09	17·96	·06	·67	2·36	21·17	32·45	26
121	434	1,191	27,753	·46	1·28	27·09	·09	·48	1·32	30·71	33·53	27
132	560	5,477	24,753	...	...	17·60	·29	·54	5·24	23·67	35·18	28
93	408	3,342	17,456	·03	·01	19·94	·22	·60	4·92	25·71	40·41	29
78	258	2,679	11,923	...	·02	16·94	·96	·51	5·34	23·78	42·14	30
143	371	1,842	15,154	·01	·04	18·17	·74	·54	2·70	22·20	43·46	31
210	820	4,978	32,762	·02	·07	19·19	·17	·59	3·60	23·64	33·83	32
71	229	2,465	10,439	...	·04	19·77	1·09	·62	6·66	28·19	40·22	33
115	447	4,204	13,354	...	·09	12·38	1·84	·74	6·91	21·96	35·93	34
173	724	3,423	22,497	·57	·02	15·45	·28	·64	3·04	20·00	32·16	35
211	704	6,097	37,136	2·54	·40	18·25	·07	·49	4·27	26·02	31·60	36
212	502	4,265	25,143	1·35	·14	19·35	·03	·51	4·37	25·75	36·13	37
107	556	6,305	28,182	·32	·04	18·78	·16	·50	5·71	25·51	38·39	38
132	638	5,764	26,010	·05	·05	17·63	·50	·60	5·36	24·18	34·09	39
90	518	10,496	18,361	·06	·06	7·02	·92	·57	11·52	20·16	32·59	40
553	1,552	19,939	57,632	·24	·13	10·63	1·38	·53	6·83	19·74	27·61	41
220	839	6,301	33,100	·48	·20	14·02	·04	·48	3·58	18·79	27·29	42
213	990	5,664	33,806	·12	·08	15·46	·52	·59	3·37	20·13	28·22	43
94	533	1,179	19,194	·19	·05	16·56	·12	·52	1·14	18·56	25·22	44
121	514	2,104	17,377	·06	·05	16·47	·09	·58	2·38	19·62	24·30	45
97	436	2,693	16,864	·35	·01	18·85	·37	·62	3·84	24·04	27·83	46
226	707	5,025	27,752	·15	·16	20·14	·20	·66	4·71	26·03	32·05	47
153	661	3,848	24,667	·02	·14	16·28	·04	·54	3·15	20·18	36·17	48
5,205	22,627	149,020	1,034,315	·27	·12	18·73	·63	·52	3·41	23·68	32·47	

3.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Inju		
								Suicide.		
Number.	District.	Town.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Male.	Female.	Wounds or accidents.
		B.—Towns.								
1	Almora ...	*Nil.*								
2	Garhwál ...	*Nil.*								
3	Naini Tal ...	Káshipur	14,717	8	59	568	285	...	...	5
4	Bijnor ...	Nagina	22,150	8	2	473	232	2	...	6
5		Najíbabad ...	19,410	...	3	650	85	1	1	5
6		Bijnor	16,236	...	2	383	50	...	1	14
7		Sherkot	15,589	...	1	419	19	1	...	2
8		Chandpur ...	12,256	...	1	317	44	1	...	1
9		Kiratpur	14,823	4	1	352	53	...	...	3
10		Nehtor	10,811	12	...	254	27	...	...	3
11	Moradabad ...	Moradabad ...	72,068	20	13	1,073	545	1	...	64
12		Sambhal	37,226	4	9	503	182	...	...	19
13		Amroha	35,230	1	...	501	145	2	...	18
14		Chandausi... ...	28,111	...	3	373	160	2	...	13
15	Bareilly ...	Bareilly	107,785	2	327	1,336	421	11	2	24
16		Aonla	13,539	2	...	398	....	...	...	7
17	Pilibhít ...	Pilibhít	33,799	1	8	753	33	...	...	5
18	Sháhjahán-pur.	Tilhar	17,265	...	1	349	11	...	1	3
19		Sháhjahánpur ...	76,977	1	18	1,043	166	2	2	31
20	Budaun ...	Budaun	35,372	...	...	454	108	1	...	3
21		Sahaswán	15,601	...	5	302	40	...	1	4
22	Dehra Dún ...	Dehra	21,881	....	...	493	55	...	...	4
23	Saháranpur...	Hardwár Union ...	29,125	13	2	785	99	1	1	16
24		Saháranpur ...	63,194	8	...	1,659	9	1	1	7
25		Deoband	19,250	...	1	416	168	...	...	8
26		Gangoh	12,007	...	...	360	14	...	...	2
27		Roorkee	14,291	2	...	407	19	...	...	12
28		Manglaur	13,554	...	....	468	21	...	...	8
29	Muzaffar-nagar.	Kairána	18,420	...	...	429	44	...	...	7
30		Muzaffarnagar ...	18,166	....	...	470	...	...	...	4
31	Meerut ...	Meerut	73,637	...	...	1,631	40	...	...	24
32		Hápur	14,977	....	2	457	3	1	...	...
33		Sardhana	12,059	...	...	351	12	1	2	2
34		Ghaziabad ...	10,193	...	1	220	22	1	...	3
35	Bulandshahr,	Khurja	26,349	...	...	716	...	...	2	2
36		Sikandrabad ...	15,231	...	...	489	38	...	...	4
37		Bulandshahr ...	16,931	1	1	307	127	...	...	18
38		Shikárpur	11,596	...	1	324	...	...	1	...
39	Aligarh ...	Aligarh or Koil ...	61,485	9	3	916	468	...	1	21
40		Háthras	39,181	3	...	646	347	...	2	2
41		Atrauli	15,408	...	1	231	53	...	...	1
42		Sikandra Rao ...	13,024	....	...	196	3	...	...	1
43	Etah ...	Kásganj	16,050	...	...	237	15	...	...	1
44		Soron	11,265	....	...	240	2	...	...	...
45		Jalesar	13,420	...	...	256	1	...	...	1
46	Muttra ...	Muttra	56,431	12	...	1,101	197	...	...	20
47		Brindaban... ...	31,611	28	1	676	20	...	...	7
48	Farukhabad;	Farukhabad and Fatehgarh.	73,009	1	4	1,919	58	1	...	16
49		Kanauj ...	17,648	....	1	316	14	...	...	1
50	Mainpuri ...	Mainpuri ...	18,551	...	1	408	1	...	1	2
51	Agra ...	Agra ...	146,208	1	1	2,536	126	2	4	30
52		Firozabad ...	15,278	1	...	299	14	...	1	7
53	Etáwah ...	Etáwah ...	38,793	2	6	559	88	2	1	25

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1893—(continued).

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
										From all causes.		
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
												1
												2
...	5	2	927	·54	4·01	38·59	19·37	·34	·14	62·99	44·91	3
3	11	251	977	·36	·09	21·35	10·48	·49	11·33	44·11	30·11	4
3	10	43	791	...	·15	33·49	4·38	·52	2·22	40·75	35·86	5
1	16	109	560	...	·12	23·59	3·08	·99	6·71	34·49	25·62	6
2	5	89	533	...	·06	26·88	1·22	·32	5·71	34·19	29·82	7
...	2	93	457	...	·08	25·36	3·59	·16	7·59	37·29	31·66	8
...	3	118	531	·27	·07	23·75	3·58	·20	7·96	35·82	34·07	9
...	3	138	434	1·11	...	23·50	2·50	·28	12·76	40·15	31·54	10
6	71	1,073	2,795	·28	·18	14·89	7·56	·99	14·89	38·78	35·48	11
3	22	496	1,216	·11	·24	13·51	4·89	·59	13·32	32·66	30·97	12
2	22	469	1,138	·03	...	14·22	4·12	·62	13·31	32·30	34·91	13
...	15	355	906	...	·11	13·27	5·69	·53	12·63	32·23	28·78	14
4	41	329	2,456	·02	3·03	12·40	3·91	·38	3·05	22·79	27·32	15
...	7	7	414	·15	...	29·35	...	·52	·52	30·53	27·29	16
9	14	194	1,003	·03	·24	22·28	·98	·41	5·74	29·68	31·72	17
2	6	137	504	...	·06	20·21	·63	·35	7·94	29·19	34·12	18
5	40	619	1,887	·01	·23	13·55	2·15	·51	8·06	24·51	19·64	19
...	4	86	652	...	...	12·83	3·05	·11	2·43	18·43	28·49	20
...	5	188	540	...	·32	19·36	2·56	·32	12·05	34·61	38·20	21
1	5	49	602	...	...	22·53	2·51	·23	2·24	27·51	23·76	22
...	18	33	950	·45	·07	26·95	3·40	·62	1·13	32·62	30·32	23
1	10	44	1,730	·13	...	26·25	·14	·16	·70	27·38	40·83	24
...	8	15	608	...	·05	21·61	8·73	·42	·78	31·58	43·06	25
...	2	3	379	...	...	29·98	1·17	·16	·25	31·56	37·89	26
1	13	19	460	·14	...	28·48	1·33	·90	1·33	32·19	31·63	27
...	8	1	498	...	...	34·53	1·55	·59	·07	36·74	42·72	28
...	7	5	485	...	...	23·29	2·39	·38	·27	26·33	44·95	29
...	4	2	476	...	...	25·87	...	·22	·11	26·20	36·83	30
...	24	156	1,851	...	...	22·15	·54	·33	2·12	25·14	26·39	31
...	1	17	480	...	·14	30·51	·20	·07	1·14	32·05	30·98	32
...	5	...	368	...	...	29·11	·99	·41	...	30·52	50·50	33
...	4	49	296	...	·10	21·58	2·16	·39	4·81	29·04	30·51	34
1	5	...	721	...	...	27·17	...	·19	...	27·36	30·89	35
...	4	1	532	...	...	32·11	2·49	·26	·07	34·93	49·83	36
3	21	152	609	·06	·06	18·13	7·50	1·24	8·98	35·97	40·46	37
...	1	1	327	...	·09	27·94	...	·09	·09	28·20	30·96	38
3	25	561	1,982	·15	·05	14·90	7·61	·41	9·12	32·24	42·43	39
2	6	10	1,012	·08	...	16·49	8·86	·15	·26	25·83	28·74	40
...	1	171	457	...	·06	14·99	3·44	·06	11·10	29·66	40·17	41
...	1	25	225	...	...	15·05	·23	·08	1·92	17·28	29·86	42
...	1	109	362	...	...	14·76	·93	·06	6·79	22·55	32·34	43
1	1	60	303	...	...	21·30	·18	·09	5·33	26·90	35·86	44
2	3	88	348	...	...	19·08	·08	·22	6·56	25·93	40·31	45
2	22	414	1,746	·21	...	19·51	3·49	·39	7·34	30·94	41·66	46
2	9	109	843	·89	·03	21·38	·63	·28	3·45	26·67	45·05	47
3	20	464	2,466	·01	·06	26·28	·80	·27	6·36	33·78	42·21	48
...	1	9	341	...	·06	17·91	·79	·06	·51	19·32	25·16	49
2	5	73	488	...	·05	21·99	·05	·27	3·94	26·31	37·95	50
1	37	769	3,470	·01	·01	17·34	·86	·25	5·26	23·73	28·41	51
...	8	143	465	·07	...	19·57	·92	·52	9·36	30·44	38·75	52
6	34	624	1,313	·05	·15	14·41	2·27	·88	16·09	33·85	39·96	53

3.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts and Towns*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Number.	District.	Town.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injury: *Suicide.* Male.	Injury: *Suicide.* Female.	Injury: Wounds or accidents.
		B.—Towns—*(concld.)*.								
54	Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	244,393	20	3	5,887	343	6	3	84
55	Unao ...	Unao ...	12,831	5	...	219	8	...	1	12
56	Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli ...	18,798	...	2	190	23	...	...	7
57		Jais ...	11,926	...	...	113	50	...	...	1
58	Sitapur ...	Khairabad ...	13,773	...	...	243	28	...	2	7
59		Laharpur ...	11,452	1	59	221	1	...	2	2
60		Sitapur ...	17,149	15	7	209	38	...	...	9
61	Hardoi ...	Shahabad ...	20,153	...	3	397	3	...	2	10
62		Sandíla ...	16,813	2	5	511	23	...	...	17
63		Mallawan ...	11,894	...	3	303	2	...	...	1
64		Bilgrám ...	11,457	...	4	257	6	...	5	5
65		Hardoi ...	11,152	1	2	176	14	2	1	11
66	Kheri ...	*Nil.*								
67	Cawnpore ...	Cawnpore ...	163,779	9	...	4,585	14	3	3	34
68	Fatehpur ...	Fatehpur ...	20,179	...	...	392	34	1	...	10
69	Hamírpur ...	Ráth ...	12,311	...	2	254	21	1	5	2
70	Bánda ...	Bánda ...	23,071	...	1	335	31	2	1	10
71	Allahabad ...	Allahabad ...	162,895	11	6	2,689	49	1	2	28
72	Jalaun ...	Kálpi ...	12,713	...	...	184	34	...	...	3
73		Kunch ...	13,408	...	...	242	34	...	1	7
74	Jhánsi ...	Jhánsi ...	44,544	...	...	604	38	2	2	14
75		Mau Ránipur ...	19,675	...	...	284	13	...	1	4
76		Lalitpur ...	11,348	...	...	83	37	...	2	8
77	Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad and Ajudhia.	72,686	126	...	1,327	179	...	1	26
78		Tánda ...	19,724	6	2	400	21	...	...	2
79	Gonda ...	Gonda ...	17,423	42	...	265	60	1	...	25
80		Balrámpur ...	14,849	...	6	299	11	...	...	8
81	Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	24,046	1	3	477	10	...	...	7
82	Bara Banki ...	Nawábganj ...	14,432	...	...	131	60	...	...	9
83		Rudauli ...	11,767	...	1	267	12	...	...	4
84	Sultánpur ...	*Nil.*								
85	Partábgarh ...	*Nil.*								
86	Gorakhpur ...	Barhaj ...	11,421	...	...	149	9	...	1	6
87		Gorakhpur ...	63,158	...	1	884	148	...	...	30
88	Basti ...	Minhdawal ...	10,991	...	1	176	...	...	...	2
89		Basti ...	13,630	...	1	163	2	...	...	2
90	Azamgarh ...	Mubarakpur ...	14,372	...	2	310	9	...	1	5
91		Azamgarh ...	19,442	...	...	478	35	1	1	10
92		Mau ...	15,547	2	...	375	1	...	...	13
93	Gházipur ...	Gházipur ...	44,970	15	2	1,122	168	...	...	15
94	Ballia ...	Ballia ...	16,372	18	3	340	25	...	...	11
95		Sahtawar ...	29,731	1	...	547	1	...	3	6
96		Badagaon ...	10,725	...	...	257	...	...	...	2
97	Benares ...	Benares ...	209,392	156	64	4,969	619	1	3	90
98		Rámnagar ...	11,093	...	...	259	1	...	...	5
99	Mirzapur ...	Mirzapur-Bindhachal,	84,130	3	6	1,645	70	...	1	25
100		Chunár ...	11,423	5	...	244	1	...	...	2
101	Jaunpur ...	Jaunpur ...	42,819	3	2	926	8	...	...	9
		Total of Towns ...	3,227,065	580	670	65,407	6,978	55	69	1,086
		Total for the Provinces,	46,905,085	12,154	5,992	883,601	34,556	591	2,003	16,047

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1893—(concluded).

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						*From all causes.*		
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
14	107	1,963	8,323	·08	·01	24·09	1·40	·44	8·03	34·06	45·17	54
1	14	93	339	·39	...	17·07	·62	1·09	7·25	26·42	28·91	55
2	9	236	460	...	·11	10·11	1·22	·48	12·55	24·47	26·39	56
1	2	153	318	...	...	9·47	4·19	·17	12·83	26·66	32·95	57
3	12	127	410	...	...	17·64	2·03	·87	9·22	29·77	45·38	58
2	6	39	327	·08	5·15	19·30	·09	·52	3·41	28·55	35·80	59
3	12	225	506	·88	·41	12·19	2·22	·70	13·12	29·51	34·17	60
2	14	42	459	...	·15	19·70	·15	·69	2·08	22·78	37·16	61
...	17	5	563	·12	·30	30·39	1·37	1·01	·30	33·49	42·11	62
1	2	47	357	...	·25	25·48	·17	·17	3·95	30·02	34·39	63
...	10	93	370	...	·35	23·43	·52	·88	8·11	32·29	40·85	64
2	16	74	283	·09	·18	15·78	1·26	1·43	6·64	25·38	32·28	65
												66
3	43	663	5,314	·06	...	27·99	·09	·26	4·05	32·45	41·42	67
...	11	185	622	...	...	19·43	1·68	·54	9·17	30·82	34·24	68
...	8	121	406	...	·16	20·63	1·71	·65	9·83	32·98	44·11	69
2	15	223	605	...	·04	14·52	1·34	·65	9·67	26·22	40·09	70
3	34	688	3,477	·07	·04	16·51	·30	·20	4·22	21·34	26·33	71
1	4	159	381	...	...	14·47	2·67	·31	12·51	29·97	38·15	72
1	9	151	436	...	...	18·05	2·54	·67	11·25	32·52	42·44	73
5	23	385	1,050	...	...	13·56	·85	·52	8·64	23·57	33·31	74
1	6	178	481	...	...	14·43	·66	·30	9·05	24·45	40·10	75
...	10	175	305	...	...	7·31	3·26	·88	15·42	26·88	44·32	76
18	45	942	2,619	1·73	...	18·26	2·46	·62	12·96	36·03	44·72	77
...	2	93	524	·30	·10	20·28	1·06	·10	4·72	26·57	44·16	78
...	26	211	604	2·41	...	15·21	3·44	1·49	12·11	34·67	24·62	79
...	8	73	397	...	·40	20·14	·74	·54	4·91	26·74	31·99	80
3	10	150	651	·04	·12	19·84	·42	·42	6·24	27·07	26·49	81
1	10	258	459	...	...	9·08	4·16	·69	17·88	31·80	41·92	82
2	6	77	363	...	·08	22·69	1·02	·51	6·54	30·85	39·18	83
												84
												85
...	7	43	208	...	...	13·05	·79	·61	3·77	18·21	39·14	86
6	36	788	1,857	...	·02	14·00	2·34	·56	12·48	29·40	29·09	87
3	5	36	218	...	·09	16·01	...	·45	3·28	19·83	27·20	88
5	7	42	215	...	·07	11·96	·15	·51	3·08	15·77	14·01	89
...	6	96	423	...	·13	21·58	·62	·42	6·68	29·43	32·35	90
2	14	84	611	...	...	24·59	1·80	·72	4·32	31·43	27·36	91
...	13	145	536	·13	...	24·12	·06	·84	9·33	34·48	30·04	92
...	15	92	1,414	·33	·04	24·95	3·74	·33	2·05	31·44	27·57	93
4	15	73	474	1·10	·18	20·77	1·53	·92	4·46	28·95	28·83	94
4	13	56	618	·03	...	18·40	·03	·44	1·88	20·79	24·86	95
3	5	15	277	...	...	23·96	...	·47	1·40	25·83	32·08	96
9	103	1,827	7,732	·72	·31	23·73	2·96	·49	8·73	36·95	39·98	97
...	5	34	299	...	...	23·35	·09	·45	3·06	26·95	37·41	98
12	38	571	2,333	·04	·07	19·55	·83	·45	6·79	27·73	30·08	99
...	2	64	316	·44	...	21·36	·09	·17	5·60	27·66	32·04	100
7	16	93	1,048	·07	·05	21·63	·19	·37	2·17	24·48	30·95	101
197	1,407	20,860	95,902	·18	·21	20·27	2·16	·43	6·46	29·71	35·01	
5,393	24,034	169,880	1,130,217	·26	·13	18·84	·74	·51	3·62	24·10	31·59	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

1.—*Statement showing the number of Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1893.

Dispensaries.	*Number open on the 31st December 1892.*			Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	*Number open on the last day of the year.*			Remarks.
	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Total.			North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Total.	
I.—State	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	
II.—Local Rate Funds or District Board	180	67	247	8	1	189	68	257	
III.—Private	16	16	32	1	...	16	16	32	
III.—State-aided	28	6	34	5	...	29	8	37	
Total ...	226	89	315	14	1	236	92	328	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

2.—Abstract Return of Principal Diseases in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1893.

Name of Disease.		Total number of persons treated, in-door and out-door.	IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.										
			NUMBER OF PATIENTS.						MAJOR SURGICAL OPERATIONS.				Minor surgical operations.
			In-door.					*Out-door.*					
			Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Total treated.	Cured or relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	
GROUP A	1. Small-pox	149											
	2. Cholera	857											
	3. Dysentery	72,895											
	4. Malarial fevers	688,097											
	5. Primary syphilis	19,775											
	6. Secondary ditto	26,818											
	7. Gonorrhœa	28,650											
GROUP B	8. Scurvy	1,689											
	9. Worms	78,908											
GROUP C	10. Debility	34,279											
GROUP D	11. Rheumatic affections	148,985											
	12. Tubercular ditto	6,476											
	13. Leprosy	7,168											
	14. All other general diseases	84,169											
LOCAL DISEASES	15. Diseases of the nervous system	84,344											
	16. Ditto eye	278,279											
	17. Ditto ear	167,189											
	18. Ditto nose	16,204											
	19. Ditto circulatory system	4,241	56,650	35,001	10,714	6,241	2,484	3,621,185	24,582	1,220	378	1,026	140,011
	20. Lungs (diseases of)	34,202											
	21. Other diseases of the respiratory system	274,137											
	22. Diarrhœa	73,225											
	23. Dyspepsia	145,603											
	24. Diseases of the liver	11,449											
	25. Other diseases of the digestive system	242,979											
	26. Goitre	38,887											
	27. Spleen (diseases of)	46,767											
	28. Diseases of the lymphatic system	22,999											
	29. Ditto urinary ditto	15,146											
	30. Ditto generative ditto	45,741											
	31. Other venereal diseases	9,015											
	32. Diseases of the organs of locomotion	15,069											
	33. Ditto connective tissue	132,644											
	34. Ditto skin	452,688											
	35. Ulcers	271,113											
	36. Poisons	6,089											
	37. General injuries	3,882											
	38. Local ditto	87,028											
	Total	3,677,835	56,650	35,001	10,714	6,241	2,484	3,621,185	24,582	1,220	378	1,026	140,011

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

3.—*Abstract Statement showing the classes and sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1893.

TOTAL TREATED DURING THE YEAR.				CLASSES.					DAILY ATTENDANCE.							
				A.	*B.*	*C.*	*D.*	*E.*	*Average number.*				*Ratio per cent. of—*			
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Musalmáns.	Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
2,041,448	726,173	910,214	3,677,835	1,950	8,421	2,354,468	1,178,823	134,173	12,946·76	5,183·67	6,002·74	24,133·17	53·65	21·48	24·87	100

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospitals.

4.—*Statement showing the current Income and Expenditure of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1893.

1	2								
	INCOME.								
	a.	*b.*							
		FROM GOVERNMENT.							
		As salaries.							
Provinces.	Cash balance on 1st January 1893.	Medical officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).	As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet, including police cases.	Sale of medicines supplied by Government.	Special allowances given by Government.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	2,10,520 8 6	2,17,903 15 7	17,479 11 7	4,032 12 0	43,262 0 5	3,017 5 10	5 2 8	53,110 8 2	3,38,811 8 3

1	2									
	INCOME—*(concluded)*.									
	c.		*d.*	*e.*	*f.*		*g.*	*h.*	*i.*	*j.*
	From Local or other Funds.				*Subscriptions*					
Provinces.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	For diet (by paying patients, &c.).	From sale of medicines not supplied by Government.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total income.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	1,14,642 3 10	60,750 14 0	40,098 1 9	12,800 0 0	15,725 2 1	2,09,745 11 8	9,683 4 10	2,153 0 0	64,139 6 4	10,79,069 13 3

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

4.—*Statement showing the current Income and Expenditure of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1893—(concluded).

1	3								
	EXPENDITURE.								
	a.						*b.*	*c.*	
	ON ESTABLISHMENT.								
	Paid by Government.			*Paid from Local sources.*					
	As salaries.			On salaries.					
Provinces.	Medical officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment, including menial servants.		Medical officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment, including menial servants.		On bazár medicines.	On European medicines.	
		Compounders, dressers, &c.	Menial servants.		Compounders, dressers, &c.	Menial servants.			
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	2,17,903 15 7	16,421 12 2	1,057 15 5	28,022 10 1	32,785 5 11	51,367 6 5	20,809 5 1	64,265 8 5	

1	3					4	5	6
	EXPENDITURE—*(concluded)*.							
	d.	*e.*	*f.*	*g.*	*h.*			
Provinces.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges (including registers, &c., supplied by Government.	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total expenditure during the year.	Cash balance in hand on 31st December 1893.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	44,508 12 11	84,543 1 2	1,94,541 13 1	1,16,800 0 0	8,73,027 0 3	2,06,042 13 0	0 1 3½	44·80

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

C.—Vaccination.

1.—*Statement showing Particulars of Vaccination in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1893-94.

Number.	Circles and Districts.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Primary Vaccination.		Re-vaccination.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of operations during the year.
				Total.	*Successful.* Total of all ages.	Total.	Successful.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	First Circle.								Rs. a. p.
1	Dehra Dún ...	5	5,238	4,963	4,381	275	144	26·91	2,616 12 2
2	Saháranpúr ...	19	33,954	33,375	31,574	579	329	31·86	4,484 12 0
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	15	24,178	23,751	22,240	427	168	28·99	3,589 7 1
4	Meerut ...	26	40,668	40,286	38,278	382	181	27·64	5,013 4 11
5	Bulandshahr ...	17	33,501	33,326	31,906	175	39	33·63	4,096 3 1
6	Aligarh ...	22	40,497	40,015	37,985	482	236	36·64	4,349 10 4
7	Muttra ...	16	26,218	25,862	23,382	356	87	32·89	3,903 3 4
8	Agra ...	20	33,248	32,706	29,093	542	87	29·07	4,512 11 5
9	Farukhabad ...	15	25,049	24,284	21,417	765	164	25·13	3,586 13 9
10	Mainpuri ...	12	20,511	20,213	17,887	298	104	23·60	3,148 8 5
11	Etáwah ...	12	21,792	21,584	19,608	208	106	27·09	3,128 7 2
12	Etah ...	14	28,438	27,823	24,472	615	186	35·12	3,641 1 3
13	Native State (Tehri-Garhwál).	4	6,885	6,570	5,948	315	87	25·02	660 0 0
	Total of 1st Circle ...	197	340,177	334,758	308,171	5,419	1,918	30·00	46,730 14 11
	Second Circle.								
14	Almora ...	10	16,039	14,586	13,869	1,453	503	34·92	2,131 11 1
15	Naini Tal ...	13	12,513	12,303	11,852	210	112	33·03	2,257 8 7
16	Bijnor ...	18	28,078	28,024	25,381	54	44	32·02	3,307 4 10
17	Moradabad ...	22	39,104	38,969	36,068	135	108	30·67	4,430 3 3
18	Budaun ...	17	23,789	23,694	20,968	95	32	22·69	2,872 0 1
19	Bareilly ...	18	31,663	31,030	27,530	633	311	26·75	3,461 14 10
20	Pilibhít ...	9	14,818	14,749	12,759	69	32	26·35	2,170 14 10
21	Sháhjahánpur ...	14	21,498	21,381	19,400	117	55	21·18	2,717 3 10
22	Lucknow ...	23	44,464	43,372	34,896	1,092	700	45·98	4,556 15 5
23	Unao ...	10	35,422	35,422	28,211	...	...	29·58	2,084 4 1
24	Bara Banki ...	30	44,821	44,273	34,426	548	372	30·77	3,431 2 9
25	Sitapur ...	33	74,128	73,280	62,598	848	498	58·67	3,504 8 8
26	Hardoi ...	26	43,539	43,275	37,540	264	160	33·87	2,997 10 7
27	Kheri ...	14	20,988	20,866	17,377	122	94	19·33	2,061 6 5
28	Fyzabad ...	24	41,370	40,842	32,641	528	358	27·11	3,151 2 10
29	Bahraich ...	12	18,130	18,073	14,744	57	25	14·76	2,886 1 3
30	Gonda ...	20	23,550	23,331	18,139	219	143	12·53	2,523 0 4
31	Rae Bareli ...	22	43,133	43,024	34,391	109	80	33·26	2,617 5 2
32	Sultánpur ...	8	14,555	14,420	11,592	135	58	10·83	2,184 15 1
33	Partábgarh ...	21	24,909	24,859	21,615	50	29	23·76	2,455 6 7
	Total of 2nd Circle ...	364	616,511	609,773	515,997	6,738	3,714	27·69	57,802 12 6
	Third Circle.								
34	Garhwál Hills ...	10	23,870	13,705	13,282	10,165	7,349	50·59	4,073 10 4
35	Cawnpore ...	22	34,079	33,948	30,455	131	104	25·26	2,928 15 0
36	Fatehpur ...	14	23,506	23,512	20,462	14	10	29·28	5,009 0 2
37	Bánda ...	17	15,822	15,821	14,121	1	1	20·01	3,088 10 8
38	Allahabad ...	28	31,981	31,846	27,806	135	78	18·00	2,419 3 11
39	Hamírpur ...	12	17,837	17,830	16,325	7	6	31·79	3,506 13 6
40	Jaunpúr ...	17	25,304	25,235	22,460	69	22	17·77	2,692 10 0
41	Gorakhpur ...	35	56,166	53,689	48,517	2,477	1,621	16·75	5,549 12 4
42	Basti ...	26	35,857	35,725	30,746	132	63	17·25	3,919 3 9
43	Azamgarh ...	20	25,206	25,138	22,319	68	28	12·93	3,391 2 4
44	Mirzapur ...	17	20,991	20,985	19,203	6	...	16·53	4,223 1 3
45	Benares ...	15	21,645	21,602	20,112	43	17	21·83	3,205 0 9
46	Gházipur ...	12	23,976	23,783	22,296	193	121	20·80	3,286 5 8
47	Ballia ...	10	18,992	18,980	18,013	12	7	19·12	2,761 3 0
48	Jhánsi ...	20	21,506	21,457	19,996	48	45	29·32	2,369 11 11
49	Jalaun ...	12	11,928	11,924	11,319	4	4	28·57	2,038 5 10
	Total of 3rd Circle ...	287	408,685	395,180	357,432	13,505	9,476	20·33	54,462 14 5
	Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh.	848	1,365,373	1,339,711	1,181,600	25,662	15,108	25·38	1,58,996 9 10

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Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020